"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; gentle, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,341. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRITISH SMASHING FOE'S DEFENSES ON WHOLE FRONT

Pour Shells Into Trenches and All Military Establishments Behind the Lines.

SAVING THEIR OWN MEN

Germans Launch an Attack in the Champagne—French Report Progress East of Meuse.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO GAIN

Capture Many Mountain Positions on the Trentino Front and Force Austrians Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The steady shelling of the German line along the whole length of the front from Ypres to the Somme still continues, and, beyond doubt, the work of the guns is inflicting severe damage upon the Germans. Apart from numerous raids, in which the British troops have penetrated trenches and brought back prisoners, the object of this artillery fire is a simple and terrible one. It is to kill Germans in large numbers, and save British man power as much as possible. It is to destroy German batteries, break up defensive works, and blow up ammunition stores behind the lines, bring down observation balloons, reach the Germans in and beyond their communication trenches in their billets and rest camps on their railways, and generally to cause destruction to the German offensive powers over a wide area.

I know from various sources the British gunners have been successful in many of those objects. At various points of the line from Neuville-St. Vaast southward to the Somme British batteries carried out a concentrated bombardment with great effect. The eyes which look down from kite balloons have been blinded, and batteries have been silenced.

The zone of shell fire has been very wide and far reaching, and a large number of important positions have been searched by high explosives and shrapnel. Without moving a man the British have "strafed" the Germans severely; all that I know from information received in northern as well as southern sectors of the front.

From personal observation I know that the work of the British guns has been very destructive. Today I went to a part of the line not far from Albert. The German lines stretched out before me clearly marked by well-known woods and landmarks from Thiepval to La Boiselle and away to Fricourt.

"I am glad I'm not in Thiepval," said an officer by my side. We were looking across to the woods. There shells were bursting above them continuously, with white clouds for shrapnel and black clouds for high explosives. In less than half an hour I reckoned 500 shells had fallen over Thiepval.

But that was only one place. All along the German line shells were bursting. La Boiselle was being slashed with fire. Above Fricourt there was a continual flash of bursting shells through the smoke which shrouded it. The German reply was feeble. Only a few shells answered the British batteries. It was a day out for the British artillery, and it was doing great damage to the German lines. Infantry on both sides was invisible.

PENETRATE GERMAN TRENCHES

British Patrols Active—German Attack in Champagne District.

LONDON, June 28.—The British report tonight gives few details of the heavy artillery bombardment along their front. Raids by patrols penetrated German trenches at many points. The report emphasizes the small loss of life among the British.

The Germans, after an intense bombardment in the Champagne district, attacked and penetrated some French trenches, from which they were later driven out, according to tonight's statement from Paris.

On the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector the French report progress. Two German attacks in this region were repulsed. The Berlin statement denies the French gained in their heavy attacks here yesterday.

The British War Office communication issued tonight says:

During last night there were raids, and patrols entered enemy trenches at several points, bombing the enemy and inflicting casualties. Near Angres one of our raiding parties found the enemy trenches badly damaged by shell fire. The enemy apparently had suffered from gas we had successfully discharged from our trenches. A particularly successful raid was carried out by the Highland Light Infantry near the Vermelles-La Bassée Road, when forty-six prisoners and two trench mortars were captured and the two enemy mine shafts were destroyed, with the loss of only two men.

Today the enemy exploded a small mine near Neuve Chapelle and another near Hulluch, but excepting slight damage to one of our saps they achieved no other result. We successfully exploded two mines southward of the Bethune-La Bassée Canal. Bad weather yesterday prevented much flying.

The official communication issued tonight by the French War Office reads:

In Champagne, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans succeeded in penetrating some of our small posts in the direction of the Tahure salient. They were driven out soon afterward by counterattacks.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with big shells in the sectors of Avocourt and Chattancourt. Preparations for an attack reported going on in the German trenches east of Hill 304, miscarried under our artillery fire.

On the right bank we made some progress with the grenade north of Hill 321 and in the neighborhood of the Thiaumont work.

The text of the afternoon statement from Paris follows:

In the region to the south of Lassigny the Germans endeavored last

Continued on Page 6.

Rumanian War Move, at Cabinet Meeting?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Bucharest Cabinet has taken very serious decisions, provoked by Bulgarian closing of the frontier and continual concentration of troops on the Rumanian confines. The military chiefs participated in the Cabinet's deliberations.

30 MONTHS IN CELL LIEBKNECHT'S FATE

German Socialist Leader Also Dismissed from Army on High Treason Charge.

DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN

Score of Arrests Made Among Large Crowd That Cheered for the Deputy.

BERLIN, June 28, (via Amsterdam to London.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was sentenced today to thirty months' penal servitude and dismissal from the army for attempted high treason, gross insubordination, and resistance to the authorities.

The court adopted the view that Dr. Liebknecht was guided by political fanaticism and not by unpatriotic feeling, and therefore imposed the lowest penalty to him. Dr. Liebknecht is entitled to appeal from the sentence.

The trial was held behind closed doors. When the court-martial convened there was a large attendance of persons interested in the case, but the room was almost immediately cleared while the court considered a motion made by the prosecutor to exclude the public during the entire trial "in the interest of public security." This motion was granted, and it was ordered also that newspapers should print no reports of the trial except the verdict, which would be made public.

During the day there were a number of spasmodic attempts to organize demonstrations in favor of Dr. Liebknecht. Crowds several times invaded Unter den Linden or gathered in the working quarters in Northern Berlin and elsewhere. The police, however, were everywhere on the alert and kept the crowds moving or dispersed them. Numerous arrests were made. Thus far no serious trouble has been reported from anywhere in Germany.

Dr. Liebknecht, whose criticisms of the Government in speeches in the Reichstag previously had led to his expulsion from the Socialist Party in that body, was arrested on May 1 during the May Day peace demonstration, and since has been held in custody, the Reichstag having on May 11 by a vote of 229 to 111 declined to order his release. He has been accused not only of taking part in but of arranging the demonstration, at which, it is alleged, cries of "Down with the war!" and "Down with the Kaiser!" were raised by the excited demonstrators. A report on his arrest, made to the Reichstag, contained these charges, and in detailing the circumstances of the incident asserted that he resisted the police, but finally was knocked down and overpowered.

Parliamentary immunity for Dr. Liebknecht was claimed but not allowed. It was announced he had denied that he was guilty of treason, but had admitted taking part in the demonstration. It was at first understood that he was to be brought before a court-martial—he being a soldier as well as a legislator—on the charge of high treason, conviction on which would have carried with it the death penalty, but recently it was published that the accusation had been modified to attempted treason in war time, the maximum penalty for which is fifteen years' penal servitude.

Four Berlin newspapers published today the following from the semi-official Wolff Bureau:

"In the course of a demonstration last evening for Deputy Liebknecht a rather large crowd collected at Potsdamer Platz (Berlin.) Some twenty persons were taken into custody to establish their identity. There were no further incidents."

Just before the arrest of Dr. Karl Liebknecht during the Berlin riots on May 1, he had been forbidden to finish a speech in the Reichstag which had begun to show that the real reasons why Germany entered the war were identical with those charged by the Chancelleries of Paris, Petrograd, and London. The full speech was later published in pamphlet form in Budapest. In a letter to The Daily Chronicle of London of April 15, Dr. Paul Lassen, the well-known Danish Socialist, alleged that Dr. Liebknecht had obtained possession of important documents showing that Austria was forced into the war by the Potsdam party against the wishes of Vienna and Budapest.

When this news reached the German higher authorities consternation is said to have prevailed and the determination to have been made to muzzle the doctor outside the Reichstag as well as within. The only account of the arrest published by the German forces were two brief communiqués sent out by the Wolf Agency.

Dr. Liebknecht, who once served a term of imprisonment for anti-militarist agitation, has represented Potsdam in Parliament since 1912, the imperial borough containing a large body of working men employed in Government works. He exposed in 1913 the German War Party's bribery plots, which implicated the Krupps at home and abroad.

LAUD DR. LIEBKNECHT.

Socialists Say Prison Will Not Still His Voice.

Algernon Lee, Director of the Rand School of Social Science, when told last night of the sentence on Dr. Liebknecht, said:

"It seems to me that Liebknecht ought to be considered about the biggest man in the world, because he has fought since the war began against the Jingo element in Germany and against those Socialists who have given their support to the Government in its military policy."

The Call, the Socialist newspaper, in an editorial article this morning, says:

"The German Government has taken from the ranks of its most valiant opponents the most powerful voice of protest. The militant German Socialist, whose voice from the first has been raised in opposition to war, has been torn from his public office, torn from his place in the ranks, torn from his family, and sent to prison. But it is not likely that the German Government will gain by this brutal action. It is doubtful if even the rigors of war could make such an action of profit to the Kaiser. For Liebknecht in prison will not be silent. Such voices are never stilled. When smothered most they often cry loudest."

FOR DISTRESS AFTER MEALS

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Gives prompt relief to nausea, sick headache and acid stomach. Buy a bottle today. —Advt.

ROOSEVELT DINES WITH HUGHES; TAFT AND T. R. TO STUMP

Animosity of Two Ex-Presidents Wanes, and They May Be Heard from Same Platform.

HUGHES WINS THE COLONEL

Long Table Conference, Without Wine or Tobacco, Ends with Cordial Promises.

NEW PROGRESSIVE PLEDGES

Taft Announces Willingness to Forget 1912 in an Effort to Win Republican Victory.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt dined together last night in the suite occupied by Mr. Hughes in the Hotel Astor and for three hours discussed the campaign.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Hughes escorted Colonel Roosevelt to a taxicab at the Forty-fifth Street entrance of the hotel. They shook hands with a firm grip and as the Colonel turned to step toward his cab the nominee's hand touched his shoulder.

"Good luck," said Colonel Roosevelt, "I wish you all sorts of success."

Mr. Hughes with a hearty "good night" for the Colonel turned to the newspaper men and inviting them to the conference room of his suite made a brief statement, which concluded with these words:

"We talked very fully over all matters and are in complete accord. The evening has been very pleasant."

It developed that Colonel Roosevelt had not only assured Mr. Hughes of his support but had promised to campaign for him.

Mr. Hughes sent William R. Willcox, the new National Chairman, to meet Colonel Roosevelt at the Langdon Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, and escorted him to the Astor, where they arrived at exactly 7:30 o'clock, the time set for the dinner. A crowd which had collected in the street cheered Mr. Roosevelt, who wore a dark cutaway suit a panama hat and a smile, the most prominent thing about him.

Dine and Confer Alone.

The Colonel found Mr. Hughes awaiting him in the room on the eighth floor, where the dinner was served. Nobody but Mr. Willcox was present at the first greeting, and after that Mr. Hughes and the Colonel were alone except for the waiter, who appeared only when called.

Every phase of the campaign, including the Mexican situation, preparedness, national honor, and the part that Colonel Roosevelt is to take in the fight, was gone over with great care. Colonel Roosevelt wanted to obtain the views of Mr. Hughes on all questions at first hand and in a frank discussion.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes left the conference room. They were smiling and apparently on terms of great cordiality. A curious crowd watched the little drama with undisguised interest as the men who will play the big rôles in the campaign parted.

Here is what Mr. Hughes said to the newspaper men after the Colonel's departure:

"I was very much pleased with Colonel Roosevelt's letter of indorsement and he has expressed himself in a very kindly way with respect to my telegram to the Progressive Committee. I wanted to talk with Colonel Roosevelt fully with respect to the issues of the campaign and asked him to dine with me so that we might have that opportunity. He dined with me tonight and we had a very delightful interview. We talked very fully over all matters and are in complete accord. The evening has been a very pleasant one."

The Colonel Greatly Pleased.

Colonel Roosevelt said that he had had a most satisfactory talk with Mr. Hughes and was greatly pleased by what had taken place. The Colonel said he most heartily agreed with the attitude that Mr. Hughes takes toward the great questions that are up for decision. He assured Mr. Hughes, he said, hat he would support him with the utmost heartiness. The Colonel said that he had spent between two and three hours talking over the campaign.

Mr. Hughes, according to the Colonel, said he much desired Mr. Roosevelt's aid in the campaign, and Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Hughes that he certainly would help, and agreed that in the Fall he would make three or four speeches.

That was all that was made public about the conference, but it was evident to every one that the meeting had ended all doubt that Colonel Roosevelt would jump into the fight and exert himself to elect Mr. Hughes. The nominee's close advisers were unable to conceal their elation, and the satisfaction felt by Mr. Hughes was reflected in his actions and words.

Some details were obtained late last night concerning the greeting when Colonel Roosevelt arrived at Room 802 from an adviser of Mr. Hughes. Reporters were not permitted to be present.

Mr. Hughes, it was said, stepped forward with hand extended.

"Why, Colonel Roosevelt," he said.

"How are you, Governor Hughes," the Colonel replied heartily, and they shook hands. Then they disappeared into the room and the door was closed to all outsiders.

The only decoration on the table was

Continued on Page 22.

CARRANZA ORDERS CAPTIVE SOLDIERS FREED; IMMEDIATE WAR AVERTED, WASHINGTON THINKS; BUT LARGE QUESTIONS ARE LEFT UNSETTLED

TREVINO ORDERS RELEASE

23 Cavalrymen With a Scout Put on Train for Jaurez.

DUE THERE THIS MORNING

Arms and Accoutrements Given Up with Men Taken in the Carrizal Battle.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS REJOICE

Conference in Chihuahua City to Decide Attitude Toward Pershing's Column.

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—President Wilson's peremptory demand on General Carranza for the release of the American prisoners held in the Chihuahua city penitentiary today met with compliance.

It was announced from the commandancia in Juarez late this afternoon that a message had been transmitted over the Mexican telegraph which stated that the twenty-three negroes of the Tenth Cavalry captured at Carrizal with Lem H. Spillsbury, Mormon scout, had been removed from prison.

The message added that the men, with their arms and accoutrements, under heavy guard, had been put on a Mexican Central train bound for Juarez, where they are expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

The telegram conveying this news was addressed to General George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso base. It was signed by General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Mexican Military District of the Northeast, whose headquarters are at Chihuahua City.

General Bell Reticent.

General Bell, in keeping with his custom of maintaining close secrecy regarding all military developments, refused to say whether he had received the message. He said that all announcements must come from General Funston at San Antonio.

On receipt of word that General Funston had given out the contents of the message he said no escort would be sent to meet the prisoners in the morning, but an officer would be delegated to take command of them and lead them to Fort Bliss.

Mexican officials tonight were happy over the turn in events. They said this would mean a lessening of the tension of the last few days. General Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, and Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, each said he regarded the incident as reassuring.

"This shows that we don't want war unless it is forced on us," Mr. Garcia said.

General Trevino is said to have refused to yield when the proposal to release the prisoners and thus avert war was first made. Assurances from Washington and Juarez that this refusal could mean only war were sent to him in code messages, but he refused repeatedly to consider the proposal, considering it a matter of honor that he should hold the Americans prisoners. Finally, when pressure was brought to bear from Mexico City, in which Carranza is said to have had a part, the Chihuahua commander ordered the release of the prisoners.

Some Mexicans Angered.

In Juarez the better class of Mexicans openly rejoiced over what they considered to be the averting of a calamity to their country. But when the natives of less intelligence, returning from their work, stopped to read the bulletin on the board at the Custom House, they cursed Carranza and the United States and gathered in crowds at the street corners to express their anger against the action of the de facto Government in backing down before the United States.

Villa has been located again, according to a report brought to the border by a young German today. He had heard that the bandit was in Canutillo, on the Chihuahua-Durango State line. The German brought a copy of a manifesto which Villa had issued when at the Canutillo ranch calling on all former Villistas and all other Mexicans to join the colors and fight the "gringoes." The manifesto was taken to Chihuahua City by a friend of the German who had been employed on the ranch. He said Villa had entirely recovered from his wounds.

A conference of Carranza chiefs has been called at Chihuahua City. General Marcelo Caraveo, the former Orozco leader, came to Juarez from Guzman today and proceeded to Chihuahua to attend the conference. General Canuto Reyes also has gone from Bustillos, and General Gabriel Gavira, the former Juarez commander, will be there for the conference after returning from Mexico City. The future action of the army in reference to the Americans at Colonia Dublan will be decided at this meeting.

Diplomatic correspondence between the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico and the South American States requesting their intervention has been published in full in the Mexican papers.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 28.—General Frederick Funston this evening received a report from General George Bell, Jr., at El Paso, stating that General Trevino, the Mexican Military Commander of Chihuahua, had ordered the release of the American prisoners in Chihuahua City, in accordance with President Wilson's demand. This information, General Bell stated, was received from Andres Garcia, the Mexican Consul in El Paso.

There are twenty-three American troopers held at Chihuahua City, excluding Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, all of whom were captured in the fight at Carrizal. The report was forwarded immediately to Washington by General Funston.

SCOUT'S OWN STORY OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Mexico Gives Out His Signed Statement, Putting Onus of the Fight on Our Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—A signed statement by Lem A. Spillsbury, the scout captured with American soldiers after the Corrizal fight, has been transmitted by General Trevino, the commander at Chihuahua City. It is witnessed by Felix Pagira and L. Floyd.

The following is a textual copy of the statement, no corrections having been made:

"My name is Lemuel Spillsbury. I have been an interpreter for General Pershing since his troops entered Mexico, I was without employment and stone broke, as no work was going on round Pearson, near which place I live. I speak good Spanish, having been raised here.

"I left Casas Grandes on Saturday morning as interpreter for Captain Boyd. There were seventy-six men, all told, with us, all of the Tenth Cavalry.

"Captain Boyd sent a messenger into Carrizal yesterday morning to the Jefe Politico, saying that he was on peaceful mission, asking permission to pass through Villa Ahumada, and requesting that he advise the military authorities.

"General Gomez sent out Lieutenant Colonel Rivas with an escort of eight men to tell us that he had orders to stop us there until he heard further.

"Captain Boyd said that he had heard of a robbery in Santo Domingo and of the presence of bandits there, and so wanted to run them down and recapture a deserter who had gotten away.

"Lieut. Col. Rivas replied that there were no bandits in that place, and that they would have to pass over their dead bodies to get there. After further talk he retired to town.

"General Gomez sent a note asking that the Americans come into town for a conference. Captain Boyd did not like the idea, and said so, whereupon General Gomez came out personally and repeated the orders that they could not pass through, saying that his instructions from General Trevino were to that effect.

"He asked if the Americans knew of these orders. Captain Boyd admitted that he was aware of the orders, but said that his own orders were to go through to Villa Ahumada, and he had to obey.

"General Gomez repeated his refusal, and said that if the Americans advanced, he would at once fire upon them. Then Captain Boyd said 'all right.' But I think that he thought that General Gomez was only trying to comply with the orders from his superior and would not really finish.

"General Gomez had retired to his men, who were lined up on the outside of the town when Captain Boyd gave the order to advance. Shortly afterward the firing commenced and our men started to drop. Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair were killed. Captain Morey was wounded in the shoulder, but I think that he got away.

"Ten men, who were holding our horses fled with the lot. We were surrounded and had to surrender.

"I saw the dead bodies of Captain Boyd and Adair, and also of twelve negroes, although there might have been more than these. I do not know how many Mexicans were killed outside of General Gomez.

"I consider that the fault of the fight belongs to the Americans, as General Gomez was very courteous in his insistence that they must retire, and frequently pointed out that he must be loyal to his superior's orders, and would open fire upon them if they persisted in advances.

"But, as I said before, Captain Boyd seemed to think that they were only bluffing. He seemed to think he could force a passage.

"In my case I have been trying to get away from my employment some time, as I accepted work with General Pershing only to help catch Villa if possible.

"As soon as I saw that the Americans were likely to cause trouble with Mexico I tried repeatedly to get away, because I have more Mexican friends than American, but General Pershing would not let me go. I was afraid to try to escape to return to my people's ranch at Casas Grandes for fear they might punish me.

(Signed.) "LEM A. SPILLBURY.
"Witnesses—Felix Pagira, L. Floys."

MEXICAN SOLDIERS PLUNDER SONORA TOWN

Seize $25,000 in Silver Bullion—Sentries Fire Across Border at Them.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 28.—Mexican soldiers today looted numerous business concerns and homes in Nogales, Sonora, among other things a shipment of silver bullion valued at $25,000 being taken from the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co.

A local firm of bullion buyers made a demand on the commandant for the silver, and were informed it had been sent to Magdelena.

American occupation of Nogales loomed close when eight Mexican soldiers were driven back by a United States sentry post as they tried to cross to the American side. The Mexicans withdrew and Major William Brooke ordered his men to "drop anybody you see acting suspiciously. If a shot comes from over there we will go straight across."

General Orsagaray, Mexican commander, reached the line soon after the shooting and asked for a conference. He said his men reported they had been fired on while well on their side of the boundary. Major Brooke informed him that he had positive information that this was not the case. The commandant then said he would punish any men who had violated orders not to cross to American soil.

It developed that the sentry line had been extended westward last night because of a report that Mexicans would attempt a raid to drive off a large number of horses.

Continued on Page 4.

Carranza Inflexible on Withdrawal of Our Troops But Yielding to Some Requests, Mexico City Hears

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—It is believed that General Carranza is yielding to some requests of the United States, but it is understood that he is remaining inflexible in regard to the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil.

An official announces that copies of the American reply to General Carranza's note will be given to the local press late tonight with lengthy commentaries and statements regarding some points mentioned in the note.

The new Spanish Minister was officially received by Secretary Aguilar this afternoon, the conference lasting for a long time. The matters discussed were kept secret, but it is understood the friendly mediation offered by Spain was discussed officially.

Mexicans residing in Costa Rica and Honduras have sent a message asking orders to come to Mexico to fight.

Many prominent Villistas, among them General Maytoreana, Villa Governor of Sonora; Diaz Lombardo, Villa Minister, and others, have wired Carranza offering services against the Americans. Carranza answered accepting and saying all Mexicans will have equal privileges of dying for the country.

Advices from Buenos Ayres says large demonstrations have been held in the streets in favor of Mexico and against the United States.

Consul Garcia Sees Mexico United Against Us.

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—"All the good people of both countries ought to get together and work for peace, for war, if it comes, will be hell on earth while it lasts—and it will last a long time," Andres Garcia, the Mexican Consul at El Paso, said today.

"The United States will have to face a united people, and a people determined to fight to the last ditch," he continued. "Besides, we have more than 200,000 veterans, trained to a style of warfare that makes the best use of our peculiar natural conditions. The Americans will encounter heavy losses in exterminating the Mexican people—for that is what the war would be.

"War would mean a terrific destruction of property in Mexico, as we realize. The estates of the wealthy reactionaries, who are responsible for the present embroilment, will be turned into deserts. Every means ought to be taken by both sides to avoid this threatened destruction of life and property."

THRONGS CHEER 12TH ON ITS WAY

Famous Regiment, Bound for Frontier, Gets Off Early This Morning.

LONG DELAY IN HOBOKEN

Flanked Along Its Line of March by Thousands of Relatives and Friends.

The Twelfth, famous in other days as New York's crack Bowery regiment, is now on its way to the Mexican border. The first section of the three troop trains pulled out of the Lackawanna Station in Hoboken at an early hour this morning. There was a long delay at the entraining point because a shipment of about 130 horses and mules did not arrive in Hoboken on schedule time. The regiment marched into the station and waited long nours for the troop trains to get under way.

The regiment filed out of the armory at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street at 5 P. M. amid the cheers of thousands of relatives and friends. In the ranks were men of brawn and muscle, for nearly the entire enlisted strength is made up of those employed in the skilled trades. They marched with a swing that suggested all the powers of endurance demanded of a soldier in the field. They moved across town to Fifth Avenue, down that crowded thoroughfare to Twenty-third Street, and thence to the Lackawanna ferry, where the ferryboat Orange was in waiting to take the command to the railroad terminal in Hoboken.

A New Formation.

The regiment marched not in platoons but by fours, so as to make it possible for the throng, to whom the men of the Twelfth are dear, to march with them. Squad commanders walked arm-in-arm with mothers and sweethearts, and little girls trotted alongside brothers and fathers, carrying in their hands boxes filled with dainties made by those who are left behind. The farewell accorded to the Seventh and the Seventy-first was noisy, and there were more smiles than tears on the part of those who bade them godspeed. But it was different with the going away of the Twelfth. The women and children were certain that the regiment was headed straight for war service, and they were even more certain that if the New York Division goes into battle the Twelfth will be in the thick of it from the start.

By 7 A. M. the police reserves, who were ordered to the streets surrounding the armory to keep order, estimated that more than 5,000 persons were in the streets about the armory. They stayed all day and other thousands joined them. In little groups the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts were permitted to enter the armory and stay for brief intervals. But so great was the throng that clamored for admission, scores of them tearful women and children, that only a relatively small number could work their way into the armory.

The Start Delayed.

It had been announced that the regiment would march at 3 o'clock, but it did not get away on schedule time. The wagon train, which had been assembled in Sixtieth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, began to move at 4:30 P. M., and about thirty minutes later the regiment itself got under way.

The buglers sounded the assembly at 4:35. The sharp "Fall in!" command of the Sergeants sounded above the din outside and was the signal for the dem-

Continued on Page 4.

RELIEF AT WASHINGTON

Release of Captives Believed to Mark Change in Carranza Policy.

BUT HE MUST GRANT MORE

United States Must Be Satisfied That Our Army in Mexico Won't Be Attacked.

MEDIATION TALK REVIVED

Bolivian Minister Will Renew Efforts if Freeing of Prisoners Is Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Confidence that immediate war between the United States and Mexico had been averted was inspired by unofficial reports received from El Paso tonight that General Jacinto Trevino had ordered the American soldiers released from the prison at Chihuahua, with their arms and accoutrements, as demanded by President Wilson in Secretary Lansing's note of last Sunday.

This report came only through newspaper channels. High officials of the Administration were reticent in regard to its significance in view of the fact that no official confirmation of the statement had been received. When he left the War Department at 11 o'clock tonight Secretary Baker said he had not received any official intimation that the prisoners were to be released.

Washington believes the release of the prisoners will avert hostilities if accompanied by evidence that the Carranza authorities are ready to adopt a more conciliatory policy toward the United States in the controversy over the presence of American troops in Mexico. The mere release of the cavalrymen would not necessarily avert hostilities unless accompanied by evidences that the Carranza Government was ready to abandon what President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have construed as a deliberately hostile attitude toward the American troops in Mexico as shown in the Carranza Government's note of last Saturday assuming responsibility for the attack on the Tenth Cavalry detachment at Carrizal.

The impression was strong tonight that the reported intention of the Carranza Government to release the prisoners marked the adoption of a conciliatory policy. The general opinion throughout Government circles was that the release of the prisoners would soften the tension of the crisis and postpone, if not avert war, and that it might furnish the foundation for further negotiations between the two governments.

Main Question Yet Unsettled.

Whether a state of war has been prevented or merely postponed no one here would attempt to say tonight. Until Carranza's response to Secretary Lansing's note, making two peremptory and distinct demands is received there will be no decision on whether President Wilson shall lay the crisis before Congress.

News of the release of the prisoners, received early tonight in press dispatches, brought undisguised relief to high officials. It was assumed that Carranza, impressed with the urgency of the situation, had ordered the captured cavalrymen started for the border without waiting for his announcement of the action to reach Washington.

While it is generally conceded that this move loosens the tension, no one conversant with the grave problem is losing sight of the fact that the all-important question of Carranza's attitude toward the American expedition across the border remains unsettled. If the de facto Government stands upon the orders of General Trevino to attack Pershing's men when they move otherwise than toward the border, the situation actually is just what it was before, except that there now is a possibility of diplomatic negotiation that did not exist while the Americans were held prisoner at Chihuahua.

The preparations of the United States for possible war will go steadily forward. There will be no interruption of the rush of National Guardsmen to the border, and General Funston will continue disposing of the forces under his command as though he expected an immediate attack from the Mexicans.

Can't Hamper Army in Mexico.

The fact that Carranza has complied with one of the demands is accepted by the more optimistic officials here as an indication that he is striving to prevent a break. Even though he again should attempt to throw all blame for the Carrizal fight upon the American officers and insist upon his right to forcibly oppose any except northward movements of American troops, it is thought that possibly he will state his position in such a way as to make further discussion necessary.

During any negotiations, however, the United States will insist upon freedom of movement of the troops in Mexico, and any attempt to interfere with them will be met by such force as is necessary. This will apply, too, to any period of delay occasioned by attempt to arrange mediation or arbitration.

The possibility of Latin-American offers of mediation in the hope again was

APPROVE 'DRAFT' WITHOUT RELIEF

Conferees End Deadlock on National Guard Resolution Under Urging by Baker.

ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE

Passage by Senate Expected Today—Hay to Urge New Bill Caring for Dependents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Eliminating all reference to the support of the dependent families of enlisted members of the National Guard and also the substitute proposal to exempt married guardsmen from duty, the Senate and House conferees today agreed on the emergency resolution authorizing a draft of the militia by the President.

The conference report was adopted in the House and similar action is scheduled in the Senate tomorrow. Representative Hay said the War Department had urged immediate action on the bill, as the deadlock in conference had interfered with the draft of the militia for Mexican or border service.

Mr. Hay deplored the fact that the Senate would not yield on the House provision for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to defray in part the living expenses of dependent families of guardsmen. The House conferees, he said, were not inclined to accept the Senate substitute, which would allow exemption from service of married men, "but meant that such men would be put in the humiliating position of asking for excuse from duty because of their small means."

Representatives' Madden of Illinois and Hill of Connecticut on the floor of the House protested against the Senate action in striking out the appropriation. Mr. Hay told the House that it was essential that prompt authority be given to the President to draft the National Guard into the service and that Secretary Baker had asked an agreement in conference today. Under the circumstances, Mr. Hay declared, the item relating to married members of the National Guard and their families had to be eliminated altogether in order that the main feature of the resolution—that authorizing a draft of the militia—might become law.

Mr. Hay announced that he would introduce the appropriation section tomorrow as a separate bill, and Speaker Clark said he would entertain a motion Monday for passage of the measure under a suspension of rules.

Senator Reed, who led the fight for the relief provision, said on the floor in the Senate that he would be willing to leave the whole subject out of the resolution if assurances were given that a relief bill would be pushed separately at this session.

As finally agreed to the resolution is in virtually the same form as drafted at the War Department. It authorizes the President to use as Federal soldiers all members of the National Guard willing to take the required oath for Federal service, and permits consolidation of scattered and incomplete guard units.

OUTPOST FIRED ON.

Shots Exchanged With Mexicans Near Brownsville.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 28.—A military outpost stationed at an irrigation plant two miles west of Brownsville was fired on by two Mexicans at midnight tonight.

The Americans returned the fire, fifteen or twenty shots being exchanged. The two Mexicans, who fled, were not followed, the outpost expecting a heavier attack. None of the Americans was hit.

widely discussed tonight. Ignacio Calderon, Minister from Bolivia, will make a second call upon Secretary Lansing tomorrow to discuss the subject. He will endeavor to ascertain for the benefit of himself and his colleagues whether a tender of good offices by the South and Central American republics would be entertained at this time. The Minister said after his first conference with Secretary Lansing on Monday that he understood the United States to be unwilling even to discuss the subject of mediation or arbitration while the captured American troopers remained in custody.

Warnings to Carranza.

It is known that powerful influences have been brought to bear on Carranza in the past few days to make him at least turn over the American prisoners. Prominent Mexicans in the United States, as well as American bankers and business interests with inflence in Mexican affairs, have flooded the First Chief with messages. They all sent him the same warning—that the United States Government meant business, and that to hold the prisoners would mean war.

Refusal to release these men, it has been understood, would be followed by the dispatch of an American military force with orders to rescue the prisoners. Such a movement, it is everywhere agreed, would mark the opening of actual hostilities.

Release of the prisoners, it is believed, would open the door for a renewal of the offer of good offices by those Pan-American powers which have been anxious to avert a conflict through the suggestion of mediation. Señor Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, has indicated that if the American prisoners are released he may regard that act as rendering it more opportune to suggest to this Government mediation or some other diplomatic method of adjusting the controversy between the two countries. He has made it plain that refusal by Carranza to release the prisoners would render it almost impossible to renew consideration of the advisability to offer mediation.

The President now expects to fill an engagement which he almost had decided to cancel, to address the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in convention at Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon. Unless the note from Carranza, which should arrive early tomorrow, according to advices from Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City today, is of such a nature as to change his plans he will leave for Philadelphia at noon.

Washington had become restive over the delay of the Carranza Government in delivering its answer. The American note, sent last Sunday, and delivered Monday morning, had been in the hands of the Carranza Government forty-eight hours at 11 o'clock this morning, and that was considered sufficient time within which to answer the demand for the release of the prisoners, and the request for a statement whether this Government was correct in its assumption that the Carranza Government had adopted a deliberately hostile attitude toward the American forces in Mexico.

President Wilson had already begun to draft his message to be read to Congress. It was known that he was not disposed to wait longer than tonight for a reply.

Secretary Tumulty said tonight that, while the President expected to go to Philadelphia tomorrow to make the scheduled speech, he would not decide until tomorrow morning whether he could go.

Mexico Enters a Protest.

In a note of protest addressed to the State Department today, under instructions from the Carranza Government, Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the de facto Government of Mexico, alleges that outrages have been committed by an American force constituting part of the Pershing expedition in Mexico, marching from San Geronimo toward El Valle.

According to the protest, American soldiers employed on this march arrested and maltreated several hundred civilians at La Cruz. The Carranza Government asks that the officers responsible be punished and steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

Secretary of War Baker said tonight he had no reports that in any way confirmed the allegations made by the Mexican Government. The Secretary said that several weeks ago reports had been made that three or four Carrancistas had been mistreated by American troops, but that the reports, when investigated, were found to be without foundation. Secretary Baker said that all reports to the department were that the conduct of the troops had been satisfactory.

The note sent to the State Department today by Señor Arredondo read:

"Part of the punitive expedition moving north arrested 300 residents of La Cruz, Chihuahua, subjecting them to undue maltreatment before releasing them. A column of the same force, numbering 3,000 men, leaving San Geronimo for El Valle in the State of Chihuahua, is committing all kinds of outrages, those distinguishing themselves by their excesses being the Apaches constituting part of the above forces. Address the State Department to give instructions that the men guilty be punished and action be taken to prevent a recurrence of such acts."

When this communication was received at the State Department it was referred, as a matter of routine, it was explained, to the War Department for investigation and report.

Señor Arredondo asserted tonight that a young Mexican and his father, en route on a train between Douglas and El Paso, were attacked by two American soldiers and two civilians "because one of the Mexicans had a pistol in his pocket," and that the matter was being investigated by a Mexican consul on the border, with a view of making complaint to the State Department.

GENERAL GOMEZ IS BURIED.

Body Is Received with Honors at Saltillo—Caravea Returns.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—The body of General Felix Gomez, who was in command of the Mexicans in the battle with the American troops near Carrizal, was received with honors at Saltillo, a public manifestation of regret being held. The interment was at Gomez Farias, his place of birth.

El Centro Mexicano, a self-styled "Americanist International Association," commemorated today the ninetieth anniversary of the constitution of the Pan-American Congress convened by Simon Bolivar in June, 1826. A certain importance is attached to this celebration in view of the present American-Mexican crisis.

General Marcelo Caravea has arrived at Chihuahua from the United States. Notwithstanding that he is antagonistic to the present Government, he has availed himself of the law of amnesty recently proclaimed by Carranza and has offered his services to the country. Railway traffic between Mexico City and Torreon, it is stated, will be reestablished at an early date.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We Want a Real Man

To manage our Credit and Collection Departments.

He must be

Not over thirty-five.
Absolutely sound in health.
Experienced and yet teachable. This experience should have been in some Collection Department handling large number of items under routine.
He must be able to write clean-cut business letters by the dozen.

He should have

a good general knowledge of credit practices and of the economic fundamentals of credit, and be able to demonstrate this knowledge in his first interview.
He should be adaptable enough to absorb new ideas quickly, as our business involves the application of principles not ordinarily encountered in mercantile credits.
He must be a man who can do an enormous amount of work himself, and with enough energy to spare to efficiently direct his assistants in their routine.

We have to offer

a salary commensurate with the right man's ability; a future that has practically no limit, and a connection with a house intimately associated with the biggest things in one of the fundamental industries.
Please outline your opinion of your qualifications, a concise brief of your experience and your salary requirements in your first letter.
The position will be filled practically immediately.

Y 316 Times Annex

CARRANZISTAS SEIZE ARMS OF AMERICANS

Invade Their Homes in Juarez as Reprisal for Action of El Paso Officials.

TRUCK TRAINS AT BORDER

American Forces Are Prepared to Start a Movement Without Relying on Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—All Americans and other foreigners living in Juarez are being disarmed by the Carranza soldiers there, in retaliation or what the Carranzistas say is the general policy of disarming Mexicans in El Paso. The home of a Mormon family in Juarez was entered this afternoon and a rifle, pistol, and a quantity of ammunition were seized. The Mormons, who are American citizens, reported the forcible entrance of their homes to Bishop P. H. Hurst of the Mormon Church, who, in turn, reported it to United States Consul Thomas D. Edwards, who is now living in El Paso.

A strict embargo on everything but foodstuffs has been put into effect at the international bridges, and a number of shipments of gasoline for the de-facto Government's motor trucks, horseshoes and horseshoe nails for the Carranza cavalry, and other army equipments were turned back at the bridges today by the United States customs officers. The ban was not placed on foodstuffs for the reason that Juarez depends upon El Paso for practically all its food, and to cut off this supply would work a hardship upon the civilians, who have suffered much from the five years of war.

A shipment of 400 sacks of flour, the first of a 6,000-sack shipment, was delivered at the bridge today to permit Inspectors to open each sack to search for ammunition. In two of the sacks Krag cartridges were found, and the shipment was held up until the inspection could be completed. No more ammunition was found, however, and the flour was permitted to cross. It was shipped to Trueva & Co., a commission house in Chihuahua City, which is reported to be supplying the Carranza army.

Six small automobiles of a popular make were bought in El Paso this afternoon for the Carranza officers in Juarez. The purchase was made by the Carranza purchasing agent, M. Rodriguez, and El Paso licenses were taken out here in order that the cars could be rushed to the bridges here over the El Paso streets.

Because of the embargo it is doubtful if the cars will be permitted to cross. The Carranza army is offering double prices for motor trucks and motor truck parts for the army of the north, but none will now be permitted to cross.

Because of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. William Parker at the Double Adobe Ranch, near Hachita, N. M., Mexicans were taken from the Mexican Southwestern train near Columbus today, threatened with lynching, and badly beaten. The Mexicans were found to be armed when the posses searched the trains for the bandits who killed Mr. and Mrs. Parker. They attempted to draw their pistols when they were knocked down and set upon.

Additional details of the double murder of the Parkers show it to have been the work of an organized bandit band. They rode into the corral while Mr. and Mrs. Parker—bride and bridegroom—were milking their two cows. They were shot through the heart and their bodies left on the ground after Parker's pockets had been turned out to get his money. His hat was taken and ten of his range horses driven away. The funeral of the two was held in Hachita today. Earlier reports were that the Parkers had been slain as they slept.

A Villista wearing the old Villa uniform and the characteristic white sombrero was arrested by Mrs. Cora Hartmann, a florist, in East El Paso today while the man was attempting to examine the Federal wireless towers near the river bank. Mrs. Hartmann armed herself with an automatic pistol, arrested the man, and turned him over to the police. He admitted having come from Namiquipa to Juarez and to have been with Villa at one time.

Coincident with reports that Carranzista forces have been concentrated with a view to holding the railroads of Chihuahua in the event of hostilities with the United States, American military authorities here were taking steps today that would make them practically independent of railroads for the transportation of troops and supplies.

A train of twenty-seven armed motor trucks, with fuel tank cars and repair trucks, arrived today and was assigned to the local brigade, while at the office of the Depot Quartermaster it was announced that two additional truck trains were expected to arrive from Eastern factories tomorrow. Steps have been taken also looking toward the commandeering of such trucks as are available in El Paso should occasion warrant.

MAY MOVE INFANTRY BY AUTO

Trucks Accumulated at the Border to Shift Troops Quickly.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 28.—The American army officials are rushing through preparations on a large scale. General Funston today announced that the War Department had authorized the formation of forty-five more automobile truck companies, thirty-three trucks to each company. The present companies, all of which have been organized since General Pershing's column entered Mexico, have twenty-seven trucks to the company, and altogether the army has 640 of the trucks.

Originally the trucks were purchased to carry supplies to the soldiers in the field. Plans are being made to put them to a new use. They range in carrying capacity from 3,000 to 6,000 pounds. The average day's march for infantry organizations is about eighteen miles. With infantrymen packed into each truck, 500 of the larger variety could carry an army of 12,000 men and move infantry with considerably more than average cavalry speed.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department were in communication today with officials of the different railways concerning the movement to border stations of the National Guard.

Army officers expect no difficulty in the transportation of the thousands of men until they reach converging lines.

T. R. FOR CARRANZA'S POST.

Mormon Wants Colonel to be President of Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—Theodore Roosevelt was suggested as the First Provisional President or Governor General of Mexico today by a leading member of the American Mormon colony in Mexico, where $3,000,000 is invested in properties which have been abandoned.

The Mormon leader was in earnest when he urged Colonel Roosevelt as the most logical man for straightening out the tangled affairs of the Mexican republic, and a man who would give to that unfortunate republic the best efforts and great energy of the former President.

"There is but one man fitted to take charge of Mexico when the troops have finished their work," he said. "That man is Roosevelt. His wonderful brain, his great energy, and his desire to do something big for humanity would make him the one man among men to make of Mexico what it deserves to be, a wonderful country among the powers of the world."

THE 14TH REACHES CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The first contingent of Eastern State troops which have been mustered into the Federal service for Mexican duty arrived here tonight over the Nickel Plate line en route to the border. Within the next few days several thousand others from various States in the Eastern Department are expected to pass through this city.

The vanguard was composed of the Fourteenth New York Infantry Regiment, which arrived in three trains.

"CLEAN UP MEXICO!" ADJURES MR. CANNON

"We Are Already at War!" Shouts Ex-Speaker in Plea for Avowed Hostility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A demand that the United States "go into Mexico and clean it up and establish a Government there by military force" was made in the House today by ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who declared that "the time has come for Congress to act."

"We are already at war in Mexico," shouted Mr. Cannon. "Let us stop calling it an 'emergency' or a 'crisis.'"

"Uncle Joe," who spoke during the debate on an urgent deficiency bill carrying $27,536,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the army and the cost of mobilizing the National Guard incident to the Mexican troubles, was severely critical of the Administration's past policy regarding Mexico. He said he was ready at this time to recognize conditions as they are and to vote for legislation and money necessary to meet the situation.

"Do you mean you approve of what has been done?" asked Representative Garner of Texas.

"If you mean to ask if I approve of Woodrow Wilson's policy in Mexico I answer, God forbid!" exclaimed Mr. Cannon. "The Administration's course has been dilly-dally, wishy-washy hogwash. But I am not making a political speech. If I were making a partisan speech I could say a whole lot of things, but it doesn't seem to avail greatly to talk about who is responsible for conditions on the Mexican border. It will be legitimate to call attention to that later on if it becomes material when the great American citizenry will be called upon to approve the actions of the Administration with a view to the elections that are to be held.

"Before a great while we will adjourn," continued Mr. Cannon, "and I hope to God before we adjourn that action will be taken by this Congress—positive, manly action—that will tend to wipe out the present conditions in Mexico. We cannot feed bandits on soothing syrup."

"Do you not think that the sooner we go in there and clean out Mexico the better it will be?" asked Representative Eagle of Texas, a Democrat.

"You have stated it exactly," said Mr. Cannon. "We are already at war with Mexico, and if that had been realized some months ago we would have been in better shape today."

"Do you mean we should go into Mexico and straighten it out thoroughly?" asked Representative Garner.

"Yes, thoroughly," shouted Mr. Cannon. "I mean that it is patent that things have been going from bad to worse down there since Huerta was put out of Mexico. It took a year to put him out with a copartnership existing between the President of the United States and Villa and Carranza. Finally they put that bandit out and, inasmuch as it took that long, I guess he had some red blood in his veins. When he was put out the copartnership was dissolved, and in the fullness of time Villa became the unworthy bandit and the other bandit, Carranza, was recognized as the de facto Government, and we have been going from bad to worse from that day to this.

"I would go in there for the benefit of civilization, for the benefit of the United States, for the benefit of the stricken and terrorized people of Mexico. God knows I do not want Mexico and we do not need it, but we ought to go in there."

"Do you realize that this would mean war with Mexico?" asked Mr. Garner.

"Well, we have got war with Mexico. My God, don't you know that, coming from Texas?" replied Mr. Cannon. "I would have this war proceed until we can have a permanent condition of peace and order."

The Urgent Deficiency bill of $27,000,000 was passed after a brief debate.

ARMY GETS GUNS MADE FOR BRITISH

250 Quick Firers Diverted to American Use, Together with 6,000,000 Cartridges.

Through the courtesy of the British Government, the War Department has been enabled to obtain for immediate delivery 250 Lewis machine guns which were being turned out by the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company for use in Europe. At the same time, because cartridges of the kind hitherto used by United States troops are not suitable for the Lewis gun the War Department has ordered 6,000,000 cartridges from the United States Cartridge Company. The ammunition, too, was being manufactured on British specifications for shipment to the British forces.

A. E. Borie, President of the Driggs-Seabury Company, confirming the sale of guns yesterday, said:

"Following the recent small order of the United States Government for Lewis machine guns, announced some weeks ago, we have received a new order for 250. It has been possible for this company to accept this order by obtaining modifications in certain foreign contracts."

Both cartridges and guns will go forward at once. The ammunition order represents only a few days' output of the cartridge company.

MEXICANS NEAR PERSHING.

Carranza Cavalry Reported East of the American Line.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 28.—Large forces of Carranza cavalry are being concentrated a short distance east of General Pershing's line of communication between Colonia Dublan and El Valle, according to reports brought here today by army motor truck men.

The truckmen assert that the American expeditionary commander is drilling his men regularly and is sparing no effort to make his force as mobile as possible.

A large number of empty motor cars is being kept in readiness at field headquarters for rapid transportation of infantry. It is explained that this is being done because of reports that bandits have been seen in the territory occupied by the American command.

AT THE FRONT WITH AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN MEXICO, June 28, (via radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Carranzista troops are appearing south of the American line, but at no point are they sufficiently close to cause fear of a clash.

This is the gist of a report brought in today by John C. Hays, manager of the Hearst ranch, one of the largest American-owned properties in Mexico. Hayes brought a large bunch of horses with him. He said he was leaving the property.

ALL UNITS OF GUARD GO SOUTH THIS WEEK

Gen. Wood Announces That by Sunday Every Command in State Will Entrain.

McLEER'S SQUADRON READY

Troops A, F, K, and L of First Cavalry Will Be on Way to Brownsville, Texas, by Noon Today.

All units of the New York National Guard which are available for service on the border are expected to be on the way to Brownsville before the end of this week. This was announced yesterday by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department.

This means that within the next three days the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, now at Beekman, and the Forty-seventh Regiment, in Brooklyn, will both be headed South, as well as the First, Second, Third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments of the up-State infantry units. The first Regiment of Cavalry, Squadron A, the Second Regiment of Field Artillery, and the First Battalion of the First Regiment of Field Artillery are all under hurry-up orders from General Wood to move at the earliest possible moment.

Troops A, F, K, and L of the First Cavalry, under command of Major Edward McLeer, will be the first to get away of the units now under orders. These troops, it was announced last night, will leave Van Cortlandt Park for Yonkers this morning, and will be on the way to Brownsville by noon. The date of the departure of the remaining eight troops was not announced. Major McLear's squadron, it was stated last night, has completed all arrangements to depart on schedule time today.

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester of Albany, the brigade commander of the New York cavalry organizations, visited the Van Cortlandt camp and inspected the cavalry units there yesterday afternoon.

The next infantry command to be ordered to the border, it is understood, will be the Sixty-ninth of this city or the Second Infantry of Troy. Both commands are ready to start whenever the order is issued, and it is believed both will be on the way by tomorrow at the latest.

General Wood announced yesterday that the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Infantry of the New Jersey Guard would entrain for the border tomorrow morning, and that by Saturday all the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut units would be en route to points in West Texas or Arizona. The New Jersey Signal Corps will leave Saturday morning. A battery of Rhode Island field artillery was ordered to Texas late last night by General Wood.

Colonel A. L. Smith, U. S. A., depot quartermaster in New York, advertised yesterday for 2,000 motor trucks of the three-ton and the one-and-one-half-ton types. The bids to supply these trucks, all of which are for border service, will be opened tomorrow at the Army Building in Whitehall Street.

The present Mexican trouble has demonstrated, it was said, that the light motor truck could make 100 miles a day as compared to the eighteen miles that could be negotiated by animal-pulled army transport equipment. About 2,000 men are now being enlisted for the army motor truck service.

The motor truck battery, which was to have gone to Peekskill yesterday, did not entrain for that place, as expected. Instead the battery was held in New York, and it was said would leave in the next day or two for Brownsville.

It was also announced yesterday that the Seventy-first Infantry was now recruiting men for a motor cycle machine gun company. The company is being recruited at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. As soon as the company is recruited and equipped it will leave for Brownsville.

A fund of $20,000 has been raised by friends of the Seventy-first to buy the motorcycles and other equipment for the company. The company will number fifty-three men and will be commanded by Captain Ernest Schroeder. Twenty-four of the motorcycles were delivered at the armory yesterday afternoon. About eight of the motorcycles will mount machine guns. Each machine-gun motorcycle, when in action, will be escorted by other motorcycles, the riders of which will be armed with rifles.

General Wood said yesterday afternoon that the total number of troops now on trains and headed for the border from the Eastern Department was between 10,000 and 11,000. By tonight this number will have been increased to more than 15,000.

FIELD ARTILLERY OFF FOR FRONTIER

Battalion of First Regiment Entrains at Yonkers and Leaves for Texas.

The second battalion of the First Regiment of Field Artillery, under command of Major James E. Austen, left yesterday afternoon for Brownsville. It was the first of the mounted units of the New York division of the National Guard to start for the border. The artillerymen marched from the mobilization camp for mounted troops in Van Cortlandt Park to Yonkers, where special trains were waiting in the New York Central yards.

The batteries in the battalion are D, E, and F, commanded respectively, by Captains Sylvestor Simpson, John T. Delaney, and Robert Reid. The personnel of the battalion consists of 650 officers and enlisted men, and the artillery equipment includes twelve guns and caissons and twenty-four wagons. The battalion carried 1,200 rounds of 3-inch shrapnel shells.

The battalion struck its tents in the camp at 11 A. M., and started for Yonkers a few minutes before noon. Just before their departure, and in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd of about 5,000 persons, the three batteries were drawn up for final inspection by Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, acting regimental commander, in the absence of Colonel Henry H. Rogers, and Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington of the regular army, representing General Leonard Wood.

Following orders received Tuesday night from the Eastern Department Headquarters on Governors Island to rush preparations for the departure of the battalion and to get away at the earliest possible moment, the officers and men worked until late that night. At 4:30 A. M. yesterday the bugles turned them out again, and from then until the time to start there was never a minute's let-up.

Hundreds of relatives and friends of the officers and men were at the camp all morning. Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was among the early callers. He came to say good-bye to his son, Lieutenant Robert L. Bacon of Battery F.

Battery D was the first to get away. It was followed in the next half hour by the two others. A storm of cheers greeted the artillerymen as the guns and caissons came lumbering out of the camp and headed for the railroad yards in Yonkers. There the long troop trains and still longer stock trains, for the battalion uses nearly 600 animals, were made up and waiting.

Battery D arrived at the yards at 2 o'clock, Battery E fifteen minutes later, and Battery F at 2:30. The loading of the animals and equipment into the seventy-five stock cars and gondolas started immediately, and within two hours Major Austen informed Captain J. D. Gilbreth of the regular army, who represented the Eastern Department, that he was ready to start.

In the half hour interval that followed the officers and men had a chance to say farewell to wives and sisters and sweethearts. The first special was scheduled to leave at 5 o'clock and it started on the minute. The second section left at 5:10, and the third at 5:20. The first battalion of the regiment is expected to break camp at Van Cortlandt tomorrow and to leave for Brownsville in the afternoon. Lieut. Col. Smith will be in command of the First battalion on the way to Brownsville.

TWO UNITS LEAVE BEEKMAN FOR FRONT

First Field Hospital and Third Ambulance Company Entrain There for Brownsville.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., June 28.—The First Field Hospital and Third Ambulance Company, both of New York, entrained here today for Brownsville, Texas. Troops B, D, G, and H of the First Cavalry, from Syracuse, Rochester, and Utica, entrained for Van Cortlandt Park, where they will join the other units of the First Cavalry.

The First Battalion of the Second Engineers, which received orders five days ago to be ready to entrain immediately, is still in camp awaiting equipment, which began to come in yesterday by the trainload. The engineers require more intricate outfits than the other formations, and will not be ready to entrain before tomorrow afternoon at the earliest.

While a trainload of equipment for the engineers arrived this afternoon, no invoice arrived with it, and Lieut. Col. Lucas of the Twenty-second was unable to tell whether the full equipment for the Twenty-second is on the ground until the supplies have been sorted and inspected.

Several carloads of uniforms, belts, blankets, canteens, and other equipment also came in today. The men in plain clothes and old-fashioned khaki are expected to disappear completely tomorrow.

The backbone of the water supply system will be completed tomorrow. One of the two 50,000-gallon tanks was completed today and will be filled with water tomorrow and connected with the principal mains carrying purified water from Fishkill Creek. This news was received with great joy by militiamen who have had to carry thousands of buckets of water from wells and springs far and near.

A surprisingly high percentage of the guardsmen who have undergone the physical examination so far have been found in fit condition. Of the 1,760 members of the Second Regiment less than 2 per cent. were rejected at the examination conducted today by the medical staff of the regiment commanded by Major J. L. Lipes of Saratoga.

Not one man was dismissed through the test of Major Lipes for a yellow streak. This test was administered by holding up a book containing large prints before the private under examination and having him look at it with one eye closed. The private was asked to read one paragraph with one eye and then to read the next paragraph with the other eye. The print was so large and was held so close that only a blind man could fail to read it. The surgeons giving the examination say is that a man said that he could not read it he was prevaricating to get out of going to the front. In this way the resolution of every private in the regiment was put to the proof.

Morey on the Way to Hospital.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 28.—Captain Lewis S. Morey of the Tenth Cavalry, wounded in the left arm in the clash on June 21 at Carrizal, arrived here today on his way to the hospital at El Paso.

HEALTH IN COLORADO.

Two weeks in Colorado will fit you for the other fifty. Rock Island's "Rocky Mountain Limited" is the best train. Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1288-C Broadway.—Advt.

"PEACE COMMISSION" OFF TO WASHINGTON

Union Against Militarism Calls Dr. Jordan from Border—Women Join Efforts.

The American Union Against Militarism announced last night the conferences of the informal "Peace Commission" of Mexicans and Americans which the league is attempting to bring together would be held in Washington. Telegrams were sent to Dr. David Starr Jordan and Modesto Rolland, who went first to El Paso and later to Albuquerque, N. M., urging them to proceed at once to Washington, where they would be met by the other delegates.

The statement issued by the league said that Moorfield Storey, a Boston lawyer, Amos Pinchot, and Dr. J. W. Slaughter of Philadelphia had been asked to serve with Dr. Jordan as the American representatives on the commission, which will be increased to eight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Boston pacifists today sent telegrams to every member of the House of Representatives and the Senate urging them to go slow in the matter of ultimatums to Mexico.

The Women's Welfare League of St. Paul sent a dispatch to President Wilson indorsing the unofficial efforts of the American Union Against Militarism to promote mediation between Mexico and the United States.

Dr. David Starr Jordan telegraphed a denial yesterday of the report that he had been ordered by the police to leave El Paso, where he had gone as a representative of the American Union Against Militarism for a conference with W. J. Bryan, Frank P. Walsh, and two delegates expected from Mexico, who failed to arrive. The telegram from Dr. Jordan was addressed to Durand W. Springer at the Hotel McAlpin, Secretary of the National Education Association. He telegraphed from Albuquerque and offered no explanation of why he had left El Paso.

15 Sore Throats in 47th Regiment.

Fifteen privates of Company L, Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, are ill with sore throats and are under treatment in the regimental hospital. Precautions have been taken, it was stated last night, to prevent the ailment from spreading.

"Porostyle"—a Discovery in Hot Weather Clothes

THE new hot-weather suit that keeps you looking as if you had stepped out of a bandbox, and feeling as if you were on the end of a breeze-swept pier.

* *

A wonderful new, extremely porous woolen fabric, of closely-twisted three-ply yarn.

Tailors beautifully and holds its shape under all conditions. Comes out of a travelling bag as if just pressed.

* *

For the business man, doctor, lawyer or clergyman who must keep up his well-dressed appearance on the hottest day.

Skeletonized to the limit—trimmed with silk throughout.

* *

$25 and $27.50.

* *

Tuxedo coat and trousers, $35.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Other at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

THE LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce at Unusually Low Prices a

Special Sale of Haberdashery

Enabling You to Prepare Adequately for the Over-the-Fourth Holiday

4,800 Worsted Bathing Suits
Formerly Priced at $2.50
$1.95 Each
Guaranteed fast colors—plain colors, heather, mixtures and stripes—professional and regulation models.

1,800 Worsted Bathing Suits
Formerly Priced at $3.50
$2.95 Each
Many of them with silk stripes; plain colors, heather, mixtures and stripes. Professional and regulation models.

8,400 Shirts and Drawers
Specially Priced at
35 Cents a Garment
White Crepe Madras, athletic shirts and knee drawers, of very unusual quality.

12,000 Shirts and Drawers
Specially Priced at
55 Cents a Garment
Cross-bar Nainsook, athletic shirts and knee drawers—purchased now would have to be priced at $1.

500 Terry and Beach Robes
Formerly $3.50 and $4
$2.95 Each
An excellent assortment and good colors—extremely useful throughout the Summer.

600 Terry and Beach Robes
Formerly $5 and $5.50
$3.95 Each
Made of high grade materials and reasonably priced at original markings.

900 Suits Crepe Pajamas
Formerly Priced at $1.50
$1.15 a Suit
Plain and fancy colored crepe of unusual quality for the original price of $1.50.

2,000 Suits Mercerized Pajamas
Formerly $1.65 and $2
$1.35 a Suit
Of Mercerized and Crepe Cloth—comfortable in fit and well tailored throughout.

A remarkable value in Silk Hose at 55 cents a pair, in 12 plain colors
Cow Hide Suit Cases, 24 inch, present value $6.50, at $4.85
Genuine Walrus Bags, black, 18 inch, value $17, at $12.75
"Neverbreak 100" Wardrobe Trunks, Ideal for Over-the-Fourth, $15

At All Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Cleanses the teeth thoroughly—dissolves quickly—purifies the breath—

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Dental Cream

A Standard Ethical Dentifrice

Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

L. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 516 W. 27th St., New York City

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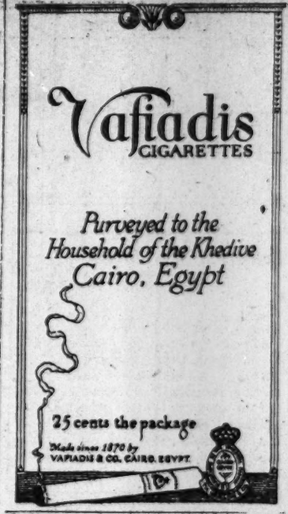

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

CLYSMIC

99

One result of neglect to make a will

THIS common neglect is often due to lack of information.

If no will is left an administrator must be appointed to settle the estate. He must give a bond, the expense of which is often considerable.

If a will *is* left and names a Trust Company as executor, no bond is necessary.

Executorship is an important branch of our business. We will gladly advise you further.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

In Financial District: 60 Broadway
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Here's Your New Fourth-o'-July Straw

EVERY Straw Hat in my stock goes on sale today at reduced prices, *right before "the Fourth,"* with the hottest days ahead. The smart individuality of my shapes is too well known to need re-stating.

$2 ..... $1.35
$4, $3..... $1.95
$6, $5..... $3.25

Braids—Sennits, Splits, Bangkoks, Leghorns, Panamas. Shapes—Sailors and Alpines. Styles—All of guaranteed 1916 design.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Well, Electro, how do you like to paint?"

Electro: "I sure don't like it. Dis here paint don't flow easy like Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid."

It is a pleasure to write with a free flowing ink like Davids'. Our Inks do not contain any sediment.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
Established 1835

U. S. Army & Navy Goods

LARGEST STOCK OF Munsen Army Shoes, Olive Drab Shirts, Army and Navy Sweaters, Ponchos, Army Raincoats, Army Blankets, O. D. Khaki Coats, O. D. Khaki Breeches, Army and Navy Leggings, Army and Navy Hats.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL ARTICLES OF UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS AS USED BY U. S. ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Complete outfits for military training camps.

Army & Navy Store Co., Inc.
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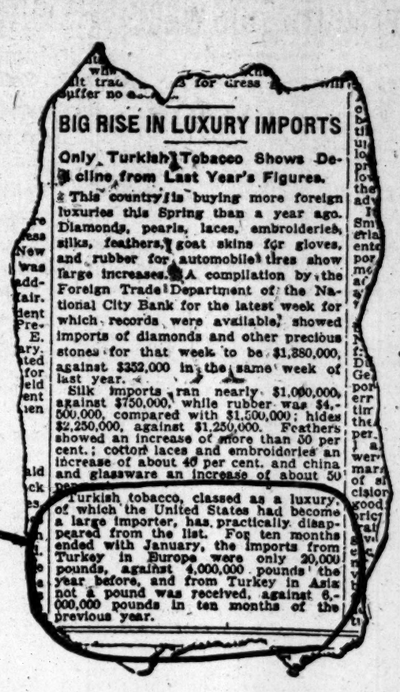

BIG RISE IN LUXURY IMPORTS

Only Turkish Tobacco Shows Decline from Last Year's Figures.

This country is buying more foreign luxuries this Spring than a year ago. Diamonds, pearls, laces, embroideries, silks, feathers, goat skins for gloves, and rubber for automobile tires show large increases. A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank for the latest week for which records were available, showed imports of diamonds and other precious stones for that week to be $1,380,000, against $352,000 in the same week of last year.

Silk imports ran nearly $1,000,000, against $750,000, while rubber was $4,500,000, compared with $1,500,000; hides $2,250,000, against $1,250,000. Feathers showed an increase of more than 50 per cent.; cotton laces and embroideries an increase of about 40 per cent. and china and glassware an increase of about 50 per

Turkish tobacco, classed as a luxury of which the United States had become a large importer, has practically disappeared from the list. For ten months ended with January, the imports from Turkey in Europe were only 20,000 pounds, against 4,000,000 pounds the year before, and from Turkey in Asia not a pound was received, against 6,000,000 pounds in ten months of the previous year.

Reproduced from a recent issue of the New York Times.

Important Announcement

WE make this announcement as a guarantee that, while the scarcity of the highest grades of Turkish leaf tobaccos may affect *some* cigarettes, it will not affect NATURALS.

The war has made the best Turkish tobaccos scarce. They either cannot be obtained in the market at all or only at prohibitive prices.

We guarantee to the smokers of NATURALS that *their* cigarette will continue to have the same high quality and distinctive flavor which NATURALS have always had, and for which they are world-renowned.

We are enabled to make this statement and to give this guarantee because we were fortunate to lay in an enormous supply of the finest grades of Turkish leaf tobaccos before the war had influenced their production and export.

We have in our *magasins*, here and in the Orient, sufficient supplies of the highest grades of Turkish leaf tobaccos for at least three years to come.

For a quarter of a century we have always had a policy of preparedness for every possible emergency.

For a quarter of a century we have picked and chosen each *chiftji* (Turkish tobacco grower) who grows Turkish tobacco for us.

Tobacco is nature-grown—not manufactured. We know what the soil of every *chiftlik* (Turkish tobacco plantation) will produce. There is not a *chiftji* in all Turkey but knows that we will buy the best tobacco he grows—*if it comes up to the Schinasi standard.*

Result—when the scarcity of the finest grades of Turkish tobaccos came, we did not have to go out in the open market for *our* kind of tobacco. We had it in our magasins.

No matter what changes may come to other cigarettes, NATURALS, the Original Egyptian Cigarettes, will remain the same—will have the same full-bodied tobacco, the same distinctive flavor, the same high quality that for a quarter-century has made them the discriminating smokers' *natural* cigarette.

Schinasi Bros

THE SEVENTH LEADS IN RACE TO BORDER

Nearing St. Louis, the Regiment Hopes to be First to See the Rio Grande.

NOISY WELCOMES EN ROUTE

Seventy-first Gets Walks at Stops on Journey—Descends on Grocery Stores.

Special to The New York Times.

ON THE SEVENTH REGIMENT TRAIN, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—With hopes of beating the Seventy-first and all other regiments to the Rio Grande, the Seventh this evening put most of its antiquated "palace" cars on its retired list and picked up twenty-two tourist sleepers and three Pullmans. As tourist cars become available along the route the old cars will be dropped, and it is hoped that with smaller sections it will be possible to make better speed.

If the Seventh reaches St. Louis late tonight before the train of the Seventy-first the race is won, and its tents will be the first pitched on the border except those of the Southwestern regiments called several weeks ago. Officers say that when Brownsville is reached a record speed for mobilization in this country will be set. A few hours ahead of the first section of the Seventh Regiment is a train bearing New Jersey's Essex troops, but since they have a longer journey, the Seventh is confident of being the first militia regiment in the new mobilization to let Mexico hear its bugles.

At Columbus, O., where the regiment detrained for forty minutes this morning, it was said that the Seventh was far ahead of the Seventy-first and all other regiments of the Eastern division. The supply train, bearing the wagons and heavy equipment, was overtaken at Columbus, and Lieutenant F. D. Conklin of Company A was sent back to Jersey City from Harrisburg last night to hurry up the horses and mules, detained by lack of Federal inspectors.

Although the men are quiet and orderly there is evident a determination to accomplish speedily any task or campaign assigned by the commanding officers. This race for the border has stirred the men so much that Company A has written in huge letters on the sides of its cars:

"This is Company A of the 'Fighting Seventh,' New York. We want Villa and Carranza."

Want Quick Action.

"Whatever we're going to do we want to do quick," say A's men, "and we're going to try to do it well."

Occasionally the Seventh's "skyrocket" yell of civil war days sweeps through coach after coach and the fifes and drums take up the spirit in martial airs. Often the drums take up the racket unexpectedly, and the noise, heard above the roar of the trains, sounds like the ripping of rifle fire.

Richmond, Indiana's "ovation town," that turned out 9,000 children from a population of 30,000 to hail the Liberty Bell on its way to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, greeted the Seventh with almost as many this afternoon. After hearing that the Seventh was to pass through, Richmond in two hours organized a demonstration surpassing anything else the town had seen since it left New York. Demonstrations continue in other Indiana towns.

For a quarter of a mile along the station platform stood a double line of men, women, and children, all waving flags and banners and singing martial airs which a band played. Flags were everywhere. As the train pulled out the throngs rushed to the sides of the coaches to shake the hands of the men and to shout encouragement and good wishes. The crowd kept up its cheering until the train was out of sight.

New York wept and was serious when the Seventh left New Jersey and Pennsylvania were noisy, but apparently only half enthusiastic; Ohio, as placid as the river that skirts its southern borders, opened its mouth only to gape; Indiana, judging from Richmond's greeting, is boisterously and sincerely patriotic.

"Remember, boys," said a civil war veteran, who tottered along the side of the train shaking hands, "you're as much ours as you are New York's, and we want you to finish the job quickly and come back to visit Richmond."

Unlike yesterday, the special trains are all activity today. In the cars of Company E, Sergeant John Storms, the old athlete, was putting recruits through the manual of arms. In other coaches men were cleaning and oiling their rifles, and getting their equipment into better shape. Colonel Fisk was conferring with his officers, and talking to the men.

Troops Being Vaccinated.

Captain Thomas D'Arcy Lucas of the Medical Corps, went through the coaches vaccinating the men. It was said most of them had already completed taking the courses of typhoid vaccine. Mayor Edmund P. Fowler, Chief Surgeon, reported that the sanitary condition of the train was excellent. Not a man has been ill.

Although the men have missed comforts and have been thrown suddenly on cold rations not a complaint has been heard. The coaches were chilly last night. Subsisting on military fare, going without washing and shaving in the long stretch between Harrisburg, Penn., and Columbus, Ohio, the Seventh, officers say, is showing that it is much more than a dress parade organization.

Privates laughingly told how they had been awakened by reveille at 5 o'clock, an hour too early according to the regulation. The buglers forgot to change their watches to central time at Pittsburgh.

"We'll give it to you coming back," they said.

TOWNS GREET 71ST AS IT SPEEDS ALONG

"Frats" Formed to While Away the Time—Troops Are in Good Health.

Special to The New York Times.

ON SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, CLEVELAND, OHIO, JUNE 28.—Although they had been riding almost continuously for nearly 700 miles the men of the Seventy-first Regiment reached Cleveland at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon apparently as fresh and enthusiastic as when they left New York. Every man, according to Dr. Kaiser, regimental surgeon, is in perfect trim and the way they respond with cheers to the salutes of the crowds at the stations bears out the surgeon's report.

Every station has its crowd to greet the troops as they go through and the guardsmen are literally overwhelmed with hampers of dainties which are handed in whenever the train stops. By far the biggest reception the regiment has yet received was given last night at Rensselaer, N. Y., where it seemed half the town turned out to wish godspeed to the Seventy-first. It was about 8 o'clock when the trains reached there and more than a dozen engines waiting in the railroad yards to take out night freights set up a terrific din with their whistles.

All along the tracks crowds were grouped burning red lights or waving the flag.

The problem of how to mail letters back home bothered the men for a time, but that has been adjusted, since there is always somebody in the crowd willing to collect the postals and letters and mail them.

To while away time the troops have organized a number of "frats." The names of some of them are "The African Navy," "The Black Eight," "Society for the Discouragement of Bean Raising." The idea of the organizations is to keep the men's minds occupied in order that they will not brood and become homesick.

Chalk Inscriptions Censored.

One of the favorite pastimes has been to chalk inscriptions unfavorable to Mexico and the Mexicans on the side of the coaches. Today Colonel Bates called a halt on the practice as he thought it tended to arouse bad feeling. Two of the inscriptions the Colonel disapproved of were the commissary's "We want Carranza for the chowder," and Company K's desire that "God help Villa and the devil save Carranza."

Colonel Bates said he did not care how much the men chalked if they cut out all personal references, so the cars still bear the information that the first stop of the Seventy-first is to be Mexico City.

When South Buffalo, N. Y., was reached at 7:30 o'clock today Lieut. Col. W. S. Beekman took advantage of a wait of forty minutes to give the men of the second section a brisk hike. They walked five blocks to the Smith Street playground and ran through the setting-up exercises with plenty of vim. After the calisthenics there was still ten minutes to wait, so Lieut. Col. Beekman announced to the soldiers that they could have ten minutes to themselves on condition that they took only ten minutes.

The men by this time have no respect for army beef and beans, and they lost no time heading for groceries. A big baking company which puts up package cake had two wagons at the tracks and the two loads, and the two loads were sold out in no time. It was singular what the men brought back with them from their marketing tour. Soda water and Swiss cheese sandwiches were the favorite breakfasts, but milk and crackers was the choice of many. Just as the train pulled out a stout private from I Company dashed madly down the street grasping a smoked herring by the tail. He said he could not get waited on quickly enough to catch the train and rather than go without anything picked up the fish and legged for the station—without paying.

In anticipation of developments, the Seventy-first has brought along a Spanish interpreter. He served two enlistments in the Tenth United States Cavalry on the border and knows the country and the inhabitants well. He is a negro and though no short man ever looked well in a white pith helmet, the boys of the Seventy-first think the interpreter sleeps in his. To the regiment at large he is known as "Gunga Din."

Rufus the Strategist.

But the real war expert on the train is Rufus, the Pullman porter in the officers' car of the second section. Rufus is going through to the border and in order to get in touch with the system of things down there has brought along a geography. He has the campaign all mapped out according to the colored maps in the geography. Rufus says the green part of Mexico needs very few troops because he's familiar with Central Park and that is green and harmless and consequently needs only a few soldiers. But the red and purple sections are keeping Rufus awake nights—he doesn't know about them and is a bit worried.

A wait of some two hours in Cleveland gave the men time to get out for exercise and see some of the sights. When they returned they were loaded down with all sorts of purchases which were piled high in the aisles and further complicated the question of sleeping quarters. So far the trains have been made up of retired smoking cars and superannuated day coaches and in order to get a place to sleep the soldiers have been compelled to take out the seat cushions and lay them bridge-like between seats. It makes a fair bed but you have to be an acrobat to sleep in it. Tonight, what with the bundles and so forth, a council of war to discuss sleep strategy will have to be held.

The men of the second section have asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell their mothers, sweethearts, and sisters not to worry and that everything will be all right. And when they get back to New York again, to be sure to have steak and all the trimmings ready.

At 6 o'clock the train left Cleveland for St. Louis, where the regiment will be transferred to tourist cars for the trip southward.

POSTS FOR NEW YORK TROOPS.

Camps to be Along the Border West of Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 28.—General James Parker and staff returned tonight from a trip up the Rio Grande, where they selected stations for the New York militia.

The Empire State guardsmen will be stationed between Pharr, McAllen, and Mission, Texas, west of Brownsville, the camps selected being five miles apart along the border front of fifteen miles, beginning at a point forty-five miles west of Brownsville.

Part of the force may be temporarily located here at Fort Brown. The work of cleaning up the grounds, putting the post buildings in order and marking off the camping site has been in progress for several days.

This historic frontier post was abandoned by the War Department several year ago, following the shooting up of Brownsville by negro soldiers. It occupies a commanding position fronting the Rio Grande, with Matamoros, Mexico, situated about two miles distant.

O'RYAN SELECTS OFFICERS.

His Recommendations Given to War Department by O'Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator O'Gorman presented to the War Department today the recommendations of Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, for the appointment of officers for the New York guardsmen drafted into the Federal service.

Senator O'Gorman also requested of the War Department that the New York Guard be sent as a unit and so retained. His recommendations for officers are as follows:

Lieut. Col. W. S. McNair, Field Artillery, to be Brigadier General, commanding Field Artillery Brigade.

Captain Dan W. Hand, Field Artillery, to be Major, First Field Artillery.

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, Medical Corps, to be Major, Sanitary Inspector.

Captain William E. Welch, to be Major, Brigade Adjutant of the First Infantry Brigade.

Captain Robert S. Thomas, Engineers, to be Major, First Regiment Engineers.

Captain Cavendish Townsend, to be Captain, Adjutant, Seventh New York Infantry, or Major, Brigade Adjutant, Second Infantry Brigade.

Captain William Haskell, to be Major, First New York Cavalry.

Captain Sherman Miles, to be Major, Third Field Artillery, heavy.

Captain George G. White, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Seventy-fourth Infantry.

Captain W. D. A. Anderson, Engineers, to be Chief of Staff, Division.

H. L. WILSON FOR HUERTA.

Sees Hughes and Criticises Administration for "Blunders."

Following a talk with Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, yesterday afternoon, Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, severely criticised the Democratic Administration regarding the Mexican situation. Mr. Wilson said:

"By a series of blunders and consistent bungling the Democratic Administration has brought about the present crisis in Mexico. When they sent into Mexico this punitive or puny expedition—I don't know just what you call it—it was with one object in view, and that to capture Villa. That was some time ago. Now, either they captured Villa or they didn't. Nobody knows whether he is dead or alive. The fact is, that after the object was accomplished or not, we should have withdrawn our forces or gone right on to Mexico City. Instead of that we have kept a force just across the border, crowding and pricking the sensibilities of the Mexican people.

"If we had recognized the Huerta Government there would have been no trouble. Carranza only controlled about a fifth of the country, a territory about the size of Delaware. Huerta had a Legislature, a Cabinet, and judiciary behind him. This man Carranza has none of those.

"The series of blunders by this Administration has been appalling. One day they pat Villa on the back and another they go chasing him around the country. In fact, the entire course of action has been a series of mistakes."

APPLY BY HUNDREDS TO FIGHT UNDER T. R.

Men in All Walks of Life Ask That Their Names Be Listed for Colonel's Division.

WOOD IGNORANT OF PLANS

To be No Public Recruiting Until President Calls Volunteers for Service in Mexico.

Hundreds of messages, by telegram and some by telephone, greeted Colonel Roosevelt when he motored into the city from Oyster Bay today. The messages, almost without exception, contained requests to be allowed to join the division of troops which it was reported, and not denied, that the Colonel would offer the Government for service in Mexico.

These requests came from men of all ages, and in nearly every walk of life. Doctors, lawyers, ex-regular and guard officers, ex-private soldiers, men who had had much experience, and men who cheerfully admitted that they hadn't had any, were eager to be recruits in one or another of the four T. R. brigades.

In addition to single applications many organizations have volunteered. The majority of these have been clubs of horsemen, who wished to go in the cavalry brigades. Also it was said there had been a number of applicants for hospital and for engineering and Signal Corps service.

General Wood denied yesterday that he was aware of the plan to raise this volunteer division, as did several other regular officers who were questioned. Great enthusiasm was expressed in military circles, however, over the scheme as outlined in THE TIMES yesterday morning.

It was said by military men that there was nothing to prevent the organization of such a division as contemplated by Roosevelt, so far as the technique of a military organization was concerned. His idea to have two brigades of cavalry, in itself a division, added to a brigade of infantry and a brigade of field artillery, would make his command what is known as "a reinforced division." It was said that there would probably be nearer 20,000 than 12,000 men in such an outfit.

A rough estimate of the units in the organization would be as follows, it was stated: 5,500 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, 5,000 artillery, and approximately 5,000 more in the complementary forces, such as the aeroplane squadron, the signal corps detachment, the engineer battalions, the hospital corps, and the headquarters troops.

The artillery, it was learned yesterday, would probably include a large number of mountain guns, as these have been found of inestimable value in Mexican work. The field guns will all be of the standard three-inch calibre, it was declared, and none of the heavier cannon would be taken.

The organization of the division is proceeding along quiet lines, it was said yesterday, and, until war is actually declared and there is a call for volunteers, nothing public in the way of getting recruits will be attempted. As it now stands, it is reported, several hundred officers have been selected, and practically a free hand has been given to them in raising their commands. When the war breaks out these men will be component units for the mobilization of the division. No man who has a family dependent on him will be taken, it was learned.

It is not believed that there will be any hindrance placed in Roosevelt's way to prevent his going to Mexico or anywhere else that will take him from the political campaign now starting. Once in a uniform, as was said yesterday, and the Colonel would be transformed from a bitter political opponent of President Wilson's to a loyal subordinate officer, who would obey orders without talking.

It was asserted that it would take a special act of Congress to have the Colonel appointed a Major General, no matter how many men he could offer the Government, but the answer to this has been simply "Then there will have to be a special act of Congress passed."

The Colonel himself yesterday maintained his attitude of absolute silence on all topics, including war and politics.

"I have nothing whatever to say," was his comment when asked about his army division.

COLONEL'S PLAN STIRS TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA

Ex-Rough Riders Enthusiastic and Others Volunteer—Cool in Some States.

The telegraphic dispatches which follow were in answer to inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding enrollment for Colonel Roosevelt's proposed Volunteer Army Division:

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—A number of tentative volunteer organizations in the Southwest are seeking admission to the Roosevelt Division to participate in the Mexican war. In New Mexico, with headquarters at Deming, Colonel James Pryor has recruited a number of troops of Rough Rider Cavalry, which he plans to have affiliated with the Roosevelt organization.

At Langtry, Texas, and in the West Texas cow country James Bean, a plainsman, has had a troop of cowboys recruited for more than a year, to be used in scout work in Mexico. He will also apply for admittance to the Roosevelt command.

Former Governor George Curry of Cutter, N. M., who served with Colonel Roosevelt in Cuba, also has a large number of his friends among the cattlemen recruited for a regiment of cavalry in the event of war with Mexico. He will reach here Friday for a conference with United States Senator Albert B. Fall regarding the formation of a New Mexico Rough Rider regiment.

It is expected that at least two cavalry regiments with their mounts, and composed of men who can shoot and ride, will be organized in the Southwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—California is prepared to send a regiment of twelve companies of veterans into Mexico as a part of a division of 12,000 volunteers planned by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, it was announced today by Colonel F. F. Canon, formerly Assistant Adjutant General of California.

Colonel Canon today received fully fifty telegrams from veterans of the Spanish-American war from every section of the State, offering their services. As soon as he received the telegrams Colonel Canon wired Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay as follows:

By request of many former officers and enlisted men who have seen previous military service and who are in accord with your movement, as announced in the press, regarding the organization of a division of veterans for volunteer service in Mexico in case war is declared, we offer you a regiment of infantry from California.

"If Colonel Roosevelt accepts our services we will not go into the field with raw troops," said Colonel Canon tonight. "I have assurances that we can equip twelve full companies of veterans who have seen active service within a very short time."

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 28.—Captain George D. Wilcox, who commanded a company of Rough Riders under Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, announced today that in the event of the organization of a Roosevelt division, he would undertake to recruit an entire regiment in Arizona.

For some time Captain Wilcox has had the organization of such a regiment in mind and the announcement that Roosevelt had offered to organize an entire division caused him to declare that he would furnish at least twelve companies of mounted men.

There are several officers of the Rough Rider Regiment in Arizona, prominent among whom are Colonel James H. McClintock and Captain J. L. B. Alexander of this city; Sheriff Harry Wheeler of Cochise County and Captain Thomas Rynning, formerly of Yuma, but now of San Diego, Cal.

There was talk here today that these four would undertake the organization of companies to become part of the proposed regiment of Captain Wilcox. That Arizona will furnish her share of the Roosevelt division, if it is organized, there is no doubt in the minds of those who were either officers or enlisted men in the original Rough Rider Regiment.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 28.—News that Colonel Roosevelt was planning to organize an army division to go into Mexico was received here today with a salvo of hurrahs. Ever since the Spanish war the youngsters of this vicinity have been hearing vivid first-hand tales of the exploits of "Teddy" and his Rough Riders.

As soon as word of the proposed plan was received here John B. Carrington, Secretary of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, sent the following telegram to Colonel Roosevelt:

San Antonio offers you a rough rider recruiting ground; 200 acres adjoining for recruiting and mobilizing point for your proposed division. Artesian water, light, and land furnished free. San Antonio River runs through property, available for use by men and horses. Every facility will be at your disposal.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 28.—There is no movement whatever in New Mexico to recruit any part of Roosevelt's division. Several weeks ago Judge Colin Neblatt of Silver City began the work of raising a cavalry regiment of cowboys for service in Mexico in the event of a call for volunteers, and good progress has been made, but this has no connection with Roosevelt, and it is unlikely that it would be diverted to that purpose, as Neblatt is a Democrat and would not be likely to take part in anything he thought designed to give Roosevelt political prominence.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28.—Major R. E. Steiner, one of Alabama's most prominent lawyers, is organizing the only troop of cavalry mentioned in Alabama press dispatches. It was stated from his office tonight that there was not the slightest possibility of his men becoming affiliated with Roosevelt, inasmuch as Alabamians considered Roosevelt was organizing his Rough Riders to make political capital and to offset the prestige lost when he deserted the Progressive Party.

BOSTON, June 28.—Massachusetts is to be called upon to furnish about one-twelfth of the men of Colonel Roosevelt's army division, according to information given out tonight by Guy Murchie, who is in charge of the recruiting in this State. Mr. Murchie, who is head of the Massachusetts branch of the National Security League, already has between 200 and 300 pledged.

CHICAGO, June 28.—No steps, as far as ascertainable, are being taken, either in Chicago or in any part of Illinois, to recruit for the Roosevelt Division for Mexican service.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 28.—Nothing has been done here in the Roosevelt Division movement.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—It hasn't leaked out if a Roosevelt Division is being recruited here or hereabouts.

"COLONEL LIKE CLEOPATRA."

Baker So Parries Question as to T. R.'s Eligibility for Generalship.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary of War Baker tonight reiterated his assertion of last night that he had no knowledge other than what he read in newspapers of the proposal of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to raise a division of 12,000 volunteers to serve the United States in the event of war with Mexico. He again stated that the matter had not been brought to the official attention of the War Department.

One newspaperman inquired facetiously whether Colonel Roosevelt would be within the age limit for appointment as a Major General. Secretary Baker parried this question with the remark: "There are some men, like Cleopatra, who are not withered by age and cannot have their infinite variety staled by custom."

FEW STATE TROOPS FOUND BODILY UNFIT

Fourteenth Passes Examination Without Losing an Officer and Only 2 Per Cent. of Men.

Failure of guardsmen to pass physical examinations has not seriously affected the dispatch of troops to the Mexican border, according to Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon of the State Militia, who is more than satisfied with the results.

To Brooklyn have gone the highest and the lowest records. The Fourteenth Regiment went through the examination without losing an officer and fewer than 2 per cent. of the men were rejected. But the Forty-seventh, also of Brooklyn, made such a bad showing that explanations of why so many substandard men were admitted to the regiment may be demanded. The percentage of men disqualified has not been made public, but it was very much greater than in any other regiment in the city.

Asked to sum up the situation yesterday, Colonel Terriberry said:

"The Seventh, Seventy-first, Fourteenth, and the artillery regiments lost very few men. In the Fourteenth the rejections were fewer than 2 per cent. In the other regiments mentioned they did not exceed 6 per cent. Most of the rejections in the Seventh and Seventy-first were of men who had reenlisted and were not up to the United States Army standard at the time of reenlistment. These men, although substandard, were useful as instructors of recruits.

"In the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn the rejections were many, though the exact percentage has not been determined."

Colonel Terriberry added that practically all of the officers, except in the Forty-seventh, had passed.

When the guardsmen reach the border they will be examined again by army surgeons, so that those who have developed disease or have become seriously weakened by the journey may be eliminated before hard service begins.

JULY 4, ATLANTIC CITY TO NEW YORK
Pennsylvania R. R., in addition to regular through trains leaving Atlantic City, 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., extra trains will be operated at 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.—Advt.

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MILITARY CENSOR SHUTS OFF NEWS

Railroads Ordered to Stop All Disclosures as to Movement of Troops.

NINE TRAINS YESTERDAY

Total of 159 Cars Required for the Transportation of Guards and Their Equipment.

The hand of the military censor, the least popular of war officials, was laid upon New York yesterday. This became apparent when information about the movement of troops was sought by reporters at the offices of various railroads engaged in the mobilization, which declined to give out any particulars about the departure or route of the latest organizations starting for the frontier.

"The War Department has issued instructions for us to give out no information concerning the movement of troops," said a representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The same explanation was given by the New York Central when news regarding the departure of additional organizations of the National Guard was sought.

"The Mexicans have only to read the papers to find out just where the fresh troops are being concentrated on the border," said the New York Central agent. "Information can be sent to Mexico in ample time for the Mexicans to place a strong force in the field at the point where the most important military operations may be begun."

At the end of the day the Central had handled nine train loads of troops, horses, and equipment, or a total of 159 cars, as compared with thirty-nine trains the preceding day, with a total of 422 cars. At the operating offices of this railroad it was said that the company was in readiness to handle the troops as fast as they could be entrained, and if there were delays they would be due to causes other than unpreparedness on the part of the railroad.

In view of the movement of troops the New Haven Railroad yesterday posted in all its passenger cars the following notice:

In order to move successfully the troops from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island a large number of coaches and sleeping cars have been taken from the regular passenger train service.

This will cause inconvenience to patrons, especially during the Fourth of July business. The company asks you to bear with it at this time and remember, if you are put to some inconvenience, that it is because the company, to the best of its ability, is complying with the orders of the War Department, and that your inconvenience is your contribution to the situation.

The New Haven found it necessary also to impose another freight embargo, this time for eight days. It will apply against all carload and less-than-carload traffic arriving by connecting rail and steamship lines via Harlem River and Maybrook, N. Y. Exceptions from the ban are perishable freight and livestock, freight for the Government and news print paper.

The Lackawanna Railroad, which was ordered to provide three trains at its Hoboken terminal for moving the Forty-seventh Regiment on Tuesday morning, still had these trains in waiting yesterday afternoon, when officials were notified that the Twelfth Regiment instead of the Forty-seventh had been ordered to use them. The Twelfth Regiment got away at 5 P. M., using two trains of twenty cars each and one train of twenty-one cars. For the convenience of the guardsmen the Lackawanna provided its baggage cars with cooking stoves, so that the soldiers may have coffee and hot sandwiches en route.

At the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad it was said that the company had supplied everything in the way of equipment that had been ordered by either the National Guard or the War Department.

The Erie Railroad has handled in the last five days 12,000 troops without serious interruption of its heavy commuter service, furnishing a large percentage of the equipment for their accommodation. In addition, the Erie has held in reserve sufficient equipment to handle 5,000 more troops.

PLAN SING SING REGIMENT.

Prisoners Ask Governor Whitman for Chance to Serve Country.

Permission to form a convicts' regiment to fight in Mexico has been requested of Governor Whitman by members of the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing, both by telegram and through the official organ of the league. The leading article of The Bulletin, published yesterday by the league, is entitled, "The Call to Arms. A Regiment for Prisoners. Why Not?"

Warden Kirchwey said that undoubtedly 200 or 300 men in the prison would like to go to the front, but expressed himself as very skeptical of the Governor's acceptance of the proposal. "It is easy to guess what the Governor will answer to that," he remarked.

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JAPANESE ARE URGED TO JOIN WITH MEXICO

Havana Newspaper Publishes a Proclamation Signed by San Francisco Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 28.—El Heraldo de Cuba, the Liberal Party organ publishes the facsimile and a translated proclamation of the Japanese colony in San Francisco, calling upon the Japanese to help Mexico against the United States. It is signed by twenty-one Japanese. El Heraldo says the proclamation is published at the request of Japanese in Havana. It says:

"Japanese, Mexico is a friendly nation. Our commercial bonds with her are great. Her future looks out on the Pacific on the west, on the Atlantic on the East. She is, like us, a nation of heroes who will never consent to the world domination of a hard and brutal race, as are the Yankees.

"We cannot abandon Mexico in her struggle against a nation supposedly stronger. The Mexicans know how to defend themselves, but there is lacking aid which we can furnish. If the Yankees invade Mexico, if they seize the California coasts, Japanese commerce and the Japanese Navy will face a grave peril. The Yankees believe us impotent because of the European war, and we will be expelled from American soil and our children from American schools. We will aid the Mexicans. We will aid Mexico against Yankee rapacity. This great and beautiful country is a victim of Yankee hatred toward Japan.

"Our indifference would be a lack of patriotism, since the Yankees already are against us and our divine Emperor. They have seized Hawaii, they have seized the Philippine Islands, near our coasts, and are now about to crush under foot our friend and possible ally and injure our commerce and imperil our naval power. You know our sacred proceeding on foreign soil. Mediate and put it into practice in the name of the glory of the Empire of the Rising Sun."

The proclamation was signed by T. Seki, S. Yamamoto, S. Makino, S. Munakata, G. Nishimura, T. Yamaura, D. Omara, W. Yamagusuku, C. Laruvatari, S. Furnshe, I. Waniguch, S. Kamibari, S. Hasimoto, S. Otaguro, T. Mamiya, K. Nakayama, U. Omiya, T. Yokota, Y. Kasuga, K. Kusakabe, and T. Hamana.

SAYS OUR TROOPS WILL BE SNIPED OFF

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy Paints Sorry Picture of Conditions in Mexico.

At a meeting of the Woman's Supply Committee of the American Defense Society, at the Coterie Club, 40 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former Charge d'Affaires of Mexico City, told of the conditions the men of the United States will find if they get into Mexico.

"All the arms that we have sold or that were smuggled into Mexico, ostensibly to kill Huerta, will be used against our own men" said Mrs. O'Shaughnessy. "Every one who knew anything about the conditions in Mexico knew that it was a bad thing to arm. They did not wish the embargo raised. The bandits first used the arms to fight against each other and now our turn comes.

"Our men will not have pitched battles as they have abroad, but they will be sniped off two or three here and three or four there. It will be a guerrilla warfare, the worst kind, and the men will die of all kinds of diseases."

Mrs. John Hays Hammond presided at the meeting and Mrs. William Cumming Story, Chairman of the Woman's National Committee of the American Relief Society, assisted. She announced that Mrs. Lindley Garrison, wife of the ex-Secretary of War, would serve on the Woman's Supply Committee, and that Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, had written that she would assist in the work of relief for families of soldiers going to the front.

Tables were put in at the headquarters of the Woman's Supply Committee, in the house loaned by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, 4 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday, and a number of volunteer workers started to prepare bandages. Mrs. Goldsborough says that her committee will get off immediately a supply of chocolate, cigarettes, and chewing gum, for which there has also been a demand, and insect powder.

Women who are willing to start branches of the work being done by the Woman's Supply Committee and those who are willing to give their services are asked to call at 4 West Forty-ninth today.

Son of Yonkers Mayor Enlists.

Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers received one of the greatest surprises of his life yesterday, when his son James announced his enlistment in Company G of the Tenth Regiment, and proudly said he expected to start for Camp Whitman this morning. The Mayor knew nothing of his son's action beforehand.

Suffragists Plan Gifts to Soldiers.

At the suffrage field day, to be held tomorrow at Van Cortlandt Park, there will be distributed votes for women cups, napkins, postcards, pencils, and other articles to the soldiers about to go to the front. The women meet at 1:15 P. M. at 303 Fifth Avenue and at 2:45 P. M. at the railway station at the Park.

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CARRANZA LAUDED IN COOPER UNION

Pictured as Reformer at Meeting of Five Anti-Military Organizations.

A PROTEST TO WILSON

Darvin J. Meserole Heads Committee Which Starts for Washington at Midnight.

At a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night to protest against the invasion of Mexico and the New York State "conscription law" as it appeared on the program, General Carranza was pictured as the first reformer of Mexico who was engaged in a fight with foreign interests exploiting his country and its people. These interests, in combination with the United States, were moving to crush him, speakers said.

The meeting was held under the auspices of five anti-military organizations, the New York Branch, American Union Against Militarism; Anti-Enlistment League, New York State Committee to Oppose Conscription of Men and Children, Woman's Peace Party, and the League for Limitation of Armaments. Darwin J. Meserole of Brooklyn was Chairman.

Dr. J. W. Slaughter of Philadelphia, who was in Mexico four months last Winter, portrayed General Carranza as a man much misunderstood here because he had been misrepresented by those whose interests he had refused to serve at the expense of his country. Dr. Slaughter said in part:

"I'll dispose of preparedness, which President Wilson has said represents the difference between militarism and conscription, in a few words. In the first place let us prepare to get rid of the pork barrel in Congressional appropriations; let us stop building navy yards in places like Milwaukee; let us stop building battleships until those we now have learn to shoot, and, finally, let us stop building submarines until those that have gone down are able to come up again.

"I found in Mexico that Carranza has steadily carried out or sought to carry out the reform plans laid down five years ago when the revolution began there. He has stopped the selling of Mexico to foreign interests. He has abolished the political grafters, who, under authority of the former corrupt system of government, controlled great districts for their own benefit and made serfs of the people; he has carried out great reforms of the landed problem, and made a system of taxation which, while it falls lightly on the small holder, prevents the rich from exploiting free estates.

"I asked many Mexican soldiers what they were fighting for. Invariably the reply came: 'I'm fighting for a share of the land.'

"I'll tell you what some of the interests are which Carranza has blue-pencilled, because he found that his country had been sold literally to them. One of the big interests is S. Pearson & Son, Limited, through which the Mexican Eagle was handed over to Lord Cowdray. The intervention move is nothing more than the protection of the interests with possible war against a people for sordid commerce.

"I have always been proud until this time to be an American. The only way the United States may redeem itself is to recall our troops to this side of the border."

Allan L. Benson, candidate for President of the Socialist Party, spoke, and the audience unanimously adopted a protest to be sent to the Governor for repeal of the military training law. Another resolution directed the President and Congress to recall the troops from Mexico, and called for further efforts by the Latin-American countries for mediation. This committee was appointed to carry the protest to the President, Darwin J. Meserole, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Miss Fannie Witherspoon, and Joseph L. Cohen of the Henry Street Settlement. The committee started for Washington at Midnight.

Hamilton Held in Oaxaca Cell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28, (via Galveston.)—The Foreign Office confirms the report that Harloe Hamilton, a Californian, is imprisoned in Oaxaca awaiting trial, charged with a criminal offense.

Mrs. McCobb of 30 East Thirtieth Street has been trying to get the United States Government to intercede for Hamilton, who is a relative. Hamilton in a recent letter to friends in San Francisco said he was accused unjustly of murder. He has been friendly with various Mexican politicians who have opposed Carranza.

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THRONGS CHEER 12TH ON ITS WAY

Continued from Page 1.

onstration to start. The police reserves pushed back the crowds so as to keep the way clear for the regiment, and at 5 o'clock Colonel Wadsworth, heading the command, filed out of the Sixty-first Street entrance with his staff, led by the regimental band.

As the regiment turned into Broadway at Sixty-first Street a dozen or more women broke through the lines and tried to reach soldiers they knew. The police had all they could do to keep them back. Once the regiment headed south in Broadway it was no longer possible to hold the throng back, and then began the remarkable formation of men, women, and children, who swung right and marched all the way to the ferry. In Fifty-seventh Street, through which the regiment crossed from Broadway to Fifth Avenue, the regiment was halted for about ten minutes, and it was 5:30 when the head of the column turned into Fifth Avenue. There the line of

JERSEY BANDSMEN OUSTED FROM CAMP

Musicians of 5th Paterson Regiment Demanded More Wages Before Starting for Border.

MORE TROOPS START FRIDAY

Plan to Abandon Camp Fielder and Dispatch Remaining Organizations from Their Armories.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEAGIRT, N. J., June 28.—Twenty-seven of the twenty-nine members of the Fifth Regiment Band of Paterson were dismissed from the service by New Jersey National Guard officers here today when they sent an ultimatum demanding $34 a week each for their services. Leader Robinson said that if the men were not assured of this pay they would quit.

"You're the worst lot of yellow curs I ever heard of," declared Colonel Van Wagenen, in command of the Fifth, when the demand was brought to him. "You're dismissed. Transportation will be provided you, and I order you to turn in your equipment at regiment headquarters in Paterson by 6 o'clock tomorrow evening or warrants will be issued for your arrest. The name, Fifth Regiment Band, must be erased from your drum head and you must never use the designation again. You're a disgrace to the guard."

This was the first official instance of so-called slacking since the troops came to the camp here. Probably 100 other men, most of them married, have left the guard, after yielding to the entreaties of their wives and families to avail themselves of the ruling made by commanding officers to grant leaves to all married men who desired them.

Adjt. Gen. Sadler was asked today about reports that some unmarried men had refused to take the oath. He said he knew of no such case, but had heard rumors that one or two had refused to be mustered in. He was asked if these men had been stripped of their uniforms and sent out of camp in their underclothing.

"Officially, I do not know of such cases," he replied. "It may be true that a few enthusiastic youngsters, incensed by what they feel is desertion on the part of their fellows, have shown their displeasure by some form of punishment or other."

The camp today went about making preparations for entraining Friday and Saturday. General Sadler said this afternoon that recruits, of whom there are now about 1,500, will go along with the Fourth and Fifth Regiments. This will close the Sea Girt camp, for it is now expected that if the Second and Third New Jersey Infantries are called they will be mobilized in their armories and start from there to the border. The Third Infantry Regiment is in Camden and the Second in Trenton. It is likely that these regiments will form a new brigade, General Sadler said.

Horses for the cavalry troops arrived from Englewood today. They had been inspected and branded by Government veterinarians there. Other supplies are now in camp, including blankets, mess kits, uniforms, and munitions, and every plan has been made for a hurried movement. The entraining will begin at 7 o'clock in the morning, the Fifth being the first to move, Friday. Brig. Gen. Edwin F. Hine and his staff will go with this detachment.

DENIES FOOD IS INADEQUATE.

Lieut. Col. Horton Doubts Seventh Regiment Complained.

Reports that somebody in the Seventh Regiment had complained about the food which was being supplied the men on their trip to the Mexican border were called to the attention of Lieut. Col. William E. Horton of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army last night. Lieut. Col. Horton said that the only complaint he had heard of was the report of a newspaper man who called him up and said he had heard that there were such complaints.

"I think that it is all a tempest in a teapot," he said last night. "I at once called up Colonel Carson over in the Quartermaster's office in New York, and he informed me that the Quartermaster in New York did not furnish any rations to the New York National Guard, so their own organization undoubtedly furnished the food. They could either give the men the money which the Federal authorities furnish to the State, or they could use the money to buy the food themselves. Sufficient money has been furnished to buy the regular army rations which have been found through years of experimentation and experience to be ample."

The standard travel ration for the troops is as follows: Choice of 16 ounces of soft bread or 16 ounces of hard bread; choice of 12 ounces of corned beef or 12 ounces of corned beef hash; baked beans, 4 ounces; canned tomatoes, 8 ounces; jam, 1.4 ounce; coffee, roasted and ground, 1.12 ounces; sugar, 2.4 ounces; milk, evaporated, 2.4 ounces.

"Of course," added Lieut. Col. Horton, "those who have lived on the fat of the land may not be entirely satisfied with army rations. As a general proposition, however, every man in the United States Army is getting the same treatment regarding food and travel. That has been our aim, and where exceptions have occurred they have been due to local conditions."

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, when questioned about complaints from the Seventh Regiment, said that he had heard of none, and that he believed that the men of the Seventh would be the last to make a complaint about the food even if it was not good. He said that the troops had been supplied with a travel ration for five days.

"The travel ration," he said, "is not an abundant proposition. There is nothing luxurious about it. About the only thing hot in the meal is the hot coffee, but it is sufficient to nourish the men and keep them in good health."

General McCoskry Butt, who was formerly connected with the Seventh Regiment, and has two sons who are now with it on its way to Mexico, yesterday expressed considerable indignation at what he considered the failure of the Federal Government to care for the troops. He said that the men had not been properly fed at the armories.

General Daniel Appleton, formerly Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, also said last night that he had heard of no complaint as to food, and said that he knew that the men had made none.

SUPPLIES ARE AMPLE, SAYS SECRETARY BAKER

Food and Equipment Will Be Replenished as Needed—Wants 250 More Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Baker today issued this statement concerning the supplies and equipment available for the use of the National Guard in the present mobilization:

"The Quartermaster Corps has up to the present met all the calls made upon it for supplies in the way of clothing and equipage, and with the arrangements which we now have for purchasing in order to replenish stock it is not believed there will be any difficulty, no matter how many troops are called.

"As far as food supplies are concerned, these have been abundant in quantity and of excellent quality, and arrangements are such that the same will continue when the large increase of troops in Texas is made, the matter being entirely handled by the department commander through the department quartermaster.

On account of the large increase in the army which begins to take effect on Saturday, Secretary Baker has submitted estimates to Congress for 250 additional clerks for the War Department. Between the plans for army increase, the mobilization of the National Guard, and the Mexican situation, the War Department is now forced to work day and night to handle its affairs.

Nearly every staff officer in the War Department was working tonight, and the big State, War, and Navy Building was lighted up as in nights of the Spanish war. A large part of the clerical force of several bureaus has for two weeks been on duty at night, as well as day, to take care of the vast amount of work connected with the purchase and shipment of supplies and the transportation of troops.

Reports to the Quartermaster General showed that the railroads are meeting the unusual strain upon their facilities in a satisfactory manner. Troop, supply and stock trains are rushing southward over every available line. New trains are starting every hour.

From manufacturers also satisfactory co-operation is being received, army officials report.

GENERAL WAS BAYONETTED.

Canadian Officer Fought to the Last, a German Account Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 28. (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—How the Canadians fought at Ypres is now related by the Germans themselves. The Cologne Volkszeitung says:

"Many of the Canadians made an obstinate resistance and preferred to be killed rather than surrender. Many such little groups of Canadians, who resisted desperately and refused all mercy, had to be cleared out with bombs.

"A General and several officers, who refused to surrender, were killed. The General drew his sword and when a Sergeant demanded his surrender, he cut him through the face, whereupon an infantryman bayonetted him while he was still fighting like a madman."

CHOOSE NEW ROUTE FOR ROOKIES' HIKE

Tuesday's Cloudburst Made It Impossible to Get Supplies Over the Original Roads.

ENEMY ROUTED BY ATTACK

Short Engagement Is Fought Before the Men Camp at Mooers—Approaching the Canadian Border.

Special to The New York Times.

MOOERS, N. Y., June 28, (by Courier to Plattsburg.)—Bad roads and rain-soaked camping grounds in Southern Clinton County, the result of yesterday's cloudburst, have caused a change in the route of the Plattsburg training regiment's hike. After a trip over other possible routes today Major Peter Murray, the commander, announced tonight that the regiment, after leaving Mooers tomorrow morning, would march northwest instead of southeast, which was planned originally.

The change was decided upon after the full effects of last night's storm had been learned this morning. It was found that nearly one-half of the regiment had got so thoroughly drenched that it sought refuge in nearby houses, barns, and sheds. Those who were lucky enough to get into houses and sleep on the floor paid as high as $4 for the night's accommodations. The rates for barn dormitories was 25 cents.

Although Major Murray and Major Lawton, the camp Quartermaster, do not anticipate any recurrence of cloudbursts, the present conditions are such as to make camping on the original route uncomfortable. The problem of getting supplies over the dirt roads was another consideration. The heavy trucks have broken down, and many of the bridges and some roads have had to be abandoned entirely.

Tomorrow's march will take the rookies to within a mile of the Canadian border. The camp will be west of Champlain, a village of about 7,000. Major Lawton and Captain Dorey, General Wood's aid, were out until late tonight deciding upon camps for the rest of the march. One will be near Chazy, and the other near Ingraham, from which the return to Plattsburg will be made Sunday.

An ideal camping ground and perfect weather made life worth while to the rookies today. They marched into camp after an hour's engagement in which they drove the enemy northward. They sighted the enemy in the woods alongside of the Sciota Road, and, after a frontal rifle fire attack, charged with bayonets, dislodging them and pursuing them for half a mile. Lieutenant Sutherland of Company D fell over a rock while directing the attack, and was taken to the field hospital with the ligaments in his right shoulder badly torn. Private Cretty of the same company was found to be missing in the afternoon, and it was feared he had been caught in a bad swamp where some of the fighting took place. A search party found him being threatened with arrest by an irate farmer who accused him of cutting fence wires, although actually he was trying to repair them.

There were two concerts today by the artillery band which Major Harrison Hall sent out this morning. The whole regiment stood at attention for the "Star-Spangled Banner" after retreat parade.

Dr. M. J. Murphy, the heaviest man in camp, is still keeping along with his company on the hike in spite of his 267 pounds. He marches gamely at least half of the distance and then jumps on to one of the ambulances for the rest of the way. No one has fallen out so far, although the number of sore feet increases daily and a few have been forced to ride in the ambulance because of injured ankles caused by manoeuvring over rough country.

THE TIMES arrived in camp about 3 o'clock, and for several hours Colonel Roosevelt's proposed division of volunteers was the chief topic of conversation. If such a division is formed there will be a mob of Plattsburg men to join it, if one may judge by the talk today.

FUND FOR PLATTSBURG MEN.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman was downtown yesterday selling tickets to a Fourth of July tea she is going to have on the lawn of Ridgeleigh House, her home at White Plains, to raise money to pay the expenses at Plattsburg of men who can't afford the expenses. The tickets were $2 each if the patron thought that was all it was worth to go to Mrs. Harriman's tea, but there was no limit to what might be paid. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Harriman said she had more than $2,000.

MARCONI CO. FACILITIES OFFERED TO THE ARMY

Will Pay Men Needed and Teach Radio Operators Free—More Employers Help Guardsmen.

There was no falling off yesterday of additions to the list of employers who will pay full or part salaries to National Guardsmen employes in service. Among the concerns reported, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America seemed among those most actively interested in co-operating with the Government. In a statement for the company Edward J. Nally, Vice President, said the Marconi Company would turn over to the army all the men in its employ not already reserved for the navy or needed to maintain its organization, and allow them half pay till Jan. 1. The company will also teach radio operators free in its school and keep the school open all Summer.

The day's additions to those who will make substantial provision for enlisted employes were:

Ajax Rubber Co., Aster Trust Co., Atlantic Fruit Co., Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., Knitwear Mfg. Co., Kohler Industries, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Motion Picture News, National Zinc Co., Norfolk Smelting Co., Park & Tilford, Platt & Washburn Refining Co., Progressive Leather Co., Ritz Carlton Hotel, Standard Oil Co., Strasburger & Co., Tidewater Oil Co., Tidewater Pipe Line Co., Union Pacific R. R., United Electric Light and Power Co., Vulcanite Portland Cement Co., Waterman, L. E., Co.

Live Oak Lodge, 186, I. O. O. F., voted recently to pay the dues of all members called to military duty whose dues were paid up to June 30.

CALL FOR AVIATORS HALTS AERO RACE

Transcontinental Contest Is Canceled on Plea of the War Department.

Following a conference between Major C. F. Hartman of the Signal Corps and Lieutenant Carnerry, both acting for the War Department, and the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America it was decided yesterday to discontinue preparations for the transcontinental aeroplane contest, which was to have started here on Sept. 2 and ended at some Pacific Coast city.

This action was taken as the result of the Mexican crisis and the immediate need of the Government for the assistance of all aviators and aeronautic constructors available, many of whose representatives attended the conference and signified their willingness to place themselves at the disposal of the War Department. The constructors notified Major Hartman that they are ready to deliver aeroplanes anywhere in the country at the rate of ten a day. This is possible owing to the large orders now under construction for the European belligerents.

During the conference it was agreed that the War Department needs every available pilot either on the Mexican border or in training camps teaching others to fly. Two hundred aviators are needed to meet the Mexican situation and the army now has only fifteen whose services are available. At least 500 men, it was said, should be placed immediately in training so that 200 may be obtained quickly from that number. At the most liberal estimate it will be from a month and a half to three months before the first of these new men could be ready to give efficient service.

DISBANDS GREEK ARMY.

King Signs Decree—Venizelos Adherent to be Police Chief.

ATHENS, June 28.—The situation in Greece remains critical and full of uncertainty, although the demands of the Allies are being rapidly carried out. The royal decree for the general demobilization of the Greek Army was signed by King Constantine yesterday afternoon, and a Venizelos adherent, Zymbrakakis, will be sworn in as Chief of Police today.

Rear Admiral Damianos has been appointed Minister of Marine. Vice Admiral Coundouriotis, who was first named, refused the appointment.

GUARD WILL HAVE EIGHT HOSPITALS

Four New Bases Established for State Troops by Local Red Cross.

LAWYER DONATES $50,000

Central Chapter Sends Out Instructions for the Guidance of Relief Committees.

After a meeting of the various committees of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday Charles D. Norton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that four base hospitals had been added to those originally planned for New York, making a total of eight for the National Guard in the event of war with Mexico.

During the meeting telephone communication with the Washington headquarters was kept up by Mr. Norton, each committee member being supplied with a receiver. This plan, it was said, was to avoid confusion in the arrangement of the affairs of the Military Relief Committee both here and in Washington. Henry L. Stimson retired from the chairmanship of the Military Relief Committee and was succeeded by Newcomb Carlton.

The hospitals were accepted on the part of the committee by Mr. Norton. The units will come from the Post Graduate Hospital, Lincoln Hospital, for the colored troops at the border, a unit from the German Hospital and the naval unit, previously announced as coming from Brooklyn, will be officially approved.

Each hospital will have 500 beds and a staff of fifty surgeons and the required complement of nurses. Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, who attended the meeting, presented the $25,000 necessary for the Lincoln Hospital unit, while the German Hospital announced that it had $40,000 on hand with the prospect of obtaining almost any further amount necessary.

G. Amsinck & Co., it was said, had given $10,000 for a motor ambulance corps and for this corps an additional fund of $30,000 will be collected.

Through the generosity of Edward B. Close, $50,000 has been placed at the disposal of Dr. Samuel Lloyd, Professor of Surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, for the organization and equipment of a 500-bed hospital base. The nucleus of the unit, including the personnel of the medical and surgical staff, has already been organized, and the hospital is ready for service. Dr. Lloyd has been appointed director. He has also received a commission as First Lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps. The total personnel will be 200.

WRIT FOR YOUNG PRIVATE

Father Says Liberman with 12th Regiment Is Only 17 Years Old.

While his father was obtaining from Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the Federal District Court, yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus, seventeen-year-old David Liberman was preparing to depart for the Texas border with the Twelfth Regiment, eager for actual service. About the time the Twelfth got marching orders Jacob Liberman, a contractor, learned that his young son was one of those in the armory in Columbus Avenue.

In the petition for the writ, which was made returnable forthwith, Liberman stated that his son, in his boyish enthusiasm and eagerness to serve as a soldier in spite of his extreme youth, misstated his age in order to obviate the necessity of obtaining the consent of his parents to enlistment. Liberman further said he knew the mental characteristics and physical deficiencies of his son and knew that he was impelled by more vainglory to undertake tasks for which he would only too soon realize his utter unfitness.

No Japanese Warships Off Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Admiral Winslow reported late today that his fleet had made a complete survey of the Mexican West Coast, and had found no trace of Japanese warships, whose presence there had been rumored. The Admiral forwarded an unconfirmed report that amnesty had been granted to a Villa leader named Ochara, and that he had been commissioned as a General in the Carranza army.

NATION'S BILLS TOTAL NEARLY $1,500,000,000

Much of Increase Due to National Defense, Mexico and Mobilization of Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The startling statement that appropriation bills of the present session of Congress already total a billion and a half of dollars was made in the House today by Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committe.

The exact amount of the present total of bills, including the permanent annual appropriations and such miscellaneous authorizations as those for a nitrate plant, good roads, rural credits, and ship purchase, was given by Mr. Fitzgerald as $1,499,330,479.32.

Appropriations authorized last year amounted to $1,114,937,000, while those for the year preceding were $1,116,118,000. Much of the increase this year is due to National Defense program and the cost of the Mexican expedition.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to the large appropriations of the session when he presented an urgent Deficiency bill for $27,000,000 to cover cost of mobilizing the guard and concentrating the regular army on the border. Here is his summary:

Total regular annual bills	$1,219,788,507.98
Permanent annual appropriations, (estimated)	135,074,673.00
Nitrate plant, in National Defense act	20,000,000.00
Good roads	6,000,000.00
Rural credits	15,000,000.00
Shipping bill	50,000,000.00
Deficiency bills	53,207,298.34
Grand total	$1,499,330,479.32

In addition to these appropriations for the next fiscal year, the present session of Congress has authorized $188,290,000 for the navy; $14,300,000 for fortifications; $2,724,950 for rivers and harbors, and $1,827,000 for sundry civil expenses—making total contract authorizations of $207,141,950. There is a further authorization of $50,600,000 in the Flood Control bill, all these amounts representing obligations which future Congresses must meet.

THINKS ANNEXATION OUR AIM.

Vienna Tageblatt Sees Imperialistic Policy Toward Mexico.

VIENNA, June 27, (via Berlin and London, June 28.)—The Tageblatt, the first Austrian newspapers to comment on the Mexican situation, expresses the opinion that the United States is committed irretrievably to an imperialistic policy which aims at the annexation not only of Mexico but of all Central America. It regards the present situation as merely the logical outcome of the imperialistic policy which it says was begun under the Cleveland Administration and to which the United States became wedded by the Spanish-American war.

The Tageblatt suggests that the unrest in Mexico since the Diaz régime has been fomented secretly by American money to create a situation which appears to warrant interference, ostensibly in the interest of peace. To whatever causes the succession of revolutions may be traceable, says the Tageblatt, the American policy in any event is little short of "a bouquet of poisoned flowers" for President Wilson at this time, handed to him just at the moment he desired to begin his campaign. The newspaper gives the President credit for desiring to maintain peace, but believes that if he should give into Mexico in the slightest degree, tantalized American jingoism would simply sweep him out of sight.

The whole situation, the Tageblatt continues, may mean the inauguration of a doctrine to parallel the Monroe Doctrine, namely: "Latin America for Latin Americans."

Having established, as it believes, the existence of an overwhelming imperialistic and annexationist policy in the United States, the Tageblatt proceeds to criticise it severely—not because it is wrong but because the United States is unprepared for war and because typical American haste in this case has become premature precipitation.

Regarding President Wilson, the Tageblatt says in conclusion:

"The professor of the great and good ideas and his country are about to be gravely disappointed. He believed it possible to make Mexico his prey by peaceable means. Now he stands in danger of an incalculable war. Who knows whether it can be prevented?"

TO AID WILSON IN KINGS.

Certificate Chartering Independent Voters' League Approved.

The certificate incorporating the Woodrow Wilson Independent Voters' League of Kings County was approved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen. The object of the league is to "co-ordinate the influence and support of voters, regardless of their political affiliations, in bringing about the re-election of President Wilson." Plans for a vigorous campaign in Kings County have already been formulated by the league. A number of public meetings will be held throughout the borough.

The league will co-operate with the national movement organized for similar purposes by ex-Ambassador Morgenthau, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, Joseph M. Price, and Jacob H. Schiff. The Directors of the league are Jacob H. Strahl, Charles Tollerls, and Edward Cahn.

Argentina Aiding Mexico?

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—The Argentine Republic has sold 180 machine guns to the Carranza Government, according to reports received today by the local agent of a Mexico City bank.

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Values

will be offered to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow in

Women's Tailored Separate Skirts

(waistband sizes up to 36 inches)

made of white serge and white-and-black striped serge of superior quality

at $4.75

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

CHARGE PURCHASES BILLED AUGUST FIRST

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Place on sale, today,

One Hundred Tailored Suits

(For Women and Misses)

Formerly $55, $75, $95 to $125—to close out—$25

Tans—Navies—Blacks and Checks—the remainder of many lines, assembled for prompt clearance.

$65 to $95 Dresses—$38 & $55

Outing Dresses—Afternoon Gowns and Dresses suitable for general utility or semi-dress—A summary of lines for immediate disposal.

$45 to $75 Light Summer Dresses—$25, $35

Dimities—Linens—Nets—plain and figured voiles—French crepes, etc.

$75 to $145 Wraps—at $45 & $65

Handsome styles for porch and evening wear—A few of a kind for prompt closing.

$15 to $28 Country Club Skirts—$10, $15

Men's Store, Fourth Floor, Broadway.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd, Broadway, and 33rd St.

Men's Suits at GIMBELS

That Were $19.50, $22.50 or $25

An unusual reduction due to unseasonable weather.

Now $15

Our own fresh stocks—not suits bought for a sale.

The summer season is so far behind schedule that we are advancing our usual summer-end reductions to meet it half way. You would never enjoy GIMBEL Standard Suits at $15 in June if it were not for this weather. Never has New York seen such a season, but the outside weather disappointments of the past few weeks should be more than offset by the inside satisfaction of clothes values like these.

150 New Blue Flannel Pinch Backs Included

Fine Sack Suits
English Cut Models
Conservative Styles
Staple Salt and Peppers
Plain Blue Serges
Beautiful Stripes
Novelties galore
Plaids and Mixtures
Oxford Grays, Greens, Blues, Dark Browns, etc.

—and 150 smart new Pinch Backs in fine blue flannel just coming in as this advertisement is written, go into the event at the one price, $15. If you want to see real value at a price, shop around town and then study these.

$5 White Flannel Trousers, $3.75
The smart new narrow cut variety that the well-groomed man likes. In plain, rich white. The white trouser that most men prefer.

Men's $8.50 Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $5
In Norfolk model, Pinch back effect, 3 large patch pockets. Made for comfort, but just the thing for Summer wear. Suit, $5.

Men's $10 Sport Coats at $7.50
Fine Flannel Coats in plain greens and blues. Also knitted fabrics at $8.50, reduced from $10, in green, brown, Oxford gray and Heather mixtures.

Men's Genuine Shantung Silk Suits, $12.50
New 1916 models, clever English cut, Pinch backs. Very dressy and rich, yet the most comfortable apparel for seashore, week-end trips, etc.

Men's $10 Dusters, $6.50
Heavy pure linen in gray and tan. Full skirt; genuine pearl buttons; double-breasted style.

Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $1.50
The ideal knockabout trousers for summer home comfort. Regulation U. S. Army khaki, 1916 official color. For your motor boat, garden, auto—they stand the racket.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Annual Sale Men's Clothing

TO-DAY and Friday—At Greatly Reduced Prices

Men's Clothing Shop 8 West 38th St.

We Have One Sale Each Season

Because

We desire to bring the merits of our clothing before the public.
Our regular standard stock merchandise only is included in this sale and not merchandise bought for sale purposes.
We carry a large and complete stock which is complete at all times, in every model, fabric and size and does not represent the left over stock of the Spring season.

We Do Not Advertise Sales

Because of

Backward Season.
Manufacturers who were forced to sell at reduced prices.
Having suits made in the dull season.
Overbuying.
Having the remains of an incomplete stock on our hands.

It stands to reason that an establishment which advertises that it has to have a sale because of any of the above reasons cannot sell clothing that is a success.

Men's Sack Suits
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Half or Full Lined, seven models, thirty-two different fabrics. *Heretofore $22.00 to $25.00* — 17.50

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Silk or Mohair, Half or Full Lined, eight models, forty-three different fabrics. *Heretofore $28.00* — 21.50

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Quarter, Half or Full Silk or Mohair Lined, six models, twenty-one different fabrics. *Heretofore $30.00 to $33.00* — 24.00

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Quarter, Half or Full Lined, seven models, twenty-four different fabrics. *Heretofore $35.00 to $45.00* — 29.00

ALEXANDER

"More fields to conquer," sighed the Macedonian conqueror. "More miles conquered," sighs the Socony motorist happily, looking at his speedometer.

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

Niagara Falls
AND RETURN
$11.40
On sale June 30 to July 3
Good on all trains, including
THE BLACK DIAMOND
Only through car service—day and night—to Niagara Falls
Seven Broadway ticket offices
30 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
211 Market St., Newark
Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of the Black Diamond

Resinol
a healing household ointment

The same soothing, healing properties that make Resinol Ointment so effective for many kinds of skin-eruptions, also make it a splendid household remedy for

Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Chafings, Irritations, Rashes, Cold-sores

and a score of other troubles which constantly arise in every home, especially where there are children. That is why you should keep Resinol Ointment ready for instant use.

Sold by all druggists, prescribed by doctors. Trial free. Dept. 17-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

People Like That

By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER

The pen and heart that wrote "Mary Cary" have turned to realism in this new novel—never losing the sympathy of that lovely little book, but using it now with a purpose—to tell a story of girls who are tempted beyond their strength, who must continue to live after they have yielded—and what "People Like That" really are like. Some of its chapters tell of the side of life in a busy Southern city which is not usually written about.

$1.25 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

27 YEARS

What would have become of all the babies guided to health and happiness, had we not been here with doors always open?

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
85th St. at Lexington Ave. Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J. (Now open for convalescents.)

RELIABLE CHAUFFEURS.
Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

RUSSIANS LOSE LINIEWKA VILLAGE

Long, Fierce Battle for Stokhod River Position in Volhynia Won by Germans.

LINE CARRIED BY STORM

Pflanzer's Army Rallies and Makes a Stand on the Galicia-Bukowina Border.

BERLIN, June 28, (via London.)—Announcement was made by the War Office today that the Germans in Volhynia had captured the village of Liniewka, west of Sokul, and Russian positions south of that point. The bulletin reads:

The village of Liniewka, west of Sokul, and Russian positions to the south thereof were taken by storm. Otherwise nothing of importance occurred on the eastern front.

For several days it had seemed that the fighting on the Russian front had come virtually to a standstill, the Russians having reached the mountainous region of Bukowina, which the Austrians had selected for a strong stand, and that neither side apparently was able to make substantial progress in Volhynia.

Today's laconic announcement in the General Staff bulletin of the capture of Liniewka Village reflects an important German success, but it gives no indication of the terrible fighting there. The correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, writing June 23, said the fighting at Liniewka had been of the hardest previously seen along the entire front. He described meeting some of the troops engaged there just before the fighting began and found them feeling that the impending battle would hardly be very hot as compared with previous experiences.

"But since then," the correspondent continued, "they have been fighting three days and three nights. Since then tens of thousands of hundredweights of lead and iron have been thrown against them or by them. Since then hundreds of wounded have dragged themselves toilsomely to field hospitals or been carried there, and many of them have closed their eyes forever. And what is Liniewka? A mere corner of a short mile on an endless front. You find it in no atlas. It is a mere speck on the wall map."

The correspondent concludes with the surmise that the troops fighting there had changed their mind about the character of the action. He said the slow progress and hard fighting were due to the swamps and overwhelming superiority of the Russians in numbers. In one night they put into action nearly two entire divisions against a couple of German regiments.

An official statement issued here today reports two aerial engagements at the western entrance of Riga Bay, in which the German aviators had the advantage.

In one case a German naval plane fought five Russian aeroplanes and brought down one. The other fight was between five Russian and five German aeroplanes, in which two Russian machines were brought down badly damaged. One German plane, because of damage to its propeller, dropped and sank, but its crew was rescued. The remainder of the German craft returned undamaged.

LONDON, June 28.—Successes for the Austrians against the Russians near Kuty, in Bukowina, and by the Germans over the Russians in Volhynia are recorded in the Austrian official communication received here tonight. The communication says:

We have repulsed further Russian attacks near Kuty.

The Germans are storming the Aka-Liniewka line and other positions west of Sokul, (Volhynia.)

PETROGRAD, June 28.—The following official communication was issued today:

Southeast of Riga the enemy Tuesday night opened an offensive on the Pukarn sector with considerable forces, having previously directed salvos of gun fire and clouds of gas against our positions. Thanks to the opportune arrival of reinforcements and the concentration of our artillery, we threw back the Germans, with heavy losses.

On the Dvina and in the region of Jacobstadt there has been artillery and infantry fire. Enemy aeroplanes make frequent raids over our lines dropping bombs. During a bombardment of Dvinsk Tuesday the Germans dropped sixty-eight bombs, with insignificant effect. Two tanks of petrol were set on fire.

We repulsed by gun fire an attack south of Krevo. On the remainder of the front as far as the Rakitno Marshes there have been artillery duels.

Monday evening the enemy attacked us near Liniewka, on the Stokhod, but was repulsed. In this district the enemy continues to maintain a violent artillery fire.

In an attempt to halt our advance in Bukowina the enemy is using every possible means to prevent us from constructing bridges and is destroying bridges already built; but our engineers are surmounting all obstacles and successfully accomplishing their task.

KAISER REPORTED AT KOVEL.

Evidence at Lutsk That Germans May Try Another Great Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUTSK, June 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—As the retreat from Warsaw was a review of the Russian armies in reverse, so is Lutsk today a similar spectacle of the Muscovite armies advancing. But now all are filled with high hopes and their morale is at the highest.

The troops coming from Germany are rendering the Russian advance difficult, and the general nature of fighting is a defence by vigorous counterattacks. The results on this front probably depend purely upon the German capacity to concentrate overpowering masses of troops against the Russians, but it seems safe to assume even if this happens that any possible German advance will cost them incalculably.

Each day brings new gossip from troops coming from other theatres of operations. I was informed today from a creditable source that the first installment of the Prussian Guards is arriving at Kovel, where the remainder is expected.

Evidence also indicates that the Kaiser himself is at that point, and that the Germans, not content with holding up the Russian advance, are straining every effort to accumulate troops and bring up heavy guns for one of their characteristic drives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, KOVEL FRONT, June 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I note an infinite improvement since last year in the army. I see no troops without rifles, no shortage of ammunition apparent, and an extraordinary improvement in the organization of the transport. In spite of the large volume of troops, they are moving with less confusion than the transport of single corps entailed two years ago. The compact organization of the munition columns and absence of waste of time have speeded up communications fully 50 per cent., enabling three units to be moved as easily as two last year. The transport was further improved by the addition of motor vehicles.

The staff organization is incomparably better than at the beginning of the war. I have not seen a single staff on this front which was not entirely competent. The system of transporting the wounded has been well organized, vast numbers being cleared from the front stations without confusion or congestion.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

Win Victory Near Persian Frontier and Toward Bagdad.

PETROGRAD, June 28.—The War Office tonight issued the following announcement:

Caucasus front—South of Lake Urumiah we pushed back the Turks from the region of Bann toward the Turco-Persian frontier.

In the direction of Bagdad we have defeated the Turks, driving them toward the fortified region of Kalay-straine.

DEMANDS AUSTRIA REPAIR INSULT

Petrolite Attack Resented as Offense Against Our Flag in Memorandum to Vienna.

DEMAND FOR AN APOLOGY

Punishment of Submarine Commander and Payment of Indemnity Also Required.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary of State Lansing tonight made public the rejoinder of the United States to the note of the Austro-Hungarian Government defending the submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite on Dec. 5 last. The rejoinder takes the form of a memorandum from Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, in which the Ambassador is directed to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government that the Government of the United States is compelled to regard the conduct of the commander of the submarine in attacking the Petrolite and in coercing the Captain as a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens, for which this Government requests that an apology be made, that the commander of the submarine be punished, and that reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of a suitable indemnity.

The communication, which was sent a week ago today, makes it clear that the United States Government believes the facts of the case entirely different from what the Austrian submarine commander reported them to be and that immediate amends are expected.

The Austrian contention that the Petrolite's Captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander is flatly contradicted, as are the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before she was shelled, and that her appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking her for a cruiser.

The attack on the Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, was made in the Mediterranean. A protest sent soon afterward on preliminary reports from the tanker's Captain and crew brought the Austrian communication to which the new American note replied. The text of the rejoinder follows:

No Shot Fired Across the Bow.

"Department of State.

"Washington, June 21, 1916.

"Frederick Courtland Penfield, United States Ambassador, Vienna:

"Evidence obtained from the Captain and member of the crew of the steamer Petrolite, and from examination made of the vessel under direction of the Navy Department, convinces this Government that the Austro-Hungarian Government has obtained an incorrect report of the attack on the steamer. With particular reference to the explanation made by the Foreign Office, the following information, briefly stated, has been obtained from sworn statements of the Captain and members of the crew:

"No shot was fired across the bow of the steamer as a signal to stop. When the first shot was fired the Captain was under the impression that an explosion had taken place in the engine room. Not until the second shot was fired did the Captain and crew sight the submarine, which was astern of the steamer, and therefore they positively assert that neither the first nor the second shot was fired across the bow of the vessel.

"The steamer did not swing around in a course directed toward the submarine, as alleged in the report obtained by the Austro-Hungarian Government, but the Captain at once stopped the engines and swung the vessel broadside to the submarine, and at right angles to the course of the vessel, in order to show its neutral marings, which was manifestly the reasonable and proper course to follow, and it ceased to make any headway. On the steamer was painted its name in letters approximately six feet long, and the name of the hailing port, and, as has previously been made known to the Austro-Hungarian Government, the steamer carried two large flags some distance above the waterline, which, it is positively stated by the officers and crew, were flying before the first shot was fired, and were not hoisted after the first shot, as stated by the submarine commander.

Not Headed Toward Submarine.

"The submarine commander admits that the steamer stopped her engines. The Captain of the Petrolite denies that the vessel was ever headed toward the submarine, and the examination of the steamer made by an American naval constructor corroborates this statement, because, as he states, the shell which took effect on the vessel, striking the deck house, which surrounds the smokestack, was fired from a point forty-five degrees on the starboard bow. This was one of the last shots fired and indicates that the ship was not headed toward the submarine even up to the time when the submarine ceased firing.

"The Captain states that the submarine appeared to be manoeuvring so as to direct her shots from ahead of the steamer. The submarine fired approximately twelve shots. The majority of the shots were fired after the ship had stopped and had swung broadside, and while, as even the commander of the submarine admits, the steamer was flying the American flag. The Captain of the steamer denies that he advised the commander of the submarine that the damage to the steamer was insignificant. He states that he advised him that the steamer had been damaged, but that he had not had an opportunity to ascertain the extent of the damage. The seaman who was struck by a fragment of shell sustained severe flesh wounds.

"If the ship had intended to ram the submarine, she would not have stopped her engines, and this must have been evident to the submarine commander. Naval authorities agree that there could have been no danger of the ship ramming the submarine until it was headed straight for the submarine and was under power, and even then the submarine could have manoeuvred as to avoid collision. The Petrolite was two miles away from the submarine. The engines and funnel of the Petrolite were at the stern, and from the general appearance of the ship no experienced naval officer could have believed that it had opportunity or sufficient speed to attack, even if it had been steaming directly toward the submarine. The conduct of the submarine commander showed lack of judgment, self-control, or willful intent, amounting to utter disregard of the rights of a neutral.

"According to the sworn statements of the Captain of the steamer and a seaman who accompanied him to the submarine, the commander of the latter stated that he mistook the steamer for a cruiser. This statement is at variance with the statement in the Austro-Hungarian Government's note that the Captain of the submarine asserted a false manoeuvre on the part of the steamer prompted the submarine to continue to fire.

Provisions Obtained by Duress.

"The Captain of the steamer swears that he informed the commander of the submarine that he had only sufficient provisions to reach the port of Algiers, and that he would deliver provisions only under compulsion. He states positively in his affidavit and in conversation with officials of the department that he did not give provisions readily, nor did he say it was the duty of one seaman to help another, and that he refused payment because he felt that he was being compelled to deliver food in violation of law.

"The statement of the Captain of the Petrolite is entirely at variance with the report of the submarine commander. The correctness of the Captain's opinion that the wounded seaman was held as a hostage to guarantee the delivery of food seems clear. Obviously, the commander of the submarine had no right to order the seaman to remain on board. The fact that this order was given showed that the commander insisted that food was to be delivered to him, otherwise the seaman would naturally have accompanied the Captain back to his vessel. The outrageous conduct of the submarine commander and all the circumstances of the attack on the Petrolite warranted the Captain in regarding himself as being compelled, in order to avoid further violence, to deliver food to the commander of the submarine.

"In the absence of other and more satisfactory explanation of the attack on the steamer than that contained in the note addressed to you by the Foreign Office, the Government of the United States is compelled to regard the conduct of the commander of the submarine in attacking the Petrolite and in coercing the Captain as a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens, for which this Government requests that an apology be made; that the commander of the submarine be punished; and that reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of a suitable indemnity.

"Please communicate with Foreign Office in sense of foregoing.

"You may add that this Government believes that the Austro-Hungarian Government will promptly comply with these requests, in view of their manifest justness and the high sense of honor of that Government, which would not, it is believed, permit an indignity to be offered to the flag of a friendly power or wrongs to its nationals by an Austro-Hungarian officer without making immediate and ample amends.

"LANSING."

2 MORE ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Spanish Liner Stopped by Austrian U-Boat and Asked About Ships in Cette Harbor.

LONDON, June 28.—Four more vessels have been sunk, according to an announcement made today by Lloyd's shipping agency. The ships destroyed were the Japanese liner Daiyetsu Maru and the Italian steamer Clara and the Italian ship Aventino, which were sunk by hostile warships, and the Dutch steamship Waalstroom, which foundered. The crew of the Dutch vessel was landed.

TOKIO, June 28.—The Japanese steamship Daiyetsu Maru, which was sunk by a torpedo off the Spanish coast, was owned by the Chuyetsu Steamship Company. The vessel had been chartered by a British company to carry coal from Cardiff to Marseilles.

The steamship Daiyetsu Maru was sunk by a submarine off Barcelona, according to a dispatch received Tuesday from Madrid. Forty-one members of her crew were picked up. The Italian steamship Clara was of 3,834 tons net. On her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic she left Norfolk May 27 bound for Porto Ferrajo, Italy, where she arrived June 17.

MADRID, June 28.—The owners of the Spanish steamer Comercio, which recently arrived at Alicante from Cette, reported to the Foreign Office today that the steamer had been stopped at sea by a submarine flying the Austrian colors. The captain of the Comercio was compelled to give full particulars of all the ships which were in the harbor of Cette at the time he sailed.

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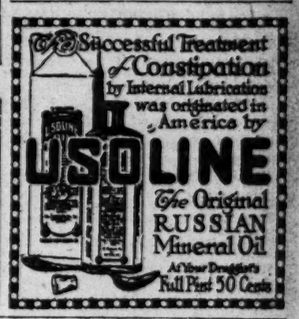
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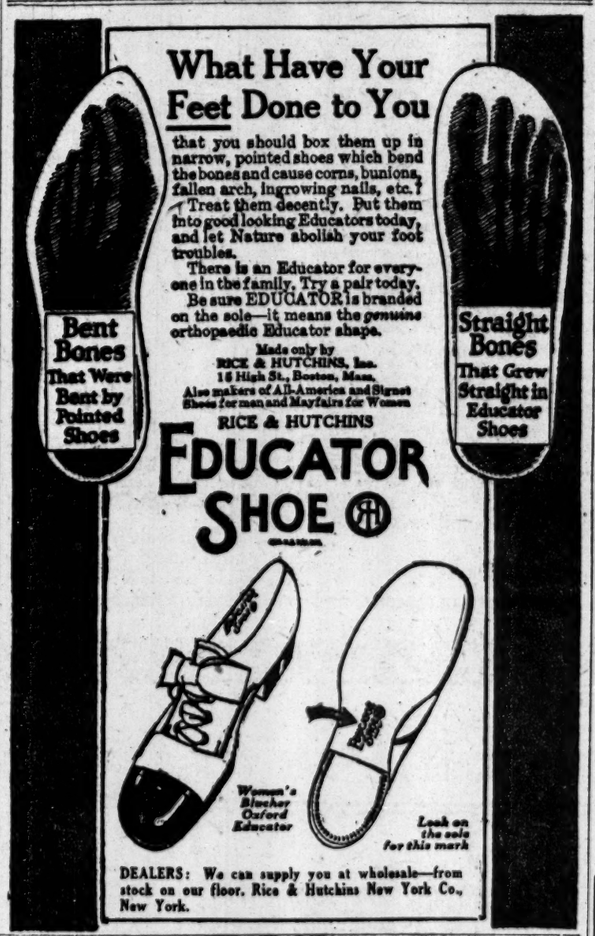
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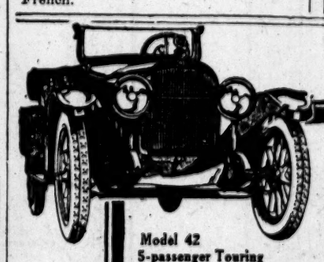
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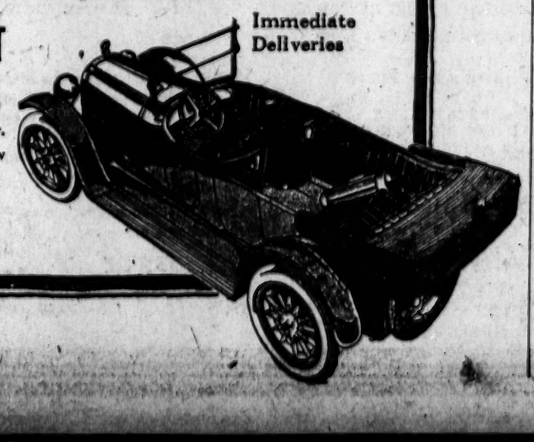

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Full information at Ticket Office, 31st and Broadway.

BRITISH SMASHING FOE'S DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1.

night to deliver several surprise attacks upon minor French posts. All their efforts resulted in failure.

In the Champagne district a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy which was trying to reach our lines along the road from St. Hilaire-le-Grand to St. Souplet was dispersed by our fire.

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been artillery fighting in the vicinity of Avocourt and Chattancourt. At Hill 304 and at Dead Man Hill there have been minor engagements with hand grenades.

On the right bank of the river there was a counterattack at 3 o'clock this morning on our positions to the northeast of Hill 321. This was repulsed with hand grenades. Another counterattack between Fleury and the eastern boundary of the Chapitre Wood was at once checked by our curtain of fire.

work, where the fighting was spirited last night, the situation remains unchanged.

German Official Statement.

Operations on the western front are described as follows by German Headquarters:

From La Bassée Canal to the region south of the Somme the enemy made reconnoitring attacks, in conjunction with intense artillery fire and mine explosions, and under the protection of smoke and gas clouds. The attacks were repulsed easily.

In the Champagne attacks by weak detachments of the enemy north of Lunéville failed.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) at Dead Man Hill, nocturnal attacks by hand grenade detachments of the enemy were repulsed. On the right bank of the river the French, after about twelve hours of preparation with the most intense artillery fire, attacked throughout the whole of yesterday with strong forces, consisting in part of fresh troops, the positions captured by us on June 23 on the high ridge of Froide Terre and also the village of Fleury and the adjoining lines to the east. The attacks broke down without exception, the enemy suffering extraordinary losses from the curtain of fire of our artillery and in engagements without infantry.

On June 25 Lieutent Höhndorf put out of action his seventh enemy aeroplane, a French biplane, near Raucourt. An enemy airman was shot down near Douaumont.

It is ascertained on further inquiry that the report of June 23 stating that some British prisoners were taken among the attackers on Karlsruhe is incorrect. All the prisoners are French.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

JUNE 29 ISSUE ON SALE TODAY ALL NEWS STANDS

GEN. FUNSTON in command of the army gathering at Mexican border is portrayed in splendid manner on front cover of this week's **MID-WEEK.** A picture that Americans will want to preserve.

69TH MARCHING TO CAMP—A full Rotogravure page is devoted to the 69th Regiment *Marching to Camp;* the picture is taken from an elevated point at the corner of 5th Avenue and 42nd Street—*A precious souvenir.*

MOBILIZATION OF THE GUARDS—There is also a page of pictures of the mobilization of our National Guard at camp, together with portraits of Major Gen. O'Ryan and Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. It will prove a *valuable memento* of our present war crisis.

PICTURE OF A STRUGGLE IN MIDAIR—A unique feature of this week's **MID-WEEK** is a double-page series of three pictures portraying the destruction of an observation balloon in midair by an enemy aeroplane, showing (1) the relation before the attack, (2) when the attack was actually made, and (3) the burning balloon immediately afterward. It is a *fascinating* yet *thrilling* episode, depicted in photography and preserved in Rotogravure.

ARMIES IN ACTION—There are some remarkable pictures showing armies in *actual conflict;* the *Labyrinth* of Barbed Wires which are encountered: the extraordinary piles of munitions to be drawn from: an actual scene of a *"Curtain of Fire"* when spread, scattering death and destruction everywhere; also other thrilling scenes of *actual conflict*—all in velvety Rotogravure.

"THE SAVIOR OF PARIS" ENTOMBED—Some beautiful pictures illustrating the spectacular scenes at the burial of Gallieni, "the Savior of Paris." They know how in France, and *these pictures prove it.*

LEMBERG, THE GALICIAN CAPITAL—We hear much of Lemberg now, but very few have any conception of its beauty and romantic environs. They are shown in a lovely photograph which will be valued highly.

THE PARADISE WHERE BLOODY WAR IS WAGED—Adjectives fail to properly describe the lovely Paradise of the Lake Garda and Dolomite regions, where Austrians and Italians are in deadly grapple. There are pages in this week's **MID-WEEK** of that *fascinating region,* one *more beautiful than the other,* all in the soft, rich tones of Rotogravure, and everyone a *worthy candidate* for *album or frame.*

NEW SERBIAN ARMY—The wonderful miracle wrought in rehabilitating the Serbian Army is shown, together with two interesting scenes at Corfu and Achillon, the stately palace of the Kaiser, in whose shadow the Serbians took their second wind.

JEDDAH, THE SEAPORT OF MECCA—We leap from hemisphere to hemisphere in the **MID-WEEK** travelogue. Opposite the page of the Germans in France is a beautiful page of Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, in far-off Turkey, in Asia, which the Arab rebels are said to have seized. An interesting picture of a quaintly Oriental port, all in Rotogravure.

BEASTS AND BIRDS IN WAR CARTOONS—There are *four reproductions* of unusual cartoons, showing how the great cartoonists have turned to beasts and birds to portray their feelings toward their enemies.

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CASEMENT'S COUNSEL FAINTS IN COURT

Treason Trial Interrupted Dramatically in Midst of Sullivan's Summing Up.

SIR ROGER DENIES CHARGES

Says He Never Took a Penny of Foreign Money for Himself or Irish Cause.

LONDON, June 28.—A day filled with sensational incidents at the trial of Sir Roger Casement for treason was brought to a sudden and dramatic close late this afternoon when Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Roger's leading attorney, collapsed in the midst of an impassioned summing up.

Mr. Sullivan, who himself is an Irishman, was painting a picture of the wrongs he declared were suffered by Ireland and maintaining that the prisoner had committed no treason when he attempted to raise an Irish brigade in Germany for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people of Ireland against "unlawful tyranny."

It was during one of his most heated outbursts that the speaker suddenly paused, swayed heavily against the bench, and then collapsed into a seat.

Refusal to Quash Indictment.

Earlier in the day the Justices had overruled the motion of the defense to quash the indictment on the ground that the statute under which it was drawn did not provide for the trial of a man who committed treason outside the realm. The effort to establish this was admittedly the prisoner's main defense. It was announced that no witnesses would be produced in his behalf, mainly because such witnesses must be secured in Germany, and this was not permitted.

With the failure of this move, Sir Roger himself was called upon to make a statement to the jury. This statement, which was not given under oath and consequently permitted of no cross-examination, was a flat denial that the Knight had worked in the interests of Germany or that he had accepted German gold as a bribe.

Mr. Sullivan in his speech stated that Sir Roger was charged with aiding Germany, and he declared that not an atom of assistance had been rendered the enemy. Sir Roger had asked men to enlist in the Irish brigade when the war was over and the seas clear, said the attorney. These men were to fight for the cause of Irish home rule. If Germany was successful the brigade was to proceed to Ireland. If Germany lost the brigade was to go to America. He told of armed bodies which were operating in Ireland before the war and declared that Ireland was being bullied by these men and that the civil government had afforded no protection.

When court opened Mr. Sullivan continued his argument that the indictment should be squashed, based on the ground that no man could be tried for treason committed outside the King's realms. He was followed by Professor J. H. Morgan of counsel for the defense, who entered into an argumentative discussion with the judges. The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, replied to these arguments, after which the court overruled Mr. Sullivan's motion.

Sir Roger's Statement.

Mr. Sullivan then announced that the prisoner desired to make a statement. Sir Roger delivered it in a clear voice, but it was plain he was laboring under a great nervous strain. The prisoner leaned heavily on the rail of the dock, and his hand that held a reference paper shook as though palsied. His statement follows:

"My Lords and gentlemen of the jury, I desire to say a few words only with reference to some allusions made by the prosecution.

"As to my pension and the honor of knighthood conferred upon me, I shall say one word only. The pension I had earned by service rendered and it was assigned by law. The knighthood it was not in my power to refuse.

"But there are in especial four misstatements, given in the evidence against me, which I must refute. First, I never at any time advised Irishmen to fight with the Turks against the Russians or to fight with the Germans on the western front. Second, I never asked an Irishman to fight for Germany. I have always claimed that he had no right to fight for any land but Ireland. Third, the horrible insinuation that I got my own people's rations reduced to the starvation point because they did not join the Irish brigade is an abominable falsehood. The rations were necessarily reduced throughout Germany owing to the blockade, and they were reduced for the Irish prisoners at exactly the same time and to the same extent as for the German soldiers and the entire population of Germany. The other suggestion that men were sent to punishment camps at my instance for not joining the Irish brigade is one that I need hardly pause to refute. It is devoid of all foundation.

Took No German Gold.

"Fourth, gentlemen, there is the widespread imputation of 'German gold.' I owe it to those in Ireland who are assailed with me on this very ground to nail the lie once and for all. It was published by newspapers in America, I think originating in this country, and I cabled to America instructing my American lawyer, Mr. Doyle, to proceed against those papers for libel. Those who know me know the incredibility of this malicious invention, for they know from all my past records that I have never sold myself to any man or any government and have never allowed any government to use me. From the first moment I landed on the Continent until I came home again to Ireland I never asked or accepted a single penny of foreign money, either for myself or for any Irish cause or for any purpose whatsoever.

"Money was offered to me in Germany more than once, and offered liberally and unconditionally, but I rejected every suggestion of the kind and I left Germany a poorer man than when I entered it. Money I could always obtain from my own countrymen. And I am not ashamed here to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe to many an Irish friend and sympathizer who did freely and gladly help me when I was on the Continent.

"I trust I have made that statement clearly and emphatically enough for all men, even my bitterest enemies, to comprehend—that a man who in the newspapers is 'just another Irish traitor' may be a gentleman.

"The Attorney General of England thought it consistent with the traditions of which he is the public representative to make a thinly-veiled allusion in his opening address to the rising in Ireland of which he brought forward no evidence in this case from first to last and which, therefore, you and I, gentlemen, as laymen, would have supposed that he would scrupulously refrain from mentioning.

"Since the rising has been mentioned, however, I must say categorically that the rebellion was not made in Germany, that it was not directed from Germany, that it was not inspired from Germany, and that not one penny of German gold went to finance or assist it.

"Gentlemen, I have touched on these personal matters because, intended as they were to reflect on my honor, they were calculated to tarnish the cause I hold so dear."

As Sir Roger made the declaration that he never had accepted German gold his voice trembled with emotion and he leaned toward the jury as though supplicating the jurors to believe his statement.

Immediately after the prisoner had finished speaking Sergeant Sullivan began his summing up, which was interrupted by his sudden collapse.

DR. AKED VISITS BERLIN

Found Peace Longing, but Officials Refused to Discuss Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Rev. Dr. Aked, President of the Ford Peace Conference, has just returned from a visit to Berlin. He states that his attempts to get persons in a responsible position to make statements regarding Germany's peace conditions all failed.

He says a decided wish for peace was growing among the population of Berlin, and those in favor of an "annexation" policy were getting fewer day by day.

Dr. Aked asked the British Government through the British Legation here for permission to visit England on the same terms as he was permitted by the German Government to visit Germany.

TAUSCHER CHARGES TRICK BY VON PAPEN

Lawyer for Krupp Agent Says Diplomat Promised Not to Involve Him in Plots.

CALLS HIS ACTS INNOCENT

Charges That Military Attache, "Foolishly Desiring to Serve Country," Duped Friend.

Not only did Captain von Papen, the dismissed German Military Attaché, finance the expedition which Horst von der Goltz led north with the purpose of blowing up the Welland Canal, but, according to a witness, Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country, was sent here by the German Minister of War to report to von Papen for orders. This witness testified yesterday in the Federal District Court at the trial of Tauscher on a charge that he supplied dynamite and pistols to von der Goltz's party.

The Government finished the presentation of its case yesterday and the defense opened with an attack on the character of von der Goltz, who was sent back from an English prison in order that he might testify against alleged German plotters here.

Herbert C. Smyth, one of Captain Tauscher's lawyers, in opening his case, furnished a surprise by asserting that Tauscher had been deceived by von Papen. He placed the blame for his client's troubles on the German Military Attaché, and said Tauscher was an innocent victim of von Papen's "foolish desire to serve his country."

Evidence that Tauscher came here under orders of the German War Office was given by Albert G. Adams, Special Government Agent, who, with his chief, A. Bruce Bielaski, assisted in the arrest of Tauscher. He said Tauscher had told him that he had been in Germany at the beginning of the war and had at once presented himself to the War Minister offering his services. Thereupon, Adams said Tauscher told him, the Captain was instructed to depart for the United States at once and present himself to Captain von Papen for orders. He obeyed these instructions, Adams quoted him as saying.

In his opening Mr. Smyth outlined the story of the defense; picturing Tauscher as a retired German army officer, not liable to the call to the colors. He said Tauscher, inspired by patriotism, had volunteered his services to his country and had been told to report to von Papen.

"He did call upon von Papen," said Mr. Smith, "and he was told that he would be wanted. To this Tauscher said, 'I will be glad to do all I can for my country but, Captain von Papen, I ask you to give me your word as a gentleman that you will not ask me to do anything against the laws of this country or what would be unfriendly to the people of this country among whom I am making my livelihood.' If you believe that statement, gentlemen, you will see our whole defense.'

The defense, he said, would show von der Goltz to be a despicable scoundrel. When von Papen arranged for the delivery of the pistols in Hoboken, the lawyer said, Tauscher still relying on the good faith of his superior, obeyed the order like a loyal soldier. Mr. Smyth spoke of von Papen's "foolish desire" to serve his country by deceiving Tauscher.

Counsel said Tauscher had destroyed his books at von Papen's suggestion, lest the English learn from them the amount of ordnance accumulated here and where it was stored.

ITALIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE IN TRENTINO

Rome Announces Capture of More Positions Between the Adige and the Brenta.

ROME, June 28, (via London.)—The Italians have flung back the Austrians a further distance on the Trentino front. The War Office today announced the capture of Monte Giamondo, north of Fusine, and Monte Caviojo. These positions lie between Posina and the Astico.

The Italians also advanced on the Asiago Plateau, occupying the southern side of the Assa Valley, and reached the slopes of Monte Rasta, Monte Interrotto, and Monte Mesciagh.

Monte Colombara was carried and the Italian advance reached the Galamarra Valley.

The communication follows:

From the Adige to the Brenta commanding positions and strongly organized defenses, now reached by the enemy, have increased largely his activity in resisting our advance. Nevertheless we made considerable progress all day yesterday.

In the Lagarina Valley and in the Assa Valley there was intense artillery action. We shelled positions of the enemy on Monte Trappola and Monte Teste, and took the trenches near Malga Sugna.

Between the Posina and the Astico we took the enemy's positions of Monte Giamondo, north of Fusine, and Monte Caviojo. Cavalry detachments reached Pedescala.

On the Asiago plateau we occupied the southern side of the Assa Valley and reached the slopes of Monte Rasca, Monte Interrotto, and Monte Mosciagh, which were held strongly by the enemy's rearguards. Further north, after carrying Monte Colombara, we began to approach Galamarra Valley. On the remainder of the front as far as the Brenta there was no change.

On the Upper But we made an attack after intense artillery preparation, taking some redoubts and trenches in the neighborhood of Freikofel.

On the Isonzo the artillery was active. We made raids and captured 558 prisoners, including seven officers, and two machine guns.

VIENNA, June 28, (via London.)—The official statement issued today says:

On the Italian front we captured 540 prisoners Monday in repulsing attacks between the Etsch and Brenta Rivers and on the Pasubio front.

AUSTRIANS RETIRE QUICKLY.

Lost in Two Days Half the Gains of Forty-five.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN FRONT, VICENZA, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The able and well-prepared manoeuvre which the Italian command is developing in coincidence with the triumphant advance of the Russian troops resulted in such a precipitate retreat of the Austrians on the Trentino front from the Val Arsa to the Val Sugana as to amount to a rout. In two days they lost half the territory won by forty-five days of bloody fighting.

In order to maintain their first-line efficiency at the strength of 200,000, the Austrians were obliged to call into action the bulk of their immediate reserves, as their losses are generally calculated at 130,000 for the six weeks' fighting. At the beginning of the offensive they had six army corps in line and two in reserve. By June 18, three days after the beginning of the Italian counteroffensive, no further reinforcements were arriving on the Trentino front, and Innsbruck reserves were being sent to Russia. One division only remained in the Trentino capital.

MINISTERS TO QUIT OVER IRISH CRISIS?

Lansdowne and Long Said to Have Resigned, with Cecil to Join Them.

KEEN ANXIETY AROUSED

At the Worst, It Is Thought That the House of Lords Might Force a General Election During War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—Whitehall and Westminister were today scenes of great political activity and of many Cabinet and other discussions. Westminister, particularly, was a hotbed of rumors, among which the most important was that Lord Robert Cecil might join Lord Lansdowne and Walter Long in leaving the Cabinet.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent will say tomorrow:

"I am informed Lord Lansdowne and Walter Long have tendered their resignations to the Prime Minister. Unless other Unionist Ministers retire the Ministerial situation, though serious, need not be regarded as desperate."

With almost the single exception of The Morning Post all English papers express the deepest regret at the new Irish crisis. Even two such usually opposed organs as The Daily Mail and The Daily Chronicle on this occasion take practically a similar view, that, failing Lloyd George's proposals had been accepted by both parties, Unionist and Nationalist, alike in Ulster, their withdrawal would wreck the entire credit of British statesmanship for many a long day, not only in Ireland but to a serious extent in the Dominions and the United States.

The anxiety which the situation has created is most intense. It is not only a crisis which will provoke Ireland by the collapse of the negotiations, which is feared, but there exist also deep apprehensions of the incidence of a clash over English domestic politics.

The outlook, as viewed by those who foresee the most untoward developments, is briefly this: That should Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long resign, the Tory House of Lord would probably take the bit in its teeth and refuse to agree to any settlement of the Irish question that might be arrived at. The consent of both houses would, of course, be required for legislation necessary to carry the Irish settlement into effect. The Coalition Government would carry such legislation in the Commons, but would possess no control over the House of Lords, particularly if opposed by men like Lansdowne and Middleton, and with a potent personality like Lord Robert Cecil signifying his disapproval of the Government's Irish policy by his resignation.

The "backwoodsmen" of the Lords who came into the open in the struggle of 1909 between the upper and lower houses and who are amenable to no influence which the coalition Government could exercise would once again be masters of the situation, and the House of Lords by refusing assent to any bill embodying in legislative form the terms of the Irish settlement would precipitate a general election.

As has been said, these apprehensions exist. Hopes, nevertheless, are cherished that they will be proved unjustified by events. As The Star says: "It would be a national calamity if the Unionist Party were to split over the Ulster settlement. It would be unfair to Redmond and the Irish party, unfair to Carson and the Ulster covenanters, unfair to the Government, unfair to the Allies, unfair to the empire."

It is pointed out, in view of the possibility that some such action by the Lords as has been foreshadowed would precipitate a conflict between democracy and aristocracy, that the trade unions agreed that munition workers would not be allowed to strike and would be subjected to penalties if they subordinated national interests to sectional grievances, and they have a right to expect the same spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice from Unionist statesmen.

U. S. MARINE KILLED IN SANTO DOMINGO

Another Wounded During the Capture of Rebel Trenches by Assault.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—One American marine was killed and another wounded in an engagement reported today by Rear Admiral Caperton between United States marines and Santo Domingo rebels. The rebel losses were not mentioned.

The name of the marine killed was given as Private John Aeriment of the Twenty-seventh Company. His name does not appear in Navy Department records. Albert Vieldaum of Aberdeen, Wash., a private of the Twenty-seventh, was wounded.

Admiral Caperton's report said the engagement was fought yesterday morning. The rebels were found in force entrenched in a strong natural position in two lines of trenches about sixteen miles from Monte Cristi. They were dislodged by assault after artillery fire.

A report reached the Navy Department earlier in the day from Admiral Caperton, saying that Colonel Pendleton with a considerable force of marines was marching eighty miles overland from Puerto Plata to occupy Santiago and La Vega.

TIDE TURNING SAYS TIZA.

Russian Offensive Arrested, Premier Tell Hungarian House.

BUDAPEST, (via London,) Thursday, June 29.—Premier Tisza, speaking in the Lower House, assured the members that the Russian offensive had been arrested and that there was no danger of the enemy's overrunning Transsylvania.

The Premier frankly admitted the loss of important places in Bukowina, but praised the manner in which the Austrian retreat had been conducted, and asserted that the tide of battle was now shifting in favor of the Teutons.

"At the last sitting," said the Premier, "I said measures had been adopted to meet the Russian offensive which would soon make themselves perceptible and that the unfavorable events which had taken place were only a passing episode. My hopes have been realized to its fullest on the Volhynian battlefields. The reinforcements which our German ally swiftly sent to the endangered points proved effective.

"Today our offensive is progressing and we have reconquered an important portion of the ground occupied by the Russians. In Bukowina this change has not been effected so quickly. Owing to the superior strength of the enemy our army has been obliged to continue its retreat. This unfortunately has caused some important positions in Bukowina to fall into the hands of the enemy, but the retreat has been carried out in complete order.

"Our army is now in new and stronger positions. It is wholly intact, is resisting the enemy and is fully able to fight. Therefore, during the last three or four days the Russian offensive has halted, and we have repulsed enemy attacks with heavy losses.

"Today in Volhynia our counteroffensive is progressing, and in Bukowina and Southern Galician the enemy's advance has been arrested. On the latter front the strength of the forces engaged is shifting in our favor."

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YANKS JUMP PAST CLEVELAND TO TOP

Grasp Lead by Downing Athletics While White Sox Are Beating Indians Again.

RUN WILD ON THE BASES

Donovan's Men Pilfer Nine Bags, Which Thefts Aid Materially in Defeat of Mack's Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—New York took first place in the American League race by winning a weird game from the Athletics, while Chicago defeated Cleveland. The Yankees were outbatted and outfielded, but took avantage of Pitcher Meyers' wildness and Catcher Bill Meyer's poor throwing, and finished on the long end of a 9 to 7 score.

Superior base running was responsible for the victory. Donovan's team ran wild on Meyer, stealing no less than nine bases. Many of the thefts could have been averted with even fair pegging by the catcher, but even allowing for that, the Yankees gave a great exhibition of speedy and heady base running.

On the other hand, the work of the Mackmen on the bases was miserable. Five times they took foolhardy chances, and on each occasion the runner was nailed. The careless base running of the Mackmen allowed Lee Magee to make an unusual record for an outfielder. In the course of the game Magee had four assists, three of his throws cutting down runners at second and one a man at third.

If the Athletics had used good judgment on the bases, they would probably have won easily, as they batted Ray Keating even harder than the total indicates. Manager Donovan pulled Keating from the mound after the seventh inning, substituting Allen Russell, who put a stop to the hitting just when it looked as if the home team would overcome the Yankees' large lead.

Scratch hits gave the Yankees a flying start in the first inning. Gilhooley opened with a single and was sacrificed to second to High. He stole third and scored on Peckinpaugh's scratch hit to third. After Pipp had been retired, Baker and Magee followed with hits, the home-run king's safety being an infield scratch, and two more runs were registered.

No further scoring was done by the Yankees until the fifth inning, when they tallied five runs on one safe bunt, without knocking a ball out of the infield. Gilhooley opened with a single and stole second and third, the pilfering of the latter base being his fourth theft of the game. Meyers then passed High and Peckinpaugh, filling the bases. Gilhooley scored when Pipp forced Peckinpaugh, and Rowe followed with a wierd throw on Baker's tap, Pipp scoring. Magee then beat out a bunt, and with Baker pulled a double steal, the latter scoring. Witt's return to the plate got by Meyer and Magee also scored. The last New York run was due to Pipp's triple to right and Baker's out.

The Athletics scored one run in the first inning on a pass to Witt, singles by King and Strunk and a wild throw by Baker. They tallied another in the fourth on Strunk's triple and Schang's single. With a seven-run lead it looked like an easy game for Keating, but he blew up in the seventh.

McInnis opened that inning by beating out a bunt, and Walsh followed with a single. After Meyer went out Baker lost a chance for an easy double play by fumbling Meyers's grounder, filling the bases. Magee muffed Witt's long drive after a hard run, and Strunk and Schang followed with singles, five runs being chased across the plate. Schang was nailed trying to stretch his hit or the Mackmen might be scoring yet.

Only one man reached first base on Russell in the last two innings, and that runner was thrown out stealing. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	2	2	2	0	Witt,ss	2	1	1	1	1
High,lf	2	1	2	1	0	King,2b	4	1	1	2	1
P'paugh,ss	4	1	1	3	4	Strunk,cf	4	2	4	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	5	1	Schang,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Baker,3b	5	2	1	3	2	Rowe,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Magee,cf	4	1	2	3	4	McInnis,1b	4	1	2	9	1
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	6	0	Walsh,rf	4	1	1	3	0
N'maker,c	4	0	0	3	3	Meyer,c	3	0	0	1	2
Keating,p	3	0	0	0	2	Meyers,p	2	1	1	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	1	0	Manning	0	0	0	0	0
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0	cLowry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	9	10	27	16	Total	33	7	12	27	10

a-Batted for Keating in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Meyer in ninth.
c-Batted for Meyers in ninth inning.

Errors—Gilhooley, Baker, Witt, Rowe (2), Meyer.

New York	3	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	9		
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	7	

Three-base hits—Strunk, Pipp, High. Sacrifice hit—High. Sacrifice fly—Witt. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, (4), Baker, Gedeon, Magee, (2). Peckinpaugh, Strunk. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Keating, 2; by Russell, 1; by Meyers, 3. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 2; off Russell, 1; off Meyers, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Meyers, (Gedeon.) Hits and earned runs—Off Keating, 12 hits, 2 runs, in seven innings; off Russell, no hits, no runs, in two innings; off Meyers, 3 hits, 3 runs, in nine innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

RUSSELL PUZZLES INDIANS.

Failure to Hit White Sox Twirler Costs Cleveland the Lead.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—Chicago knocked Cleveland out of first place today by winning the odd game of the series here today. The score was 5 to 1. Russell proved a puzzle, while Coveleskie and Coumbe were hit at opportune moments. Triples by Fournier and Felsch aided Chicago Materially. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Weaver,ss	4	1	2	5	4	Chapman,ss	4	0	0	3	2
E.Collins,2b	2	0	0	1	1	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Jackson,rf	4	1	2	4	0	Roth,rf	4	0	0	3	1
J.Collins,lf	3	1	1	0	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	13	3
Fournier,1b	4	1	2	11	1	Howard,2b	4	0	1	1	5
Schalk,c	4	0	0	4	0	Evans,3b	3	1	1	0	0
V.K'nitz,3b	4	0	2	0	4	O'Neil,c	2	0	1	2	2
Russell,p	4	0	0	1	3	Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	1	2
						Coumbe,p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	33	5	10	27	13	aBinding	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	5	27	16

a-Batted for Coveleskie in seventh inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	

Two-base hits—Howard, O'Neill, Von Kolnitz. Three-base hits—Fournier, Felsch. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, E. Collins, (2.) Double play—Roth and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 7 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Coumbe, 3 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Russell, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Russell, 4. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	—7	12	0
Rochester	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	9	0
AT PROVIDENCE.											
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	11	2
Providence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	5	4
AT BALTIMORE.											
Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4	10	5
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3	8	1
AT RICHMOND.											
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	—6	8	1
Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3	11	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	34	18	.654
Baltimore	29	26	.527
Buffalo	26	25	.510
Newark	26	27	.491
Richmond	26	27	.491
Toronto	23	24	.489
Montreal	26	29	.473
Rochester	18	32	.360

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 6.
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
(2d game; 18 innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 6; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	35	22	.614
Philadelphia	31	27	.534
Boston	29	26	.527
New York	29	27	.518
Chicago	29	33	.468
Pittsburgh	27	21	.466
Cincinnati	28	34	.452
St. Louis	28	36	.437

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York	35	26	.574
Cleveland	35	27	.565
Boston	33	29	.532
Washington	33	29	.532
Detroit	34	30	.531
Chicago	31	29	.517
St. Louis	23	35	.444
Philadelphia	17	41	.293

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Boston at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago.

SENATORS BEAT CHAMPS.

Johnson Holds Red Sox Safe After Third—Score, 6 to 2.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Washington defeated Boston 6 to 2 today, thereby going into a tie with that team for third place. Boston scored their two runs early in the game by clean hitting, but Johnson held them safe after the third inning. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,rf	4	1	2	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	1	0	3	0
Foster,2b	4	0	2	2	3	McNally,2b	4	0	0	3	6
Milan,cf	4	1	0	5	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	3	0	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	2	0	1	Hoblitzell,1b	4	0	2	8	3
Williams,1b	4	1	1	8	0	Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Jamieson,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Gardner,3b	4	1	2	2	2
Henry,c	3	0	2	8	1	Scott,ss	3	0	0	1	5
McBride,ss	4	1	1	2	3	Cady,c	2	0	1	3	0
Johnson,p	3	1	0	0	0	Shore,p	3	0	0	2	0
						Mays,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Gregg,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHenriksen	0	0	0	0	0
						bThomas	1	0	0	0	0
						cRuth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	12	27	8	Total	33	2	8	24	16

a-Batted for Scott in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Cady in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
Error—Cady.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Moeller, 2; Shanks, Williams. Sacrifice hit—Henry. Double play—Scott, McNally and Hoblitzell; McBride to Foster to Williams. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 8 hits and 4 runs in 6 1-3 innings; off Mays 2 hits and 2 runs in no innings; none out in seventh inning; off Gregg, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Johnson.) Balk—Gregg. Struck out—By Johnson, 7; Wild Pitch—Johnson. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

ANOTHER FALL FOR TIGERS.

Lose to Browns and Tumble Into Second Division.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—St. Louis pushed Detroit down into the second division by taking today's game 5 to 3. Plank held the visitors to five hits. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Bush,ss	3	1	0	2	2
Austin,3b	3	0	0	2	2	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	8	1
Tobin,rf	3	1	1	1	0	Cobb,cf	2	1	0	4	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	1	11	1	Veach,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	0	0	Heilman,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	5	1	Burns,1b	3	0	0	6	0
Lavan,ss	2	1	0	2	4	Young,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Chapman,c	3	0	0	7	0	Baker,c	3	0	0	5	2
Plank,p	3	0	1	0	3	Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	6	27	11	aKavanaugh	1	1	0	0	0
						Cunning'm	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	3	5	24	9

a-Batted for Boland in sixth inning.

Errors—Tobin, Veach.

St. Louis	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Cobb, (2,) Austin, Tobin, Shotton, Marsans, Lavan. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Double plays—Marsans and Chapman; Plank, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Boland, 2; off Plank, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 3 hits, 6 runs in two and one-third innings; off Plank, 5 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Boland, 2 hits, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Cunningham, 1 hit, no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Boland, 1; by Cunningham, 2; by Plank, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 2.
St. Paul, 7; Milwaukee, 5.
Toledo, 2; Louisville, 1.
Indianapolis, 2; Columbus, 1.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 18; Bridgeport, 6.
Portland, 9; Lawrence, 5.
New London, 4; Lowell, 0.
Worcester, 2; New Haven, 1.
Hartford, 2; Lynn, 0.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 5; New Orleans, 1.
Birmingham, 2; Memphis, 1.
Mobile, 6; Nashville, 4.
Atlanta, 7; Little Rock, 0.

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CHAMPIONS YIELD TO M'GRAW'S CLAN

Hans Lobert, Withdrawn from the Shelf, Delivers Blow That Beats Phillies.

Some time ago Hans Lobert of the Giants was carefully placed away on the top shelf, with other rare old baseball relics. They all said that Hans was through, and that never more would he flourish in baseball spangles. Yesterday Lobert was brought down off the shelf, carefully dusted off, and when the score between the Giants and the Phillies was tied at the Polo Grounds Hans took his bat in hand and poled out the sacrifice fly which scored Merkle with the winning run. New York's joy and the Quakers' despondency were measured by a score of 4 to 3.

Next to the gladsome spectacle of a fine old player like Lobert coming into his own again the happiest thing about the game was the defeat of Albertus Demaree, whose principal object in life for two seasons has been making life miserable for the Giants. The former Mobile flinger has raised hob with the New Yorkers this season, and it was he who wrecked their winning streak of seventeen straight.

The jinx which has been stalking aroung Coogan's Bluff has been chased. Perhaps the reason is that for the first time in the history of the present Polo Grounds the bench of the home team was changed. Yesterday the Giants occupied the bench on the third base side of the diamond, while the visitors were housed on the Giants' old ballwick on the first base side of the home plate. Manager McGraw said that he believed that the view from the former bench of the visiting teams, looking into the right field stand, was more restful than the view from the old Giant bench, which looked out upon many gaudily colored signs.

Rube Sachauer started the game, but he uncorked enough untamed tactics in the sixth to induce McGraw to give his job to Pol Perritt. In the eighth Pol gave way to Hans Lobert as a pinch hitter, and he was gald he did, for Hans won the clash.

The Phillies got one in the first on Niehoff's single, Stock's out, and a single by Cravath. New York also got one in that session. Burns walked and stole second. Kauff beat out a bunt to the infield and took second on Niehoff's wild throw, Burns scoring.

New York got two more in the fourth. Fletcher singled and Merkle was safe on a muff of a thrown ball by Luderus. McKechnie laid down a sacrifice, and Raridan was walked intentionally, jamming the bases. Schauer then came to bat and everybody feared the worst, but Rube fooled them by sending a single to centre, scoring Fletcher and Merkle.

In the fifth Paskert singled, stole second, and scored on Niehoff's bouncer through third. The champions tied the score in the sixth, when Schauer became very much unsettled. With one out Luderus singled, and was safe at second when Schauer made a wild throw to make a force-out play. Cooper being high and dry at first. Bancroft then singled through second, scoring Luderus.

New York won in the eighth. Merkle singled back of third, Luderus making a sensational catch of Stock's throw, just in time to lose the runner. McKechnie got an infield hit, and Raridan sacrificed both lads one station nearer home. Hans Lobert, pinch hitting for Perritt, lofted a sacrifice fly to Cooper and Merkle came in with the winning tally. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G. Burns,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Paskert,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Kauff,cf	5	0	2	2	0	Niehoff,2b	4	1	2	3	4
Robert'n,rf	3	0	0	1	1	Stock,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	2	4	Cravath,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	3	4	Luderus,1b	3	1	3	8	1
Merkle,1b	4	2	2	18	0	Cooper,lf	4	0	1	4	0
M'K'h'e,3b	3	0	1	0	2	Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Raridan,c	2	0	2	5	3	E. Burns,c	4	0	0	4	0
Schauer,p	2	0	1	0	2	Demaree,p	3	0	0	0	1
a-Roush	1	0	0	0	0	c-Byrne	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	1						
b-Lobert	0	0	0	0	0						
Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	4	12	27	17	Total	36	3	13	*23	11

*Kauff out, hit by batted ball.
a-Batted for Schauer in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Perritt in eighth inning
c-Batted for Demaree in ninth inning.
Errors—Schauer, Niehoff, Luderus.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Raridan. Stolen bases—Cravath, G. Burns, Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, McKechnie, Raridan. Sacrifice fly — Lobert. Double play — Perritt, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off—Schauer, 1; off Demaree, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Schauer, 10 hits, 3 runs in 6 innings; off Perritt, 3 hits, no runs in 2 innings; off Benton, no hits, no runs in 1 inning; off Demaree, 12 hits, 3 runs. Struck out—By Schauer, 3; by Demaree, 1. Wild pitch—Schauer. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes.

CARDINALS WIN BY RALLY.

Bat Out Four Runs In Ninth Inning and Beat Reds.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—In a ninth inning rally St. Louis won the last game of the series from the Reds here today by a score of 9 to 6. Hornsby got two singles, two triples, and a home run in five times up. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	5	2	2	4	4	Groh,3b	3	1	0	2	1
Bescher,lf, and cf	4	2	2	2	0	Herzog,ss	4	2	3	3	7
Smith,cf	2	0	0	1	0	Neale, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Long,lf	1	1	0	0	0	Killifer,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Miller,1b	4	1	1	13	0	Griffith,rf	3	0	1	3	1
Hornsby,3b	4	2	3	1	2	Wingo,c	3	1	1	5	1
Wilson,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Snyder,c	4	1	2	1	2	Louden,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Corhan,ss	4	0	0	3	6	Fisher,2b	2	1	1	1	0
Ames,p	3	0	1	0	0	Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0	Dale,p	0	0	0	1	0
Hall,p	0	0	0	0	0	Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
a-Gonsales	1	0	0	0	0	Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
						cClarke	1	0	0	0	0
						dChase	1	0	1	0	0
						eEnmer	0	1	0	0	0
						fSchneider	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	9	14	27	14	Total	33	6	10	27	12

a-Batted for Meadows in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Toney in third inning.
c-Batted for Dale in sixth inning.
d-Batted for Knetzer in eighth inning.
e-Ran for Chase in eighth inning.
f-Batted for Schulz in ninth inning.
Errors—Hornsby, Herzog.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	—9
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—6

Two-base hits—Snyder, Herzog. Three-base hits—Betzel, Bescher, Wingo, Hornsby, (2.) Miller. Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Herzog, Betzel, Griffith. Sacrifice flies—Bescher, Smith, Wilson. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Miller; Corhan, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Meadows, 2; off Toney, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 9 hits, 6 runs in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Meadows, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Hall, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Toney, 6 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Dale, 3 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings; off Schulz, 4 hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Hall, 1; by Dale, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Wild pitch—Ames. Passed balls—Snyder, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Release Smith.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—Infielder James Smith was today released by the Pittsburgh Nationals to the Toronto (International League) Club. He will report at Richmond, Va., where the team is now playing.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 4; Utica, 3.
Binghamton, 11; Utica, 0.
Albany, 8; Scranton, 0.
Albany, 2; Scranton, 1.
Syracuse, 1; Elmira, 0.
Syracuse, 4, Elmira, 2.
Harrisburg, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 3.

SUPERBAS CHECK BRAVES.

Pfeffer Acts as Stumbling Block to Boston's Winning Streak.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—The Brooklyn leaders stopped the Braves' winning streak today, Pfeffer pitching his club to a 3 to 2 victory over George Tyler, the Boston left-hander. Both pitchers worked the batters to the limit, but were usually able to get out of bad holes. Tyler had one poor inning, the fifth, when the visitors overcame Boston's 2 to 1 lead. After the bases had been filled on a hit and two passes, Pfeffer won his own game with a hard hit to left field.

Boston made seven hits to Brooklyn's five, Evers and Collins combining hits in the first and third innings for the Braves' two tallies.

The Dodgers backed up Pfeffer splendidly. Johnson and Stengel made fine catches, and the infield work of Olson and Cutshaw was clean cut on hard chances when the Braves were threatening. In each of the last four innings the Braves had men on bases, but Pfeffer had the measure of every batter in the pinches.

Each team scored a run in the first inning. Brooklyn's tally was registered on Johnson's double, Daubert's sacrifice, and Stengel's long fly to Magee, while the combination that scored the Braves' run was a single by Evers, Collins's double to right centre, and Magee's long fly to Stengel.

In the third with two out Evers singled, and came all the way around on Collins's line triple between Johnson and Stengel.

In the fourth Daubert was passed, but Wheat hit into a double play.

In the fifth the Dodgers scored the winning runs. Mowrey singled, Cutshaw walked, and Olson sacrificed. Tyler passed Meyers purposedly to get Pfeffer, who brought two runs home with a line hit to left. In Boston's half of the fifth Tragesser singled, but Tyler hit to Pfeffer for a double play.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,cf	4	1	2	3	0	M'anville,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Daubert,1b	1	0	0	13	0	Evers,2b	3	2	2	0	2
Stengel,rf	2	0	0	2	0	Collins,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Magee,lf	3	0	1	5	0
Mowrey,3b	3	1	1	1	5	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	14	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	0	3	3	Smith,3b	3	0	0	2	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	2	6	Snodgr's,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Meyers,c	3	0	0	1	0	Compton,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer,p	3	0	1	0	3	Tragesser,c	2	0	1	4	3
						Gowdy,c	0	0	0	0	1
						Tyler,p	3	0	0	0	1
						aConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
						bFitzpatr'k	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	3	5	27	17	Total	30	2	7	27	12

a—Batted for Tragesser in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Gowdy in eighth inning.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Johnson, 2; Collins. Three-base hit—Collins. Stolen base—Mowrey. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Olson, Stengel, Evers, Smith. Sacrifice flies—Stengel, Magee. Double plays—Pfeffer to Olson to Daubert; Evers to Konetchy to Maranville to Evers to Konetchy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; off Tyler, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 5 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; off Tyler, 5 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, Konetchy. Struck out by Pfeffer, 1; by Tyler, 3 Wild pitch, Tyler. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

PIRATES WIN BOTH GAMES

Take Two from Cubs, Second Lasting Eighteen Innings.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Art Wilson's drive into the left field bleachers gave Pittsburgh the winning run over Chicago in the National League's longest game of the season today, an 18-inning affair. The score was 3 to 2, the same tally by which the Pirates won the first section of the double-header, a regulation nine-inning game. McConnell, the Cubs' pitcher, worked through the entire first seventeen innings, allowing twelve hits. The scores:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Zelder,3b	4	1	0	2	0
O'Brien,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Flack,rf	4	0	3	4	0
Schulte,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Zwilling,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Wagner,ss	3	1	1	2	2	Schulte,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hinchman, 1b,rf	4	0	1	9	0	Knabe,2b	3	0	1	1	1
Viox,2b	4	0	1	2	1	Saier,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Costello,lf	4	0	1

SIMPSON IN VAN AT MINIKAHDA

MINIKAHDA RECORD IN GRAVE DANGER

Evans, Clarkson, and Mitchell Equal Mark in National Open Golf Title Play.

SIMPSON LEADER FOR DAY

Heads Second Flight in Qualifying Round with Total of 144 Strokes —Evans and Vardon Next.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—Playing in the second flight qualifying round of the national open championship over the Minikahda Course today, Jimmy Simpson of Blue Mound needed only a par 4 on the eighteenth hole of the afternoon round to establish a new course record of 69. Overambition proved his downfall, for he hit his tee shot so strenuously that the ball disappeared from view and was never seen again by players, caddies, or spectators. After a long and weary search the quest was abandoned, and Simpson repeated his tee shot with more care. Even with the two strokes penalty for the lost ball, he finished with a 71 for the afternoon, which, with his morning round of 73, gave him the leading position for the day with a total of 144 strokes.

One stroke behind the leader came Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, or "Chick" Evans, as he is known throughout the world of amateur golf. The young player who was five times the medalist in the national amateur championship tied for second place today at 145 strokes with Tom Vardon, brother of Harry Vardon, six times open champion of Great Britain. Many years ago Tom Vardon was credited with being better than his famous brother, and from his play today it appears as though he were trying to bear out this statement.

"Long Jim" Barnes of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club finished in fourth place with a score of 146, and Joe Mitchell of Ridgewood, who led for some time with a 70 for his morning round, ended up his day's work in fifth place with 148 strokes to his credit.

Three Players Equal Links Record.

The course record of 70 seems doomed to go by the board. On no less than three occasions it was equaled today—once in the morning round by Joe Mitchell and in the afternoon by Chick Evans and Arthur Clarkson, the Indianapolis amateur.

For the day, but Jimmy Donaldson of for the day, but Jimmy Donaldson of Glen View went out for a practice round with four other contestants who qualified yesterday and were taking this day off, and his certified score of 66 has so upset the record of 70 that its trembling equilibrium is expected to fall with a crash today when the 64 qualifying players tee up in the actual championship. As Donaldson's score was not made in championship play it will not be accepted as a new record. His card was as follows:

Out	4	5	3	5	4	3	3	4	3—34
In	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	4—32—66

His score of 32 for the last nine holes is the best turned in yet by any of the contestants, but in making his morning round of 70 Joe Mitchell set a new mark of 33 to the turn. On both his morning and afternoon rounds the Ridgewood pro started out by taking the 310 yards first hole in 3, a stroke under par, and on each occasion he made up for this advantage by taking a 4 on the short third hole.

Few Holes Registered in 2.

There was a surprisingly small number of 2's registered on the short holes, where many of the professionals were expected to sink occasional putts in a stroke under par. Tom Vardon got a 2 on the third hole in the morning and Donaldson took the seventeenth with a 2 on his sensational practice round. Chick Evans was another one of the few players to take this low figure, sinking a putt for a 2 on the tenth green of the second round, where Johnson had registered a 2 some hours earlier in the morning.

There were practically no upsets in the qualifying round, and all those who were expected to make a strong showing in the actual championship have come through to the final seventy two-hole test which begins tomorrow.

Gil Nicholls of Great Neck, metropolitan open champion, was a stroke behind Joe Mitchell in sixth place; George Sargent, national open champion in 1909, was comfortably ensconced in a central position on the list with 151 strokes; Tom McNamara, Western open champion and runner-up to Jerry Travers at Baltusrol last year, was well up on the list, and Alex Ross of Detroit, another former national champion, came through easily with 155 strokes for his total.

Max Behr of Baltusrol was rewarded for his long journey to the West by his qualifying score of 164, which would have given him third position if the list had been turned upside down. Tom Boyd of Fox Hills, Tommie Kerrigan of Siwanoy, and Wilfred Reid of Wilmington were the other Eastern professionals to qualify for the final test. The summary:

J. B. Simpson, Milwaukee, 73, 71—144; Tom Vardon, St. Paul, 71, 74—145; *Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, 73, 70—145; J. M. Barnes, Philadelphia, 75, 71—146; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood, N. J., 70, 78—148; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck, L. I., 73, 76—149; Arthur Clarkson, Indianapolis, 80, 70—150; George Fotheringham, New York, 76, 74—150; Jack Burke, Rockford, Ill., 75, 75—150; Alex. Cunningham, Wheeling, West Va., 77, 74—151; Bob Peebles, Kansas City, 78, 73—151; Wilfried Reid, Wilmington, Del., 74, 77—151; George Sargent, Minneapolis, 74, 77—151; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, N. Y., 78, 74—152; Dave Livie, Geneva, N. Y., 77, 77—154; Tom McNamara, Taplow, N. Y., 75, 79—154; Alfred Hackbarth, Chicago, 81, 73—154; Alex. Ross, Detroit, 79, 76—155; J. Morton, Racine, Wis., 78, 78—156; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, N. Y., 75, 80—156; James Wilson, Pinehurst, N. C., 78, 79—157; H. C. Lagerblade, Youngstown, 74, 83—157; *Harrison Johnston, Minneapolis, 80, 79—159; Walter Fovargue, Chicago, 81, 79—160; Tom Morris, St. Paul, 85, 75—160; Jack Croke, Chicago, 81, 81—162; *C. P. Jaffray, Minneapolis, 81, 82—163; Dave Kober, Evanston, 81, 82—163; *Dr. W. E. Code, Wheaton, Ill., 81, 82—163; *Max Behr, Baltusrol, 80, 78—164; F. L. Van Every, Minneapolis, 79, 87—166; Elwood Queen, Minneapolis, 82, 84—166.

*Amateur.

GREAT NECK TAKES CUPS.

Beats Meadow Brook at Polo for Meadow Brook Trophies.

In the final polo game for the Meadow Brook Cups yesterday, played at the Meadow Brook Club before a handful of spectators and with but few exciting plays, the Great Neck four, in receipt of thirteen goals, won the trophies by the score of 17½ to 15.

In actual play the Meadow Brook team won fifteen and Great Neck five goals. It was settled by half-time that Meadow Brook could not win, as it had earned then only six goals to two by the Great Neck four.

Today the polo scene shifts to the Rockaway Hunting Club, with the first game for the Governors' Cup between the Coronado and Great Neck Free-Booters teams.

The summary:

GREAT NECK.	Hdcp.	MEADOW BROOK.	Hdcp.
1—W. R. Grace	3	1—F. S. Von Stade	4
2—Harry East	3	2—C. C. Rumsey	6
3—A. Clark	3	3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	9
Back—H. Phipps	4	Back—D. Milburn	6
Total	15	Total	28

Great Neck—Goals by handicap, 13; goals earned, 5; less penalties, ½; total, 17½. Meadow Brook—Goals earned, 15; total, 15. Individual goals—For Great Neck: East, (2.) Grace, Clark, Phipps; for Meadow Brook: Von Stade, (5,) Waterbury, (5,) Rumsey, (3,) Milburn, (2.) Penalties—Safety against Clark, ½. Referees—C. A. Shaw, Jr., and W. Balding.

UPSETS MARK TITLE PLAY.

Kerr and Topping Fail to Pass Medal Round Test at Greenwich.

The qualifying round of the Connecticut State gold championship, played over the course of the Greenwich Country Club yesterday, resulted in two of the greatest upsets in form that a tournament of this kind has seen in many years. Hamilton K. Kerr, present title holder, and Henry J. Topping, runner-up to Kerr last year and a former Connecticut State champion, winner of the Ardsley and Garden City invitation tournaments, runner-up to Oulmet in the last French amateur championships, failed to qualify in the championship division of the tournament, which was played over their home course. Topping's rounds of 86, 84—170 shut him out of the first division by two strokes, and Kerr was two strokes worse than this, with a card of 88, 84—172.

W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn and Samuel J. Graham of the home club tied for the qualifying round medal with identical rounds of 77 in the morning and 80 in the afternoon, a total of 157 strokes.

There were 110 starters in the championship, and Julian Curtiss, who filled the dual capacity of contestant and official inspector for the Golf Committee, was the first to leave his meandering footprints on the dewy grass, making his 8 A. M. round a tour of inspection to see that everything was in readiness for the large field and the cups in positions that could be reached easily if enough strokes were used. He himself used plenty of strokes, and failed to qualify among the players at 93 or less who were sent on a second round for the honor of getting into the championship division.

Robert Abbott of Brooklawn, former intercollegiate champion, and Roger H. Hovey of Hartford, former Rhode Island champion, led the first round with scores of 76, closely followed by Seeley and Graham at 77. Abbott and Hovey fell away off in the afternoon, Abbott taking an 83, and Hovey an 85. Reggie Lewis, Westchester champion, playing with Hamilton Kerr, qualified well up with a total of 162 strokes.

Graham reported that it was his long game that brought him into a tie for the low score medal, and from this it may be inferred that it was his short game that deprived him of his chances of being the sole possessor of the highest position and the exclusive owner of the medal.

As for Abbott, he can point to the exact spot on the course where he lost the emblem that goes to the winner of the qualifying round. Being on his way to the sixteenth green, he made a stopover in the bunker that guards the eighth green, and therein and thereat dispersed a quantity of sand without adding his ball materially in its journey toward the cup. A fine long putt gave him a 7 on this hole.

The team championship was won by the Brooklawn Country Club with the following players: W. Parker Seeley, 157; Robert Abbott, 159; S. D. Bowers, 161; Nathaniel Wheeler, 161, and J. T. L. Hubbard, 168. Total, 808.

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—W. Parker Seeley, Brooklawn, 77, 80—157; Samuel J. Graham, Greenwich, 77, 80—157; Robert Abbott, Brooklawn, 76, 83—159; W. A. Jakson, Hartford, 84, 76—160; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 78, 83—161; E. S. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 83, 78—161; *Roger H. Hover, Hartford, 76, 85—161; Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 79, 83—162; M. A. Davis, New Haven, 79, 83—162; *Nathaniel Wheeler, Brooklawn, 79, 82—161; Percy Rothwell, Hartford, 84, 81—165; R. L. Jackson, Highland, 80, 85—165; George B. Carhart, Greenwich, 82, 84—166; G. P. Lynde, Greenwich, 84, 82—166; S. Pierson, Wee Burn, 83, 84—167; Otis L. Guernsey, Greenwich, 89, 78—167; J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 86, 82—168; H. S. Lake, Hartford, 85, 83—168.

*Withdrawn from match play.

MISS WILDEY IS VICTOR

Defeats Mrs. Wood in Lively Match at Sleepy Hollow Nets.

Miss Abby Morrison, who is in charge of the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, is determined that at least one event during the month of June shall be finished according to schedule. The semi-final round of the singles competition was reached yesterday and good headway was made in the doubles, so that the finals in each event will be on the program for tomorrow.

The four survivors in the singles competition are Miss Marie Wagner, Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Miss Edna Wildey, and Miss Marion Vanderhoef. With the exception of Miss Wildey all four advanced without encountering serious opposition. Miss Wagner defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6–2, 6–0; Mrs. Green scored decisively over Miss Ina Kissel at 6–2, 6–1, and Miss Marion Vanderhoef vanquished Mrs. David C. Mills, 6–1, 6–1. Miss Wildey, however, had a merry struggle with Mrs. Rawson Wood, but finally won at 8–6, 6–2.

Mrs. Wood, who holds the women's metropolitan doubles championship in conjunction with Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver, played a clever game against the aggressiveness of Miss Wildey. She was driving well from the baseline and when she did essay the net there was power in her smashes. Miss Wildey had many an anxious moment in the first set, for Mrs. Wood was determined that no opportunity for an ace should escape her. Though Mrs. Wood played well she was not able to withstand the carefully judged placements made by her opponent and the set went against her at 8–6. In the second set Mrs. Wood was not so effective. She had made her bid for the honors in the first set and the speed of her play diminished in the second set so that Miss Wildey's strong game carried her through to victory at 6–2.

Miss Marie Wagner had no difficulty in earning a place among the semi-finalists. Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer was her opponent and proved to be no match for Miss Wagner yesterday. The former indoor champion sent her shots sizzling over the net, and though Mrs. Cassebeer made some truly remarkable gets she was unable to force the play and Miss Wagner ran it down quickly.

There was one upset in the first round of the doubles event when Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning defeated the veterans, Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Mrs. L. G. Morris, in straight sets, 6–4, 6–3. Mrs. LeRoy did some excellent work, but her partner was somewhat unsteady. Miss Kissel and Miss Browning forced their way through by sheer merit. The summary:

SINGLES.—Third Round—Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6–2, 6–2; Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. G. B. de Gersdorff, 6–3, 6–2.

Fourth Round.—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6–2, 6–0; Mrs. H. Stuart Green defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6–2, 6–1; Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, 8–6, 6–2; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6–1, 6–1.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. Robert A. Pope and Miss White defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman and Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6–3, 6–1; Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Mrs. Rawson Wood won from Mrs. George Chapman and Miss Chapman by default; Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. H. Stuart Green defeated Mrs. E. Shattuck and Miss Adele Cragin, 6–0, 6–0; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Caroma Winn won from Miss Katherine Browning and partner by default; Mrs. Albert Humphries and Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Miss Bagg and Mrs. Stutz, 6–2, 6–2; Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Mrs. C. B. de Gersdorf, 6–4, 6–1; Mrs. C. C. Parsons and Miss E. Holden won from Mrs. Dingue and Mrs. Lesher by default; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6–4, 6–3.

Second Round—Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss White, 6–2, 8–6; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 6–2, 2–6, 8–6; Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. David C. Mills, 6–4, 6–4; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Mrs. C. C. Parsons and Miss E. Holden, 6–4, 6–3.

Taylor Wins Boys' Tennis Tourney.

Harold Taylor won the boys' tennis tournament at the Country Club, Westchester, yesterday morning, when he defeated W. E. Osgood in a three-set match, 2–6, 9–7, 6–4. In the junior tournament W. B. Washburn, Jr., and P. A. Harper came through to the final round, the former by the default of P. A. Harper and the latter by a victory over Benjamin H. Letson. The summary:

BOYS' TOURNAMENT.—Final Round—Harold Taylor defeated W. E. Osgood, 2–6, 9–7, 6–4.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.—Semi-Final Round.—W. B. Washburn, Jr., won from P. A. Harper by default; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Benjamin H. Letson, 8–6, 6–3.

DAVIS ADVANCES TO FINAL ROUND

Californian Defeats Knox in Fast Match for Tennis Title on Clay Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—The conviction that Willis E. Davis, the sensational Californian, ranked fourth among the tennis men of the Pacific Coast, would be the challenger against R. Norris Williams, 2d, for the clay court championship of the United States was further strengthened this afternoon when Davis advanced to the final round on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis Club. He came through at the expense of the sturdy Princetonian, W. B. Knox, whose play in the present event has stamped him as one of the coming men in the sport. Knox put up a hard battle against Davis, but experience and endurance finally ended the contest in favor of the Californian with the score 6—3, 8—6.

The terrific speed of the Westerner's service, with its high bound at an elusive angle, bothered Knox in the early games of the first set. Davis was also putting tremendous force in his drives, and his back hand with its pronounced hoop over the net, which he delights in using when an opponent comes in close to the barrier, held terrors for Knox. It appeared at the outset as if Davis would win his way past the Princeton player without extending himself. He ran off the first three games, in which Knox could muster to his standard only one point in each.

As the match progressed Knox steadied his strokes and Davis became a bit erratic. In driving close over the barrier he sometimes netted and on other occasions his efforts for the baseline on his drives resulted in outs. Knox was quick to see that his opportunity had arrived and he swept off two games in a row. Davis, however, was still leading and a moment later he nipped off the rally of his opponent by taking the sixth game, his smashing work at the net being the outstanding feature. Knox managed to win one more game before Davis ran out the set.

In running it out, however, the Californian had to play his best strokes. Knox was undaunted by the fierce attack and in the last two games met Davis at his own game. There were sharp rallies in two deuce games, each player driving and smashing to make the point sure. There was not much opportunity for the seeking out of placement shots, speed being the quality upon which the contants depended. Davis took the eighth game at 5–3 on points and in the next Knox carried it to 7–5 before he acknowledged the superiority of the California.

The first set had been replete with brilliant tennis on the part of the vanquished as well as of the victor. When the second encounter started Knox showed that the first turn against him had not affected his stability of play. He was just a bit more aggressive, and in general his game was stronger. For four games the men broke even, each winning on service, and then the spectators were surprised to note that Knox was making progress toward victory. He broke through the bullet service of the Californian on the fifth game, and then added his own service to his winning percentage, so that it was Knox who was leading, 4–2, just the reversal of the condition in the first set.

The following two games went with the service, and then Davis, with the score 5–3 against him, showed the resourcefulness for which he is noted. He discarded the attempts to always kill for the ace, adopting the longer but more certain course of drawing his opponent out of position and then passing a swift stroke down the lines or into the deep court of his opponent. The strategy availed to the extent that the advantage of Knox was wiped out in a twinkling. Davis ran off three straight games in which Knox again could gather only three points. This gave Davis the lead at 6–5. There was one more attempt by Knox, which was successful for the moment. He won his own service to bring the score to deuce, but that was the last effort, for Davis ran out the next two games for the victory.

In the doubles event Conrad Doyle and Walter B. Knox disposed of the Californian pair of Edwin R. McCormick and Eugene A. Warren in a three-set encounter. The point scores and summaries:

Willis E. Davis vs. Walter B. Knox.

FIRST SET.

Davis	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	5	7—34—6
Knox	1	1	1	4	4	1	4	3	5—24—3

SECOND SET.

Davis	4	0	5	0	2	2	4	0	4	4	4	0	4	7	—40—8
Knox	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	1	2	0	4	2	5	—41—6

Conrad Doyle and Walter B. Knox vs. Edwin R. McCormick and Eugene A. Warren.

FIRST SET.

Knox and Doyle	4	4	4	1	5	6	7	—31—6	
McCormick and Warren	2	2	1	4	3	4	5	—21—1	

SECOND SET.

Knox and Doyle	2	4	5	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	—35—6				
McCormick and Warren	4	6	3	1	5	1	1	4	2	2	—29—4				

THIRD SET.

Knox and Doyle	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	—27—6	
McCormick and Warren	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	—14—1	

MEN'S SINGLES.—Fifth Round—Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated W. B. Knox, Pittsburgh, 6–3, 8–6.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Fourth Round—Davis and Johns, San Francisco, defeated Cabell and Keith, Cleveland, 6–2, 6–4; Spalding and Hendrick, Buffalo, defeated Westenhover and Abbey, Cleveland, 6–4, 3–6, 7–5; Knox, Pittsburgh, and Doyle, Washington, defeated McCormick and Warren, Los Angeles, 6–1, 4–6, 6–4; Benton and Perdue, Cleveland, defeated McElroy and Garland, Pittsburgh, 7–5, 2–6, 6–2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round—Mrs. H. W. Bickle, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. Jones, Cleveland, 6–0, 6–0; Miss Florence Ballin, New York, defeated Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, 10–8, 6–2.

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George M. Church, New York, defeated Miss H. Verity and C. B. Mueller, Cleveland, 6–1, 6–0.

Second Round—Miss Bjurstedt and G. M. Church defeated Miss M. Taylor, New York, and H. D. Voorhees, Toledo, 6–0, 6–1.

VOSHELL VICTOR AT NET.

Advances to Semi-Finals in Long Island Tennis Title Tourney.

S. Howard Voshell, holder of the Long Island tennis championship, won his way to the semi-final round of this season's event on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club yesterday afternoon by victories scored in both the third and fourth rounds. In the third round he vanquished K. D. Fisher without difficulty in straight sets at 6–1, 6–2, and in the fourth round he put Francis T. Hunter of Cornell out of the running. The victory over Hunter was the most notable achievement that Voshell has registered in the tournament. He started out with the knowledge that a stiff contest was in store for him and forced the pace from the first. Hunter did not have much success with his strokes in the opening set. He was a bit unsteady, and Voshell carried the contest along so rapidly that there was little opportunity for a rally and won the first set at 6–1.

In the second set Hunter gave a better account of himself. Voshell's severe service began to lose some of its terrors and the Cornell man's game commenced to improve. He succeeded in holding the ball under better control and his drives and made many fine placement points. The set went three times to deuce before Voshell pulled out the victory at 9–7. The summary:

SINGLES.—Third Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated K. D. Fisher, 6–1, 6–2; H. R. Bell won from M. E. Fox by default.

Fourth Round—E. B. Hutchings defeated H. R. Bell, 6–2, 6–2; Charles Chambers won from A. Sweetser by default; S. Howard Voshell defeated Francis Hunter, 6–1, 9–7.

DOUBLES.—Third Round—W. N. Jennings and W. B. Roberts defeated F. G. Anderson and K. D. Fisher, 11–9, 1–6, 6–3; Rice and Strudel won from Campbell and Alexander by default; S. H. Voshell and F. C. Barrs defeated L. Reimer and C. Chambers, 6–4, 4–6, 6–2; F. T. Hunter and J. S. O'Neal, Jr., defeated L. M. Banks and F. C. Anderson, 6–2, 6–2.

$12,500,000 MERGER OF FILM COMPANIES

Famous Players and Jesse L. Lasky Feature Unite in a New Corporation.

ADOLPH ZUKOR, PRESIDENT

Consolidate to Meet Present Conditions—84 Pictures a Year to be Distributed by Paramount.

A merger of two of the oldest companies producing feature photoplays was made yesterday, when the Famous Players Film Company and the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company became the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. The new company is incorporated with a capital stock of $12,500,000.

The officers of the new corporation are Adolph Zukor, President; Jesse L. Lasky, Vice President; Samuel Goldfish, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Arthur S. Friend, Treasurer, and Elek J. Ludvigh, Secretary. The Board of Directors is made up of the officers and Cecil B. De Mille, William C. Demorest, Daniel Frohman, Albert A. Kaufman, Frederick G. Lee, and Emil Shauer. With the exception of Messrs. Lee and Demorest all of the Directors were connected with the companies before their amalgamation. Mr. Lee is President of the Broadway Trust Company, and Mr. Demorest is President of the Realty Trust Company. It is stated that none of the capital stock will be offered to the public.

The Famous Players Company has released forty-eight feature pictures a year and the Lasky Company thirty-six. This makes a total of eighty-four releases a year the consolidated companies will make, and in addition a number of features on a larger scale are planned each year. Paramount Pictures Corporation will continue to be the distributing organization for the joint product. Several weeks ago there was a report that these companies were about to become affiliated with the Triangle Film Corporation, but yesterday's action, it is said, precludes that possibility.

The following statement was made concerning the merger:

"The essential purpose of the consolidation is to meet present conditions in the industry and anticipate the demand for better and more artistic productions. The consolidation will make it possible to utilize to the best advantage the producing facilities and equipment of the Famous Players studios in New York and the Lasky studios in Hollywood, Cal., and therefore offers a vastly increased efficiency over the former conditions. We will thus be enabled to obtain any atmosphere needed for our subjects, however widely separated the geographical requirements of our productions may be.

"These two companies were the first to present stage stars and plays in motion pictures, having introduced this policy four years ago, when they effected affiliations with David Belasco, Daniel and Charles Frohman, and Henry W. Savage for the exclusive rights to produce on the screen the plays controlled by these legitimate managers. Jointly these producing companies control the largest number of the best-known stars of the stage and screen, including Mary Pickford, Geraldine Farrar, Marguerite Clark, Marie Doro, Pauline Frederick, Blanche Sweet, Mae Murray, Hazel Dawn, Lou-Tellegen, Fannie Ward, John Barrymore, Victor Moore, Donald Brian, Ann Pennington, and many others."

Both the Eastern and Western studios will be enlarged at once. The Famous Players Company was organized in 1912 and the Lasky Company the following year.

MANAGERS TO AID THE 71ST.

Start Collecting Funds to Buy Motor Trucks for Company A.

A number of prominent theatrical managers have formed themselves into a committee to collect funds with which to purchase motor trucks for Company A of the Seventy-first Regiment. This company is commanded by Captain Ray F. Hodgdom, who is employed in the Palace Theatre Building, and it includes among its members more men of the theatre than any other company. When the Seventy-first left New York it was said to have only one truck, and the theatre district is determined to correct the deficiency at once.

One prominent manager started the fund with a contribution of $500, and various other sums ranging from that amount down to $1 have been received. E. F. Albee has been appointed Treasurer and the other members of the committee are Marc Klaw, Alf Hayman, A. Paul Keith, A. L. Erlanger, Martin Beck, A. H. Woods, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., Joseph Brooks, Percy G. Williams, Cohan & Harris, James K. Hackett, Henry W. Savage, J. J. Murdock, Lee Shubert, Felber & Shea, and J. J. Shubert. Mr. Albee, Mr. Klaw, Max Hart, and Edward S. Keller constitute the Executive Committee.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cohan & Harris have decided to give the players appearing in their productions of "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" and "The Cohan Revue" holidays during July, and accordingly the engagements of the two pieces will end Saturday night. The revue has had a run of nearly six months at the Astor, while Mr. Cohan's farce has registered nearly 400 performances, first in that theatre and later at the Harris.

Arthur Hammerstein will present a three-act farce comedy by Edward Clark, entitled "Cont Tales," at the Cort Theatre the first week in August.

A hundred youngsters who act on the stage or before the camera, reveled in the wonders of Luna yesterday as the guests of the management of the Coney resort. In their honor Kearney P. Speed made a special high dive, and Captain Jack Bonavita showed how he trains lions for the movies.

The Winter Garden management has begun negotiations with the Chicago Grand Opera Company to secure if possible the release of Countess Thamara Swirskaia, who is under contract to appear as premiere danseuse with the opera company next season. The Winter Garden is desirous of retaining the Countess as one of its stars.

A new song by Leo Edwards, entitled "The Call of Love," was introduced by John Charles Thomas last night in "Step This Way" at the Shubert.

"The Blue Paradise," which ran throughout last season at the Casino, will begin its second season Sept. 3 at the Garrick in Chicago. Cecil Lean will appear in his original role.

Lyn Harding, who appeared with Sir Herbert Tree in his recent Shakespearean season at the New Amsterdam, will sail today on the Kroonland for England. He will report for service and may not return to America next season.

"The Court Martial," a playlet by Emmett Corrigan and Charles T. Dazey, was presented last week in Keith's Jersey City Theatre and will be seen shortly in other Keith theatres. It has the recent Irish rebellion as a background.

Imogene Comar, who has not been seen on the stage in the last twelve years, will appear at the American the latter half of next week. Miss Comar introduced the song, "Just Break the News to Mother," during the Spanish-American war.

Harold Brigbouse's sketch, "Lonesome Like," will be included on next week's bill at the Palace. Whitford Kane, Helen Evily, and Kate Morgan will play the principal roles.

SHADOW

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MEMORIAL TO IRISH POETS.

Pearse, MacDonagh, and Plunkett Lauded by Writers Here.

Padraic Pearse, Thomas MacDonagh, and Joseph Plunkett, the three Irish poets who were executed for participation in the recent revolutionary movement in Dublin, were lauded in poetry and prose yesterday afternoon by American poets assembled on the Sixty-ninth Street knoll in the Central Park Meadow. The venerable Edwin Markham presided and ten poets read pieces appropriate to the occasion. As many more sent letters of sympathy with the ceremonies and regret that they were unable to be present.

A poem written for the occasion was read by Eleanor Rogers Cox. It was entitled, "A Song for Ireland's Martyred Poets," and was introduced with the following two stanzas:

A song for the splendor of three men dead,
A song for their deed that shall never die.
For the strife they lost, and its crimson cost,
And the felon-grave where today they lie.
A song for the poets who kept their truth
To the utmost end, to the furthest span,
And died in their bright, imperial youth
For Freedom, for God, and their fellowman.

Pale by the sea that's her prison now,
Erin, mother of sorrow, weeps
For the struggle crushed, and the singers hushed—
But under her heart a great Hope leaps.
For the voice of her poets ferth has gone,
And in all the halls of the world is heard,
And in splendid and mighty unison
The whole earth's peoples take up their word.

The ceremonies opened with the reading by Wilton Lackaye of poems written by the three men now dead. John Jerome Rooney then read a letter by William Dean Howells on the subject of the Irish rebellion, and later Mr. Rooney read some of his own work. Joyce Kilmer, Louis Untermeyer, William Hamilton Hayne, Margaret Widdemer, Edwin Markham, Mrs. Markham, George Sylvester Viereck and Theresa Brayton read original poems.

After the reading a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be sent to the families of the dead poets, in which sympathy and respect for their principles should be expressed.

Among those whose letters were read by Mr. Markham were: Harriet Monroe, Dan Burnet, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Arthur Guiterman, George Sterling, Anna Hempstead Branch, Shaemas O'Sheel and Corrine Roosevelt Robinson.

HERE FOR SHARK BITE CURE.

Russian Sailor Nipped on the Leg by Big Fish on Deck.

Adolph Crouse, 26 years old, a seaman on a Russian steamship, arrived yesterday on the Mallory Line steamship Marcus, suffering from a shark bite, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The officers of the Marcus said the vessel was hailed off the Florida coast on June 24, by a Russian steamship bound for Archangel and asked to take one of the crew to New York for medical treatment.

It was explained that the Russians had caught a big shark the previous day and hauled it to the deck. Before the big fish was killed with an axe it bit Crouse on the left leg and knocked the Bo'sun down the fo'csle hatch with a blow of its powerful tail.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.

CARRANZA'S SECOND THOUGHT.

We hope those who have the ear of the ardent friends of peace will address to them some words of comfort, counsels of moderation, in the effort to make them understand how very slight is the probability that President WILSON would hastily, heedlessly, and recklessly engage the country in a war with Mexico. It is only among the advocates of a perpetual policy of peace that we detect any evidence of excitement at this moment, it is only in that quarter that irrational and extreme views seem to be entertained. Mr. WILSON will not ask Congress to declare war on Mexico if war can be avoided honorably. Do the friends of peace really believe that the character of the President has been changed in the twinkling of an eye? The chief criticism directed against him for more than a year has been that he was too peaceful, too deliberate, too much given to the employment of those means which diplomacy provides for avoiding war. He has not changed, he has not put aside his love of peace, he is not the man to despair, even at the very last moment, of a friendly settlement of differences that an Executive really bent on war would seize upon as an occasion for declaring it.

Besides, Mr. WILSON must go to Congress for his declaration of war. He will have to state fully and clearly his reasons for hostilities. If he does not make out a sufficient cause for war it is impossible to believe that a Congress so pacific as our present Congress has on many occasions shown itself to be would give him the grant of power to begin war. But neither the President nor Congress has any intention of making war on Mexico if the national peace and security can be assured by other means.

War may come, nevertheless, unavoidable war. If it comes at all it will be unavoidable. It still rests with CARRANZA to say whether there shall be war. We have assured him times without number that we want not a foot of Mexican territory, that we do not seek any power of control over him, his so-called Government, or the free action of his people. He understands perfectly what we want. We have made that very plain. We want security for the lives and property of our citizens on the border, we want that protection which it is the duty of Mexico to give to our citizens and the property of our citizens within the confines of the republic. He has shown himself powerless to prevent raids across the border by Mexican outlaws, scores of our citizens have been murdered in Mexico, and their murderers are yet unpunished. We have the gravest reasons to doubt not only his power but his willingness to give the protection we have demanded. The duty the nation owes to its people must be performed. What CARRANZA is unable to do or unwilling to do we must undertake. We have given him repeated warnings, we have given him much time. We can still afford to give him a little more time, though there can be no unreasonable delay. If there is any hope that he may be brought to understand the unreasonableness of his attitude, that he may come to his senses, the President will be disposed to defer action.

It must be kept clearly in mind that the Carrizal affair is not the cause for which we shall go to war. That is only an incident, only one among many grievous consequences of the present misrule or want of rule in Mexico. When the prisoners taken at Carrizal are set free, as they will be at once, according to the latest information of CARRANZA'S intentions, then it will be possible to take thought of what form of pressure should be applied to the First Chief to compel his assent to the entirely reasonable demands of our note of June 20. We are of the opinion that the views set forth in the letter of ex-Secretary STIMSON, which we printed yesterday, should have attentive consideration at Washington. A blockade of Mexican ports and the establishment of an efficient guard on the border would be a form of constraint which CARRANZA would not long be able to resist. It would give us time to train and equip the levies so hastily summoned to duty, to accustom them to the climate and to the labor of military service, to fit them for active duty, as certainly they are not now fitted. Meanwhile, if through the advice of disinterested friends of the Central and South American States CARRANZA can be brought to take a sober second thought, and to see the unreasonableness and folly of his present attitude, so much the better.

CHAIRMAN WILLCOX.

Mr. HUGHES'S selection of Mr. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX as Chairman of the Republican National Committee is as heartily to be commended as Mr. WILSON'S choice of Mr. VANCE MCCORMICK for Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Both appointments are excellent. And both are "good politics." Mr. WILSON took a reformer, of Progressive tendencies and high business and executive qualities. Mr. HUGHES, whose problem is to unite as far as possible the two wings of the Republican Party, was estopped from taking a national chairman too near to the business and bosom of the Old Guard or of the Progressive Party. In Mr. WILLCOX he has a Republican unobjectional to both, an intimate personal friend, a sound lawyer, an experienced and able administrator, a trained and admirable public servant, a man of education, character, force, and honorable distinction.

Mr. WILLCOX was a good Park Commissioner, a mighty efficient Postmaster, and in the difficult and varied responsibilities of Chairman of the Public Service Commission of this district he displayed a competence and an energy which the community gratefully remembers. He will do as much as anybody can do in his new post. He will do it straightforwardly, in the light of day, with the resources of an alert intelligence and a genius for transacting a pile of business without fuss. To his efforts THE TIMES wishes all honor and small success.

Verjuiced complaining folks who won't admit that things are steadily getting better, should ponder the improvement in the ethics of political management denoted by the appearance of Mr. MCCORMICK and Mr. WILLCOX as directors of political campaigns. How remote in the dark backward and abysm of time look Mr. BARNUM'S "mules" and Mr. DUDLEY'S "blocks of five"! Once, and not so long ago, trickery and corruption were familiar instruments of political canvasses in the hands of managers who, outside of politics, were respectable, honest, and even pious men. Everything was fair in politics. Morality didn't apply to that. The coarsest bribery was pardonable and even comic, the joy of political banquets, not a generation ago. The world do move.

SIXES AND SEVENS.

The Progressive Party, that was, had seven Representatives in the present House—CHANDLER of New York, COPLEY of Illinois, ELSTON, NOLAN, STEPHENS of California, MARTIN of Louisiana, SCHALL of Minnesota. The seven meekly and dutifully obey the command of Mr. ROOSEVELT. "The action of Mr. ROOSEVELT was a fine, manly affair," says Mr. CHANDLER; "I indorse it."

Mr. CHANDLER and five of his fellow-Progressives in the House, six-sevenths of the Progressive membership, had a hand in a fine, manly affair in that body on March 7. Mr. MARTIN was the only one of the seven to vote Aye on the motion to table the McLemore resolution. Six-sevenths of the Progressive Party in the House joined 102 Republicans, more than half the Republican strength in the House, to surrender the right of Americans to travel on the high seas. Only 33 out of 232 Democrats were in that squad of deserters of their country.

We congratulate Mr. ROOSEVELT on the loyalty of his supporters to himself. Neither his present nor his late party, judged by its record in Congress, has been loyal to the interests of the United States. No matter how vociferously he fulminates about Americanism and the hyphen and the Lusitania, that record is written and stands, beyond apology, unforgettable, fatal.

A CONVALESCENT MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange will on Monday undertake, for the first time since the war began, to keep a free market for the purchase and sale of British securities. Minimum price restrictions will be removed from Indian, Irish, and Transvaal loans, the shares of home corporations and Indian railways. The first suggested thought is that British finance is emerging from the distractions of war time and can begin to think of other things, which is true; but there are certain very obvious after-thoughts.

"Prices," adds the news dispatch, "will be adjusted so that these securities will yield 5 to 5½ per cent., involving declines of 10 to 20 points on the different issues." That is to say, there is now to take place a sheer, arbitrary, instantaneous decline of 10 to 20 points, which, but for the minimum price restrictions, might have been distributed over many months. The minimum price regulation, as is bound always to be the case, failed to regulate prices and killed the market instead. If people are willing to buy and sell at a fixed price, there is no need of fixing it; and if they are unwilling, then the trouble of fixing it will be bother for nothing.

When minimum price regulations were established on the London Stock Exchange the British Government was paying 3½ per cent. for money. In the second war loan it raised its bid to 4½ per cent. Now on short-term Treasury issues it is paying above 5 per cent. This rate puts British debt in competition with Stock Exchange securities as an attractive form of investment; but an individual investor who preferred Exchequer bonds at 5 per cent. over brewery shares or railway debentures could not sell his private securities in order to put the proceeds into Government issues. The Stock Exchange had named minimum prices below which he could not offer them and up to which nobody would offer him. The rise in the prevailing rate of interest had altered the investment value of all securities since the minimum price was named.

So at last it was to the interest of the Government, the investor, and the Stock Exchange—the Government most of all—that price restrictions should be removed in order that people might freely buy and sell securities once more on the London Stock Exchange. Thus is restored to British securities that great advantage which in theory should never be taken away from securities at all, namely, the advantage of instant convertibility. If a stock exchange cannot keep a market in which securities are convertible, then, as its other functions in comparison to this one are unimportant, it might as well turn its slate to the wall and display the legend "No Market."

UNWORTHY OF THE BOON.

Since Mr. HUGHES, who was the champion of the direct primary in this State, is a candidate for President, assisted by another once ardent advocate of the same great boon in State and nation, it is distressing to see so many complaints of the boon. In Iowa it cost Lieut. Gov. HARDING $10,000 to get the primary nomination for Governor, and he was comparative niggardly. Hear The Sioux City Journal, which ought to be ashamed of its reactionary tendencies:

> If JOE ALLEN spent $18,000 to secure the nomination alone, how much more would he have spent to secure an election? In four years in office he could not have drawn salary enough to pay his original campaign expenses. Ask any of the candidates for Attorney General if politics is a poor man's game. Some of them admit having spent more than $5,000 already, and their troubles have just started. None of the six aspirants for that office secured the necessary 35 per cent. of the vote in the primary, and they must seek nomination at the hands of a convention—the same kind of convention against which so many bad things were charged in the good old days of reform.

After the convention the winner will have to spend generously for his election. No poor men need apply. The legitimate expenses are great.

The Kansas City Journal utters the same plaint about the Missouri county primaries, now in full flower. For weeks the candidates have been at work. They have gone on circuit, hired speakers, advertised in newspapers and on billboards. The successful candidates will have to keep on spending money. "Already practically "every fence post and telephone and "telegraph pole is placarded with "posters announcing the candidacy of "men for county offices." What are little defacements by the side of the great truth that the people rule, that the office seeks the man under the new system, that merit, not money, decides? These things must be so, for the direct primary enthusiasts said they would be so. It must be the happy fact in the direct primary States that merit always has the most money. At any rate, it needs it.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES.

The long and short haul clause under which rates across the continent are regulated provides that when railway rates have once been reduced to meet water competition they shall not be raised again, unless it shall be found that "such proposed increase "rests upon changed conditions other "than the elimination of water com-"petition." Nevertheless the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized, that is to say, has ordered, that the rates which were reduced to meet water competition shall be raised on nearly 500,000 tons of traffic distributed through about one-third of the territory of the United States, and for the express reason that there is no present water competition. It is difficult to harmonize the order with the law, and it is said that there will be an appeal against the order upon that ground.

There is no novelty about appeals under that clause. The first decision allowing transcontinental rates to be reduced to meet competition by water was appealed, was decided against the Commission in the Commerce Court, and upon a second appeal was sustained by the Supreme Court. Within a month came new consideration of the subject, with the Panama Canal competition as a new factor. The decision had hardly been rendered before the canal was closed, and now the Commission reverses itself. A singular feature is that some of the railways resist the increase of their rates. The intermountain regions also complain that rates to the coast, which are unduly low, are prejudicial to them. There are other contradictory decisions and appeals, but, to cut a long story short, no single interest is satisfied with anything which has been done under the law passed so recently as 1910 and which was to remove the dissatisfaction caused by the railways' methods of making rates. Further trouble lies ahead, according to the Commission's express declaration in its decision that when water competition revives the rates will be reduced again.

Has there not been trouble enough under this clause to require a consideration anew of the relations of land and water rates? Why should the water carriers be allowed to reduce rates through the canal to such an extent as to make the canal unprofitable, and to destroy railway values larger than the canal investment? Why should the railways be allowed to reduce rates to the cutthroat basis when the basis should be higher and when it would be better for the railways to lose the trade than to compete for it at a time when they are unable to carry all that is offered as it should be carried? There is double unfairness in such competition. It is a competition of tax money against private capital, not for the benefit of ultimate consumers, but for the undue profit of water carriers, whose bills do not include the price of their service, and fair pay for the facilities which make them competitors of the railways. The conditions are unfair between competitors, one of whom is bound to continuous service under regulated rates and the other of whom seeks profits in other fields at will. There is no reason, except the lure of higher profits, why there should not be water competition now through the canal, but the water carriers feel no duty for such continuity of service as the railways are held to. As between the carriers, there is a lack of equity in considering such competition on a plane of equality, with all the financial advantage on one side, and most of the public service on the other side.

From the standpoint of the customers of the two services there is more advantage to be found in stability of rates than in such frequent changes, with delusive attractions in shadings of rates in conflict with permanent contracts of sale and delivery. Is it not time to perceive that freight rates, like tariff rates, if they are reasonable in themselves, are but a small part of the basis on which business is done? It is different, of course, if either the freight or tariff rates are designedly excessive in either direction. Tariff rates designed to be so high as to prevent business have their parallel in freight rates so unduly low that they promote abnormal business. These rates, for example, have caused freight to begin the journey to a western destination by hundreds of miles travel easterly. In the other direction freight has been caused to be carried far beyond its western destination, and charged an additional backhaul. Low rates of that sort are a subsidy for the trade which benefits thereby, to the prejudice of other trade. Such anomalies were thought characteristic of the railways' rule of thumb methods. Their rates were thought to be uneconomic and unfair, even if not downright malicious. It ought to be different with scientific regulation. It is actually worse, because trade of a nature so erratic as water carriage is bound by an inflexible rule. These rates were reduced because of water competition when the canal as a matter of fact was closed. The rates are now to be raised, although the canal is open. But the change is not to be made until a time so distant that nobody can say what may be the conditions of water carriage. Who defends or desires regulation of that sort for any reason except politics?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Hardening" Must Be Judicious.

If a man foresaw today that tomorrow there would arise the necessity for him to make violent and prolonged use of muscles from which, up to the present, he had been accustomed to demand but little service, and that of a gentle sort, the very worst preparation for the coming emergency would be for him today to exercise those muscles long and hard. The inevitable consequence of doing so would be that tomorrow he would be sore and lame to an extent that would prevent him from exerting anything like his ordinary strength, and his powers of endurance would be reduced to almost nothing.

Everybody knows this, and yet much of the current talk about "hardening" the militiamen for the tasks that confront them on the border, and not a little, unfortunately, of the "training" to which they are subjected, are based on just such an error of judgment as that described. Of course "training" is vitally essential to the successful performance of the severe labors incidental to military operations, and "hardening" is needed by men who will be called upon soon to live out of doors in all sorts of weather, with few of the protections and none of the comforts to which civilians are accustomed. But there is a training that wears out, instead of building up, and he is broken, not hardened, whose health has been undermined by manufactured exposures.

Nobody thinks of teaching a soldier to stand bullets by shooting him, nor is he well, but extremely ill, prepared for a long forced march, on which the result of a battle may depend, by making him march in that way till all of his stored energies are exhausted and he can no longer find recuperation even in rest. One of the gravest mistakes of the Spanish war was that of encamping our volunteers on the Florida sands before sending them to Cuba. Instead, they should have been kept up North till the last moment, and landed on the island fresh and vigorous, not tired and sick.

One of yesterday's dispatches commended the small supply of water on the troop trains as calculated to fit the men for going thirsty in the Mexican deserts. It did nothing of the kind, but had the exactly contrary effect, and was both fretting and weakening.

Indeed, a Cruel Necessity!

A story certainly untrue, but one beautifully plausible, is told by The Abilene (Kan.) Reflector. It concerns a man who—by definition, as the mathematicians say—had spent all his life on a remote cattle ranch and was utterly inexperienced in any tenderer or gentler relations than those which exist between men like himself and between them and their bovine charges.

This untutored and yet thoroughly well-intentioned person, according to the tale as told, at last went to a border town, and there, as might have been expected, he fell promptly and violently in love with the first woman with whom he became acquainted, who happened to be the pretty waitress who served him at table. His wooing was equally vigorous and successful. In a few days the twain were married and together they started back for the ranch on horseback.

A week later, the cowboy returned to the town, alone and of deeply sorrowful mien. To the natural and immediate inquiries that were made as to the whereabouts of his bride, he replied, with tears starting to his eyes and running down his lean, bronzed cheeks: "She broke her leg two days out, and I had to shoot her. And I tell you, boys," he added, "I hated to do it—she was such a good woman!"

LIFE ON THE BORDER.

Pleasant Facts Which Are Not Generally Known by Northerners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite the fact that the Mexican situation has been so long before us, with the attendant possibility of the call for our National Guard, it is surprising how little accurate knowledge there is of the nature of the life along the border.

When one remembers that the border is nearly equal in length to the distance from here to Chicago and return, the possibility of varied conditions is apparent; but on the high table land which is the present arena of activity, of which El Paso is the centre, the climate is wonderful. I have lived in it the year around. It is true at this season of the year it is hot; judged by our thermometer readings, it would seem unbearable and unlivable, but the air is so rare and dry that one is not conscious of it—except in the sun—as the moment shade of any kind is reached one is always comfortable. In the years spent there I never heard of a case of heat prostration. The nights are always cool. Darkness falls immediately after the sun goes down, and with it goes the heat. A hot night is unknown, and usually a pair of blankets is necessary. And such sleep! Never in any part of this country have I experienced anything that compares with it or the thoroughly rested and exhilarated feeling one wakens with, not one morning but every morning, while from sheer delight he breathes deeply to drink in deep draughts of the pure fresh air. Particularly is this the case the mornings of the rainy season, which is usually from the middle of May to the first of July. The rains generally fall at night, but even to the soldier sleeping in the open the discomforts are transitory, for when the storm has passed there are no disagreeable conditions such as we have here in mire and mud and oppressive humidity.

Nature's greatest provision in this country is evaporation. It is the keynote of bodily comfort. It is this that prevents the discomforts and annoyances of perspiration, for while the skin performs its natural function, evaporation is instant and complete and the body is always dry. Though this minimizes the dangers of colds—which are extremely rare—this dryness sometimes causes the skin of the feet to crack. If so, a daily rubbing with vaseline is advised.

It is the same provision of our good old Mother Nature (evaporation) that makes it possible to have not only cool water, but perfectly chilled melons and fruits of all kinds. All drinking water is kept in large porous earthen jars called oyas, holding from ten to twenty gallons. These are filled each day, then for immediate household use smaller quantities are placed in earthen bottles which correspond to our carafe. This clay bottle is usually wrapped in a towel which is kept wet, and the water gets perfectly cold, in temperature resembling that of a good spring. The same method is applied to fruits, wrapping in a wet towel. After eating them cooled in this manner one concludes that never before have the perfection and deliciousness of this article of food been appreciated.

Now as to the erroneous idea concerning sanitation. The gaunt fear of typhoid that is stalking in the homes of those left behind would disappear if I could reach the ear of all thus worried. From my observation typhoid is the least probable illness. First of all there are few, if any, conditions favorable to the breeding of germs. While on the border the Rio Grande will supply the drinking water, which is good. This important river has a sandy bed and is fed by tributaries from a sandy soil, and it is a well established fact that water running through sand is filtered and purified. Refuse does not go through the process of decay as we are familiar with it up here, nor does it give off any disagreeable odors. The dry, hot air forms a coating, and the sun and heated sands bake it; then disintegration takes place.

This action of the rare air is most astonishing to strangers in its effects upon meats, all kinds of which hang out in the open. Evaporation is so rapid that the surface moisture is absorbed as soon as exposed to the air. A coating is thus formed that hermetically seals it, thereby preserving the meat, which suffers no deterioration even when pieces are cut from it, as with each cutting the process is repeated. This is truly a wonderful provision of nature, the economic value of which can be readily appreciated.

The one unpleasant feature that the soldier in Mexico will encounter is the sandstorms, which fortunately occur only periodically, and I would suggest that each man provide himself with a pair of dustproof goggles, which are absolutely necessary.

MARTHA H. GAISER.
New York, June 26, 1916.

The Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead is as correct in other things as in her statement that we conquered the Philippines, her arguments are not worth much. I had an idea that we bought them from their owners, just as the Dutch bought this island from its legal owners.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.
New York, June 26, 1916.

REALIZATION.

You wonder why I hate to read the
papers—all their blazing screed
Of high, heroic, splendid youth, such
sacrifice, such naked truth,
These tales of anguish from afar, this
rush and crash and flame, called
War!
You think me selfish, callous, cold,
ignoring all those hearts of gold,
Those gallant boys, so ably drilled,
just to be starved or maimed or
killed—
Their mothers, children, girlish wives,
bereft or widowed, all their lives
New dedicate to War's despair, to
ruined hope and whitened hair!
These things you read and oft deplore, and, still deploring, look for
more
As at the Play, with streaming eyes,
crying: "You do not realize
That all these million hearts are torn
and all these children left forlorn!"
Not realize? Why, if you knew you
could not chatter as you do!
You could not turn the tragic page
and—eat your breakfast as you
rage!—
You could not laugh and drink and
play—with work and sleep and
holiday.
For only through one's own despair, grim death, maimed hope and carking care
Can any "realize"—afar—this festered, cankered wound called War!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

ATCHIN AND MEXICO.

Dutch Policy an Example of How Our Problem Might Be Solved.

Framingham, Mass., June 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Saturday, June 24, Miss Meade makes the Atchinese people defy the trained Dutch soldiers for eighty years. These figures are somewhat exaggerated. The Atchinese question, however, offers a very close analogy to the present difficulties between America and Mexico. Atchin was an unfortunate inheritance which came to Holland as part of the Island of Sumatra, a possession of the old East India Company. Holland had no particular interest in it, and would very likely have left it alone. The people of Atchin, however, made their influence felt far beyond the confines of their land. They claimed for themselves the right of pillage and murder. On the other hand, any action on the part of a civilized nation toward a suppression of piracy and the murder of merchant sailors was regarded as an infringement of ancient and honorable privileges.

At last the Dutch Government was obliged to interfere and establish some order in the territorial waters of Sumatra. The pirates were driven off the sea and an expedition occupied the capital of the Atchinese tribes. The fighting was short and sharp. The old idea, prevalent in Atchin, that the Hollander would never dare to fight anyway was given up. An era of peaceful settlement commenced.

But those who had stayed at home and who were totally ignorant of conditions in India began to worry about the poor brown brother and the cruel military man who was turning the dangerous kris into the proverbial ploughshare. Two weeks of noble rhetoric undid the arduous labor of years. The military commander was replaced by a civilian Governor. Favors were heaped upon the leaders of Atchinese tribes. Retired assassins were euloxized and greeted as saviors of their race. Former gangsters were elected to high positions. The Atchin bandits received pensions, orders, arms, and gunpowder. When they had obtained enough of the latter they committed the obligatory treason, murdered the Dutch garrisons, and for the greater glory of the brotherhood of men killed all the women and children who fell into their hands.

Several times this unfortunate policy was repeated. The men of solid deeds had to make room for the men of hollow words and the road of idealism was strewn on both sides with corpses both brown and white. At last, some fifteen years ago, a new policy was introduced. Atchin was completely blockaded. The British gunrunners from the Straits and the Chinese smugglers were put out of business. Every part of the coast was guarded. At regular intervals along the border of the warring tribes solid fortifications were built. Nobody was allowed to enter and nobody was permitted to leave unless he or she surrendered all arms. The Atchinese offered to fight it out in a guerrilla warfare. The Dutch Government kept its soldiers along the frontier and did not accept the invitation. Instead of this it constructed roads, railroads, street-car railroads, and perfected all possible means of communication. It appointed civilian and military commanders who were thoroughly familiar with the language and religion of the native tribes. The Governor General was a man of few words, whose steadfastness of purpose was only surpassed by his tact in matters of less essential interest. At a minimum of loss of life and money, a maximum of results was achieved. For many years an iron ring of police troops was maintained around Atchin. The territory occupied by the Dutch troops was gradually increased. Inside of this there was peace, reasonable prosperity, and enough food for everybody. Among the tribes in the interior of Atchin there was chaos and poverty. After a few years of this object lesson the Atchin question was settled in the only rational way.

If the Dutch Government had accepted the challenge of guerrilla warfare the contest might have lasted for another fifty years.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Bigger, Broader Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to read in a recent issue of your paper that a practical dress reform for women is actually being started. May the ideas advanced by the leader of this reform spread so swiftly and surely that in a few years we women will look back with shame to the days when dress absorbed so much of our attention. Is it any wonder that men refuse to give the ballot to their sisters when so many of the latter are slaves to fashion? And now in these stirring times when our boys are leaving us for we know not what dangers and hardships, when the affairs of the nation are absorbing the attention of all thinking people, there are actually those who advertise a Mexican hat as the prevailing fashion because of our present trouble with that country. Is this not disgusting? Oh, may we women, one and all, grow so disgusted with this foolishness that we will step out into bigger, broader lines of thought, proving to our brothers that we are worthy of the ballot—proving to them that the large affairs of life absorb us instead of the petty anxieties as to the shape of our skirts and sleeves. The men themselves are responsible for a great deal of our folly. Indeed, many of the so-called sterner sex are as fastidious as women in their ideas of apparel. But now the world is changing. We are all approaching bigger, better times, when with one accord we will pull together, men and women, for the upliftment of humanity. Then the little unnecessary anxieties will fade away.

EDITH C. GRIFFEN.
Kingston, N. Y., June 23, 1916.

The English Actors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am delighted to see Lawrence Grant's reply to William Farren's charge of lack of patriotism and courage against the English actor, and heartily indorse all Mr. Grant says. The English actor over here is as anxious, in nearly every case, to serve his country, as far as he is fit and able to do so, as his brother in England; and we who are English all know the difficulties he is contending with. The English actor over here has stood insult long enough without defending himself. As for the theatre in London, Heaven knows our Tommies need a light entertainment when they come home for a few days' leave. William Shakespeare would have been the first to write a bustling comedy for them, were he alive today.

SOPHIA O. CLEUGH,
Mistress of the Robes of the Yale Pageant.
New Haven, Conn., June 27, 1916.

Why Not Use Federal Camps?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having read so much in the papers about the inadequate water supply, provisions, and other accommodations at Camp Whitman it has been a puzzle to the writer why troops were sent there when there are so many United States forts which are now practically deserted. Since the militia in time of war is considered the same as Federal troops, then why not quarter them in Federal forts? These have barracks, drill grounds, water supply, and everything necessary for the training and drilling of troops. Are we prepared and do not know it, or has a blunder been made?

B. D. LEBOVITZ.
New York, June 27, 1916.

CONTROL OF OUR TWO GREAT FLOODS.

Virtue of the Bill Now Pending Which, Without Porcinity, Deals with the Mississippi and Sacramento Problems Alone.

By H. M. CHITTENDEN, U. S. N., Retired,
American Society of Civil Engineers.

Seattle, June 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The debate leading up to the passage of the Mississippi-Sacramento Flood bill by the House of Representatives on May 17 was one of the most instructive that have taken place in Congress in many years. The House clearly recognized a duty and proceeded to carry it out. The measure was one of the very highest importance and its skillful and intelligent handling fully justifies the recent action of the House in creating a special committee to consider solely the question of flood control. The first fruit of the committee's work discloses a practical grasp of its purpose and powers which augurs well for its future usefulness. It has wasted no time on vague and uncertain theories nor on vast and elaborate administrative schemes, but has addressed itself to the situation as it actually exists. It has found that at the present time there are two and only two great flood problems of the country ripe for final constructive action, with data fully assembled and analyzed, with definite engineering agreement as to the best method of procedure, and with final estimate of cost prepared. Both are problems in which vast interests of life and property are at stake. Both require immediate action. The committee accordingly took up these two problems—the lower Mississippi and the Sacramento—and if the bill which it has now carried through the House finally becomes a law, these great rivers will, within another decade, have ceased to vex the country with their ever recurrent record of disaster. It is worth while now, at the close of the first stage of the passage of the bill, to review some features of the debate thereon, particularly those in opposition, for they are sure to come up in more acute form in the Senate and may possibly imperil the success of the measure in that body.

Some slight opposition developed because the bill apparently neglected other parts of the country. But this did not amount to much, and perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the debate was the very general recognition of a national duty to deal with these two great problems irrespective of the demands of other sections. It was certainly a conspicuous example of the absence of log-rolling tactics which are so often charged up to Congress in its provision for waterway improvement. In fact, by passing this bill, the House deliberately removed from river and harbor legislation the two items which have had greater influence than any others in carrying such legislation through Congress. By thus dealing with these two measures once for all on their individual merits an important step has been taken in the direction of the efficient handling of such questions. We may now confidently expect that the Flood Control Committee will, as rapidly as conditions permit and data are available, proceed to deal with other important problems. In particular we hope that, if the international situation can be satisfactorily controlled, early provision will be made to remove for all time the menace of the Colorado River to the Imperial Valley of California.

There was considerable opposition to the bill, based upon honest doubts as to the technical methods proposed. Some questioned the sufficiency of levees to control the floods of the Mississippi, and felt that more comprehensive measures ought to be adopted. It was very significant, however, in view of the forestry agitation of recent years, that not a voice was raised in advocacy of reforestation as a measure of flood control. That is a great step in advance, for the persistent claims to the contrary by forestry advocates have been one of the chief obstacles in the way of really effective measures.

Futility of Reservoirs.

The case was different in regard to reservoirs. There is evidently a deep-seated faith in Congress in this last measure of flood prevention, and much disappointment was expressed that the committee did not recognize it in the bill. But the committee acted in pursuance of sound engineering advice. The trouble with the reservoir method is that it does not produce the same effect upon the lower courses of great rivers that it does near the sources of small rivers. For example, on the Miami River and its tributaries in Ohio it is proposed to build five great reservoirs for the sole purpose of flood control. Their outlets will always be wide open, and the water will run out immediately after the flood is passed. There will be no storage for power, &c. The effect will be to spread a flood of three or four days' duration over ten to twenty days, after which the reservoirs will be empty. The method will be very effective so far as the Miami is concerned, but it will have practically no effect upon the lower Mississippi. Indeed, it may actually increase floods there, for these floods are always a result of a combination of floods from two or more tributaries, and the delay of outflow from the Miami might, just as likely as not, bring the contribution from that stream on the crest of the combination below. No reliance whatever, so far as the Mississippi is concerned, can therefore be placed upon reservoirs of the Miami type, which are designed for local flood protection only.

Floods Are Cumulative.

Neither can reservoirs of any type situated upon remote headwaters be of any avail on the lower river. One of the greatest reservoir systems in the world is on the headwaters of the Mississippi. It is a good flood preventive up there, but its effect is so far dissipated by the time it reaches Cairo (the initial point of the "lower" river) as to be wholly inappreciable. Likewise, reservoirs built in the arid regions on the watersheds of the Missouri and Arkansas can never have any material effect on the flood problem of the lower Mississippi, because its floods do not originate in that section of the country. The time may come, and probably will, when storage reservoirs will be common on most of the tributaries of the Mississippi. But such reservoirs will be built primarily for domestic, municipal, or industrial use. They will be filled more or less completely from the earlier rains of the wet season, and will be very liable not to be available at critical moments. They may have a restraining effect at one time and at another they may not. They will therefore not be an absolute reliance, and would fail every now and then to afford relief. It goes without saying that any measure of flood protection which cannot be depended upon at all times should not be seriously considered.

The only kind of reservoir that can be depended upon for beneficial influence on the lower Mississippi floods is one large enough to hold nearly all the runoff of its watershed during the season of the floods. Industrial requirements will not permit it to be emptied for refilling lest the necessary supply be not forthcoming; while on the other hand flood protection requires that sufficient space shall be at all times available during the flood season to take care of any storm that may occur. To satisfy these two conflicting conditions would require such large reservoirs that in most cases they cannot possibly be provided. Moreover, the cost resulting from this requirement and from the vast development of the system, if it is to have any real influence on the floods of the lower river, put it entirely out of consideration as a practical proposition.

It is needless to pursue the subject into further details. It is, indeed, unfortunate that a remedy which is so ideal theoretically should be so defective practically. But such is the actual fact. The Flood Committee understood the situation and very wisely declined to embark upon a project which would only lead to unlimited expenditure without any adequate assurance of definite results. The committee recognized that for generations to come vast floods will descend upon the lower Mississippi and Sacramento Valleys. But it found that there was in each case a method already worked out by which these floods can be controlled so as to do comparatively little damage. In adopting these methods it at least stood on sure ground. Elsewhere there was only doubt and uncertainty as to results with absolute certainty of appalling expenditures.

Administration.

A third respect in which opposition developed in the debate related to the administrative machinery and general plan of action to be adopted. There is a desire in certain quarters to organize all public activities, uses and control of the streams of the country under one general head, so that all lines of development or improvement may be co-ordinated. Like the system of reservoir control, this idea is theoretically very attractive and it is only on getting down to details that its real defects become apparent. One of these is the very ponderosity of the project. To attempt to move the whole mass along in co-ordination would inevitably result in disastrous delay in some cases and unnecessary expedition in others. The uses of streams are too varied, too independent of one another, to be profitably bound hand and foot together. The development of streams in the arid regions for irrigation may very well be independently worked out by the agency already provided for that purpose. The California Debris Commission is certainly as well equipped to deal with the Sacramento problem as any "National Waterways Council" is likely ever to be. The Mississippi River Commission is a thoroughly competent body to handle the lower Mississippi problem, and it is doubtful if a better agency for handling works of navigation in this country will ever be secured than the Corps of Engineers of the Army. Finally, no one would seriously contend that the highly important function of the flood warning service may not advantageously be continued in the Weather Bureau, nor that the development of forests, so far as it affects stream-flow, should not remain in the Bureau of Forestry.

An Illustration in Pork.

There are some who feel that this proposed all-embracing organization will somehow eliminate the "pork" evil of which we hear so much in river and harbor legislation. If those who hold this view will read the Flood Committee bill which has just passed the House, and the Newlands bill for a general organization, as printed in parallel columns in the Congressional Record of May 18 and 19, 1916, they will be disabused of this idea completely. The Newlands bill provides outright $60,000,000 arbitrarily apportioned among the various watersheds of the country as follows:

The lower Mississippi and Illinois Rivers	$25,000,000
The Ohio and its tributaries	5,000,000
The upper Mississippi	5,000,000
The Missouri and other Western tributaries	5,000,000
The Great Lakes, Atlantic and Gulf streams	5,000,000
The streams of Oregon and Washington	5,000,000
The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers	5,000,000
Other California streams and the Colorado River	5,000,000

This sum, moreover, is understood to be but one-tenth of the total in contemplation, which, according to previous utterances, by the originator of the scheme, is to follow in regular installments of $60,000,000. Now, those of us who have been trained to find out first by investigation what a project is going to cost and then provide the funds for it, cannot possibly look upon this wholesale method as based upon even the simplest principles of business. To say that six of these watersheds require each exactly the same amount is of course an absurdity on the face of it. As a "pork" proposition it out-distances anything ever proposed heretofore. It is "pork," not by the "barrel," subject to the O. K. of a scrupulous and disinterested body of engineers, but by the hogshead, free of all engineering scrutiny, yet "apportioned fairly" (sic) and guaranteed beyond peradventure from the outset. Surely the great American public will think twice before committing itself to any such sweeping policy as this.

The Flood Control Committee of the House has so far proceeded on strictly business principles. After a thorough exploration of the field of its labors it found that there were two flood problems of an undoubted public character that were ready for final action, with ample data, a definite method, and reliable estimates of cost. It found in each case that the necessary executive

AD CLUBS DEBATE ANTI-PRICE CUTTING

Bill in Congress to Protect Trademarked Goods Interests Advertising Men.

COMMITTED NEITHER WAY

Efforts to Put Clubs on Record Is Defeated — St. Louis Wins Next Year's Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Representatives of large department stores exhibited keen interest in a debate over the Stephens-Ashurst bill at the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here today. This bill, which is pending in Congress, seeks to prohibit price-cutting on articles widely advertised and bearing trade-marks. It has been opposed at hearings in Washington by interests which regard it as a blow at merchandising and as an attempt to restrict competition. The great department stores, with their system of special sales to attract trade, have displayed particular interest in the proposed legislation.

The debate today, which was held before the Retail Advertisers' Department of the convention, was between E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and H. C. Brown, Advertising Manager of the Victor Talking Machine Company. It was followed by a spirited general discussion. An effort to put the Advertisers' Department on record for or against price-cutting was defeated.

Mr. Howe contended that the Stephens-Ashurst bill was being supported by certain manufacturers of nationally advertised articles who sought to enjoy rich rewards of what in many instances constituted practical monopoly, at the expense of retailers and consumers. If the Federal Government should recognize the principle of price maintenance, he argued, there would be an end of competitive conditions.

Would Send Prices Up.

"The Stephens-Ashurst bill provides," he said, "that 'in any contract for the sale of articles of commerce to any dealer by any grower, producer, manufacturer, or owner thereof, under trade mark or special brand, it shall be lawful for such vendor, whenever the contract constitutes a transaction of commerce among the several States, to prescribe uniform prices and manner of advertisement at which the different qualities and quantities of each article covered by such contract may be resold.'

"This bill is opposed by merchants who represent the backbone of the retail business of the country. They are as honorable and as substantial citizens as the country contains, and I will gladly match their record for clean merchandising against the record of any member of the American Fair Trade League, which is supporting the Stephens-Ashurst bill. I predict that if the bill becomes a law in a few years commodities sold in retail establishments in the United States will be 10 per cent. higher in price to the consumer than at the present time."

Mr. Howe contended that many of the great merchants of the country had built up their business by showing that they stood guard against extortionate prices. To cut these merchants off from their right to sell goods at what they considered a fair price, and to delegate that right to manufacturers, frequently far removed from the patrons of these stores, would be an evil, he said, far greater than those now complained of.

"There is less vicious price cutting today than ever before in the history of the retail business," he said. "There are fewer stores whose standards of operation are questionable. Never before has there been so little deceit, so much open and fair dealing between store and customer as now. In 99 per cent. of the retail stores of the country all silk is all silk, all linen is all linen, cotton is cotton, all wool is all wool, and any misstatement is contrary to the rules of the store and means instant dismissal of the offender."

Attacks Price Cutting.

Mr. Brown contended that the Stephens-Ashurst measure deserved the support of the advertising men. Price cutting, he said, had ruined many department stores in New York City, and was mainly responsible for several recent failures. He said it was not in fair way of doing business—that customers who paid less for some articles at bargain sales paid proportionately more on other goods to make up for it. Otherwise, he said, the merchant could not do business.

"Price cutting is merely intended to get people into the stores in order that they may be induced to buy something else, the price of which has been boosted," he said. "Maintaining the price is a protection to the public against exploitation and to the manufacturer, who, by his own efforts and by advertising, has established a market for his wares."

He quoted price-cutting advertisements published by one New York firm to prove that it was selling the articles below the wholesale price, a thing it could not do unless it hoped to make up the deficit in some way.

"If merchants want to cut prices, let them establish trade-marks of their own," he said. "But it is my belief that the days of bargaining are over. When the department stores are pushing ahead to the extent of making our women wear straw hats in January, things have gone as far as they can.

A resolution was passed by the Business Press Department favoring the payment of advertising agents by advertisers instead of by the publishers. Advertising agents, it was said, annually place about $225,000,000 of commercial business under the existing practice most of them receive their commissions from the newspapers and periodicals.

A plea for greater co-operation between railroads and communities was made before the Community Advertising Department by F. H. Sisson of New York, Assistant Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Board. He said proof that a new era had dawned in the railway world was seen in the fact that public sentiment throughout the Union was compelling party platforms to sidetrack State rights over interstate transportation in favor of Federal control.

The clubs voted today to hold their convention next year in St. Louis. Cincinnati was the chief rival of St. Louis for the honor. The election of officers will be held tomorrow, and it is predicted that President Herbert S. Houston will be chosen unanimously to succeed himself for another twelve months.

PRESS AND SUN TO UNITE?

Statement by W. C. Reick on a Report of Negotiations to Merge.

A report, which obtained wide circulation yesterday, that the New York Sun had been purchased by Frank A. Munsey, proprietor of Munsey's Magazine, the New York Press and other newspapers, was denied last night by William C. Reick, publisher of the Sun, who intimated, however, that a consolidation of newspaper interests was under discussion with Mr. Munsey.

"Mr. Munsey and I," said Mr. Reick, "have been discussing business matters affecting our papers for a long time, nearly two years in fact, but we have come to no definite conclusions. Whether we shall or not is very uncertain. There is nothing more that I can say at this time."

COOPER UNION SEEKS FUND.

Alumni Hear That Institute Has Outgrown Endowment.

Prominent graduates of Cooper Union attended a dinner last night in the Engineers' Club, at which plans were discussed for enlarging the scope and usefulness of the institute. Dr. George F. Kunz, who spoke, emphasized the need of immediate relief. Contrary to the belief of many, the union had outgrown its endowment, he said, and so the alumni should come forward and help in the great work that is being done there.

"During the last year 9,000 pupils applied for admission, but there were only facilities to care for 3,800," Dr. Kunz said. "Instead of a two-story building we need a ten-story, in addition to new laboratories and equipment. There is reason to believe that 10,000 will be asking for instruction this Fall."

Former Controller Herman A. Metz, himself a graduate, called attention to the prominent men who had been students in the institute. He mentioned the following: Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor; Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the Lincoln penny; John F. O'Rourke, the subway contractor; Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff, Maximilian Toch, the distinguished chemist; Judge Louis D. Gibbs, and Lieut. Col. William S. Beekman.

It is proposed to raise a fund of $400,000 to provide for a new building. Edward R. Hewitt has been elected Treasurer of the fund. All Cooper Union alumni were urged to help in any measure possible.

Among those who were present were H. J. Kaltenbach, John P. Leo, Perry Thompson, J. C. Riedel, W. W. Ewing, William H. Wagner, Wilfred A. Miller, Charles Ebstrand, Herman A. Metz, Vechten Waring, George F. Kunz, August R. Babe, and J. E. Ane.

ALTMAN PUPILS GRADUATE.

Firm to Establish Higher Vocational School for Employes.

Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., announced at the commencement exercises of the Altman Continuation School yesterday that the firm would establish higher vocational schools, at which their employes would receive instruction in merchandise selling and business systems. As in the continuation school, the employes will be taught on the store's time without expense to themselves.

There were 90 graduates yesterday—25 girls and 35 boys. They had been taught by teachers furnished by the Board of Education, and received regular school courses in classrooms on the top floor of the Altman Building, Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Streets. The graduation exercises were the second of the school, which was established in accord with the plans of the late B. Altman in the Spring of 1914. Each of the girls was dressed in a white graduation dress and carried an American Beauty rose. Mary Fell received the first prize for girls and Katherine Babinger the second. Joseph Whitman and Charles Lenaeus tied for the first prize for boys, and Victor Rogers received the second prize. Frank J. Sears delivered the salutatory, Katherine Babinger the valedictory, and John M. Agresta the class greetings.

There were speeches by Dr. John H. Haaren, Associate Superintendent of Schools; G. J. Gillespie, member of the Board of Education, and Mr. Friedsam. In his address Mr. Friedsam said that the store expected to get in increased efficiency of its workers as much as the pupils themselves received.

"The dominating purpose of the continuation classes is mutual benefit," he said. "Your increased knowledge and ability mean advancement for yourselves, and better collective service on the part of all the employes means greater satisfaction to our patrons; hence an increasing business."

A feature of the exercises was the recitation in concert by the class of this "quotation":

A—stands for all the artist has given us.
L—stands for love and loyalty.
T—stands for truthfulness and trustworthiness.
M—stands for merchant—the greatest ever.
A—stands for all he gave his children.
N—stands for name—not forgotten.

Enrollment in the school is not compulsory, but every inducement is offered to boys and girls who have to go to work before they finish their public school education to complete it there. The store's classrooms are in charge of Miss L. C. Harrington is directress of the school.

BRIDE OF SOLDIER AT CALL TO ARMS

Miss Agnes Claflin Marries C. H. Adams of Squadron A, Ready to Move to Border.

TROOPERS AT CEREMONY

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin to Go to Texas to be Near Her Husband.

Another wedding hastened by mobilization took place yesterday when Miss Agnes Claflin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin of Morristown, N. J., became the bride of Crittenden H. Adams, a member of Squadron A, which is encamped in Van Cortlandt Park ready to move to the Mexican border. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby, 7 East Ninth Street, in the presence of the immediate families and a few friends. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a simple gown of white mousseline de soie and a tulle veil, which was caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She had two attendants, her sister, Miss Mary Stewart Claflin, and Miss Phyllis McVickar. They wore gowns of pink taffeta and white crêpe, respectively, and carried arm bouquets of white rosebuds and ferns.

Mr. Adams and the members of the Squadron who attended the wedding wore their uniforms. His cousin, John Fairchild Adams, acted as best man, and the ushers were Abbott A. Low, Jr., Gustavus Kirby, Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, whose marriage to Miss Kate Grosvenor Fowler took place last week, and James and Darwin Adams, brothers of the bridegroom. A small reception was held after the ceremony.

The engagement of the couple was announced a few weeks ago, and they had planned to have a large wedding in the Fall. Mr. Adams is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhenry Adams of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Adams will leave soon for Texas to be near her husband.

The wedding of Miss Elinor Houghton Bulkeley, daughter of former United States Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford, Conn., to John Avery Ingersoll, a member of Squadron A, took place on Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church. The bridegroom received a short leave of absence for the wedding and was obliged to report at camp that evening. Mr. Ingersoll is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Ingersoll of 913 West End Avenue.

BILLIE BURKE'S WARD WEDS

Miss Sheridah M. Watson, Actress, Marries Chester M. Offerman.

Miss Sheridah May Watson, ward of Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., (Billie Burke,) and Chester Monroe Offerman of Brooklyn were married yesterday noon in St. Barnabas Episcopal Church at Irvington-on-Hudson. The Rev. William N. Colton officiated.

The bride is the daughter of an actress, who in a manner stood sponsor for Miss Burke when she was starting upon her theatrical career. Upon the death of Miss Watson's mother Miss Burke took charge of her. About a year ago Miss Watson entered upon a theatrical career and joined the motion-picture company in which Miss Burke starred in "Gloria's Romance."

She first met Mr. Offerman at a New Year's Eve party in Brooklyn five years ago. Mr. Offerman is a son of the late Carsten Offerman and is in the automobile business.

After a short wedding trip Mr. Offerman and his bride will return for a reception, which is to be given in their honor on July 5 by the bridegroom's mother at her home, 1,332 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

SON GIVES BRIDE AWAY.

Mrs. James B. Thompson Marries De Forest Grant of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The marriage of Mrs. James Beaton Thompson of 2,212 Walnut Street to De Forest Grant of New York was solemnized quietly today in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride's son, D. G. Brinton Thompson, gave her in marriage. Mr. Grant's brother, Madison Grant, was best man. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Grant left immediately afterward for Honolulu. Upon their return they will live at 70 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

Mrs. Thompson's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, made her début two years ago. The bride, who is the widow of James Beaton Thompson, was Miss Emilia Garrison Brinton, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Garrison Brinton and the late Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton, the noted archeologist and scientist. Mr. Grant, who is well known in social and business circles in New York, is a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet, Tuxedo, and other clubs.

MISS JESSIE GILLIES WEDS.

The Bride of Ivor Bach Clark—Their Honeymoon on Yacht.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Elizabeth Gillies, daughter of Mrs. James Campbell Gillies, to Ivor Bach Clark of Staten Island took place at noon yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Henry D. Waller of Flushing, L. I., performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church.

A breakfast was held at Sherry's after the ceremony, the couple leaving later for an extended cruise on Mr. Clark's yacht. They will return to New York to reside on Oct. 15. Mr. Clark is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Calumet, South Side, and Bayside Yacht Clubs.

EDWIN H. DENBY MARRIES.

Weds Miss Sadie Campbell at Her Mother's Home, in Brooklyn.

The wedding of Miss Sadie Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Felix Campbell of 1,815 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, to Edwin H. Denby of 260 Madison Avenue, took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. John L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends. The bride was unattended and Robert S. Talmage of New York acted as best man.

Mr. Denby is a graduate of Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and belongs to the Manhattan Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He is a son of Mrs. Edwin Denby, who is at present living in Florence, Italy. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Denby will live in this city.

MRS. RENEE ARROYO A BRIDE.

Weds Hubert J. Middleton in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

Mrs. Renee Peters Arroyo of Paris was married at noon yesterday to Hubert J. Middleton of London and New York, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, the Rev. Waldo Adams Amos officiating. Afterward the couple came to New York, where they had a bridal breakfast at the Plaza. They will spend their honeymoon in Atlantic City, and will reside on their return at 260 Riverside Drive.

Among those at the wedding were Mrs. Joanne Peters, the bride's mother; Miss Harriet Pidgeon, the bridegroom's aunt, and his brother, James G. Middleton. Mr. Middleton was one of the original members of the Royal Automobile Club of London.

Miss Beckhard, Bride at St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Beckhard, daughter of Martin Beckhard of 102 West Eighty-seventh Street, to Sigmund S. Weiss of this city, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. Dr. D. S. Mussey of the Society of Ethical Culture officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Marion Levi, who acted as maid of honor, and Mary Elson was the flower girl. Ignaz Strauss was best man for Mr. Weiss, and the ushers were Bruno A. Beckhard, Arthur J. Beckhard, Samuel Strauss, Edgar Woelf, A. N. Gitterman, Arthur A. Kahn, A. Henry Strauss, and Irving S. and Howard J. Levi.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception, and later the couple left for California, where they will spend their honeymoon.

J. P. Sullivan Marries Mrs. Morgan.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—At St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic Church rectory this evening James P. Sullivan and Mrs. Etta J. Morgan were united in marriage by the Rev. Timothy Sullivan, brother of the immediate relatives of the couple witnessed the ceremony. The best man was Rowland Tevlin, and the bridesmaid was Miss Roberta Morgan, daughter of the bride. Mr. Sullivan is Past Exalted Ruler of New London Lodge of Elks. The bride was formerly President of the Beatrice Mansfield Sunshine Society. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were prominent in amateur theatricals here. Mrs. Sullivan's maiden name was Miss Etta Henderson, and she was formerly a resident of Cambridge, Mass.

Murchison-Pentz.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Pentz of this city, and Leonard A. Murchison was celebrated yesterday at 10 A. M. in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The bride is a niece of the late Bishop Charles J. Colton of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Murchison is the son of Professor Murchison, director of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Band, C. E. F., of Canada, who was present at the wedding. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in the West.

Phelan-Halsted.

The marriage of Miss Josephine D. Halsted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Halsted of this city, and Thomas A. Phelan, Jr., son of the late Thomas A. Phelan of Larchmont, N. Y., took place yesterday in St. Matthew's Church, at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. W. P. Kennard. The best man was Harold L. Phelan, a brother of the bridegroom.

Miss Painter to Wed a Lieutenant.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., June 28.—The engagement of Miss Pansy Painter, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. T. Painter, to Charles M. Milliken of Houlton, Me., was announced here at a luncheon given by Mrs. Hugh L. White. Mr. Milliken is a graduate of West Point, class of '14, and is now a Lieutenant in the Thirtieth Regiment, United States Infantry, which is stationed at Eagle Pass, Tex.

VIGILANTES AT KEW GARDENS

Residents Hunt Thieves Police Have Failed to Catch.

Wealthy residents of Kew Gardens, near Forest Hills, L. I., have formed a Vigilance Committee to guard their homes against a band of thieves which has been operating in that section since last April. In the absence of sufficient police protection the Vigilance Committee will patrol the vicinity, especially when a dance or some other social affair takes most of the residents from their homes.

The home of Charles Strumberger was the first one robbed, and $1,200 worth of jewelry was taken. Three weeks ago there were seven more burglaries.

Last Monday, when most of the residents of Kew Gardens were attending a dance at the Richmond Hill Club, thieves broke into six garages. Since then there have been robberies in the homes of Harry B. Williams, Edgar Storms, L. H. Chenney, and Howard Guess.

An appeal has been made to Commissioner Woods for more police protection. At present, residents say, there are only two mounted policemen stationed so far apart that they cannot possibly be of much service in preventing burglaries.

Gen. Howard Carroll's Son to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto U. von Schrader of Lenox Place, St. Louis, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter ,Miss Akrata von Schrader, to Lauren Carroll, son of General and Mrs. Howard Carroll of 4 East Sixty-fourth Street, this city. Mr. Carroll is a graduate of Harvard, class of '06, and is a member of the Union League, University, Republican and City Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Garden Fete for United Hospital.

A garden fête for the benefit of the United Hospital will be held on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Barron's place at Rye, N. Y., tomorrow afternoon and evening. There is to be dancing in the afternoon, and an amateur entertainment at night.

Among those interested are Mrs. Everett Crawford, Mrs. William M. Lesher, Mrs. H. de B. Parsons, Mrs. J. Rich Steers, Mrs. Howard Wainwright, Mrs. W. K. Bond Emerson, Mrs. Ralph Hubbard, Mrs. Sidney Dillon, Mrs. Hobart Park, and the Misses Elizabeth Chrystie, Josephine Chamberlin, Anna Sherman, and Alice C. Wainwright.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Liners.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—H. S. Atkinson, Mrs. R. Atter, H. Granville Barker, Arthur A. Barry, J. O. M. Clark, Francis Ellis, Mrs. F. Everton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gurd, Donald Hammond, W. A. Mattinson, Miss Hazel Muldrew, S. Pearsall, A. D. Pickford, Lieutenant Jobbins-Pomeroy, Mrs. G. Sellers, Miss Kitty Sellers, Herbert Sherriff, R. D. Simpson, J. F. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Thomas, Mrs. P. R. Warren, Hamilton Wickes.

KROONLAND, (Liverpool.)—Miss Frances Anderson, Miss E. H. Anderson, Leslie S. Barnett, Mrs. S. Beckett, E. Bramall, Mrs. E. Davies, Whitlock Davis, R. Fleming, W. A. Frame, Lyn Harding, Miss E. Derwent, Mrs. A. Greig, John G. Lowe, the Hon. Joseph Martin, Miss L. Mortimer, Miss Mabel Percival, Mrs. A. H. Pirie, N. W. Rowell, Miss V. Whitaker, Sir Frederick Taylor-Williams, Miss Marion H. Withycomb, John A. Powelson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Mottis.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—C. Anker, Walter F. Blake, P. O. Boddine, Captain J. K. Borch, E. F. Bull, Mrs. S. Blume, Mrs. W. S. Doty, M. S. Hill, F. Horn, Miss Elisabeth Craig Mral M. W. Muser, Miss Julia Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Palmer, J. J. O'Laughlin, H. E. Roren, Miss Thora M. Nielson, Miss Sara Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Gilson, H. C. Fromann, Moore Gates.

RAE TANZER'S JURY TO REPORT TODAY

Go to Hotel for the Night After Judge Waits 5 1-2 Hours for the Verdict.

CHARGE AIDS J. W. OSBORNE

"Even If He Was Bad Enough, Was He Fool Enough?" Judge Tells Jurymen to Determine.

The case of Rae Tanzer, tried before Judge Wolverton in the Federal District Court, charged with perjury because she swore that James W. Osborne is the missing Oliver Osborne, who won her love and then deserted her, is now in the hands of the jury. Until 10:30 o'clock last night the twelve men were locked up in the juryroom in the Federal Building, discussing the case. Judge Wolverton left court shortly after 9 o'clock, saying he would be on hand at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The jury spent the night at the Hotel Knickerbocker, and it could not be learned whether they had agreed upon a verdict. They will be taken to the juryroom at 8 o'clock this morning, there to continue their deliberations or to await the arrival of the court, if they have then reached an agreement.

The case went to the jury at 4:30 o'clock. In his charge Judge Wolverton told the jury they were not to be influenced in the slightest by the social and business position of James W. Osborne in this city. The crucial fact for them to decide was, he said, whether James W. Osborne was the masquerader who carried on affairs under the name of Oliver Osborne.

"You are asked to determine whether James W. Osborne has become a despoiler, a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, dressing himself out in loud raiment and going about engaging himself to young girls and even marrying them," continued the Judge. "You are asked to determine, even if he were bad enough, whether he would have been fool enough to do what is charged.

"If you find James W. Osborne and Oliver Osborne are the same then the defendant has testified truthfully. If this is not true then she has testified falsely. There is no assumption in the record shown that Harold Spielberg conspired with Assistant District Attorney's office or with James W. Osborne to obtain the defendant's recantation."

Benjamin Slade, for Miss Tanzer, spent two hours summing up, and Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., spent about the same length of time presenting his case. Slade described James W. Osborne as the leading man in the play, and he pictured his client as a good working girl weary with a humdrum existence and led astray by the glamour and the fascinations of James W. Osborne. He said it was a strange fact that every time James W. Osborne was out of town Miss Tanzer did not see Oliver Osborne.

He declared that the detectives who visited his client at her place of business in the interest of James W. Osborne knew about events only Oliver Osborne could have known. If the Government had produced the clothing seized at the alleged home of Oliver Osborne, Mr. Slade said he would have made James W. Osborne put them on, and then his identification would have been easy.

"I have waited here three weeks, but the Government has not dared to produce the clothes of this myth, Oliver Osborne," he said.

ROSENTHAL EXHIBITS DENIAL

Says Miss Claypool Signed Paper Exonerating Him and Woman.

Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, the lawyer of 299 Broadway, who was indicted in Newark because of his alleged complicity in an assault and battery said to have been committed on Miss Gertrude Claypool, brought to THE TIMES yesterday a statement purporting to be a denial by Miss Claypool that she had ever been drugged and kidnapped by Mr. Rosenthal and Mrs. Margaret Hill of 208 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Hill is still a fugitive from justice. According to this statement, which was said to have been made by Miss Claypool in Attica, Ohio, on Tuesday, Mr. Rosenthal and Mrs. Hill were innocent of any design against her property.

"The visit to the Hotel Great Hotel, in Newark," the statement read, "was made of my own volition. I went there to avoid the gratuitous and unsolicited advice of some rather distant relatives, who, I understand have, without consulting me, created this most erroneous impression which has found its way into the columns of the newspapers.

"Mr. Rosenthal at my request has acted in a legal capacity for me in certain of my affairs. Mrs. Margaret Hill is a trusted friend of mine."

On being told of this statement last night, Assistant District Attorney Dooling declined to regard it as an authentic declaration from Miss Claypool. So far as it was concerned, the prosecutor said, it would not abate the rigor of his investigation of the Claypool affair in the least. He expected to submit the matter to the Grand Jury within two or three days.

TRIBUTE TO MOLLY PITCHER

Governor Brumbaugh Speaks at Monument Unveiling at Carlisle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., June 28.—Thousands of patriots from patriotic orders, and suffrage organizations in Pennsylvania and adjacent States paid a tribute to the memory of Molly Pitcher, the heroine of Monmouth, here today, when a monument to the heroine was unveiled. At 1 o'clock 4,000 marchers paraded the streets to the old English graveyard for the unveiling ceremonies.

The actual unveiling was performed by Miss Vida Rupp, daughter of W. A. Rupp of the State Commission in charge of the monument's presentation. Senator Charles A. Snyder presented the monument on the part of the State. His address was interrupted by the arrival of Governor Brumbaugh, who motored from Mount Gretna, the State militia camp. Governor Brumbaugh acknowledged America's obligation to Molly Pitcher and encouraged the women suffragists in a part of his address.

Edward W. Biddle, a Pennsylvania historian of note, received the monument and gave historical approval to the Molly Pitcher legend. Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian, the foremost historian of the State, called attention to the important part played by Carlisle in the development of American independence. Tonight a chorus of 6,000 sang patriotic songs on Dickinson College campus under the direction of J. Raymond Hemminger.

Colonel LeRoy B. Pease.

Colonel LeRoy B. Pease of 132 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in Utica, N. Y., where he was attending the Fifty-eighth encampment of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He was Commander of G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, G. A. R., of Brooklyn. Colonel Pease was in his seventy-fifth year, and was a native of Connecticut. He founded The Evening Reporter at Woonsocket, R. I., from which he retired in 1897, in the same year being appointed a Colonel and attached to the staff of President McKinley. His daughter and two stepsons survive him.

Mrs. Nancy Lamb Brown.

Mrs. Nancy Lamb Brown, widow of Samuel Queen Brown, once President of the Tidewater Oil Company, died yesterday at her home, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, in her seventy-fifth year. She was active in charitable work and was Vice President of the New York Diet Kitchen Association and a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Presbyterian Home for Aged Women. She left three daughters and one son.

VICENTE J. DOMINGUEZ DIES.

Argentine Minister to Great Britain Was Once Diplomat in Washington.

LONDON, June 29.—Don Vicente J. Dominguez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, died here last night. He was widely known in South America and was formerly First Secretary in Washington.

Señor Dominguez was born and educated in Buenos Aires and became private secretary to the Argentine Minister in Peru in 1876. Two years later he occupied the same position in Brazil, and in 1882 joined the Diplomatic Staff of his country in Washington. In 1888 Señor Dominguez was sent to the Court of St. James's here, and in 1891 was accredited to Madrid. After serving as First Secretary in Washington for a year he was sent to Paris in 1896 and remained there until 1899, then being returned to England, where he remained until his death.

He had represented his Government at the four-hundredth anniversary celebration of the discovery of America at Huelva and Seville, and was special envoy of the Argentine President at the coronation of George V. Señor Dominguez was a member of the Argentine, Marlborough, Royal Automobile, and St. James's Clubs. He married Miss Helen Murphy, daughter of Daniel T. Murphy of New York, who, with one son, survives him.

JOS. O. OSGOOD DROPS DEAD

Chief Engineer of New Jersey Central Railroad Stricken in Newark.

Joseph O. Osgood, Chief Engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the Broad Street Station in Newark, N. J. After falling on the platform, he was taken to the office of the General Freight Agent, but died from heart disease before Police Surgeon J. Henry Clark reached his side. Mr. Osgood had attended a hearing of the Public Utility Commission and when his death was learned, the hearings of the commission were put over until Sept. 28.

Mr. Osgood was a resident of Plainfield and had been with the railroad since 1900.

T. Russell Sullivan, Author.

BOSTON, June 28.—T. Russell Sullivan, an author and a direct descendant of James Sullivan, Governor of Massachusetts during 1807-8, died at his home here today in his sixty-eighth year. He wrote several plays in which the late Richard Mansfield and William H. Crane made successful appearances.

Mr. Sullivan was born in Boston, and during 1873-88 was cashier for Lee, Higginson & Co., brokers. He then took up literature and spent several years abroad. Mr. Sullivan was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the author of "Roy Sylvester," "The Heart of Us," "Boston New and Old," and a number of other books.

Chapman Memorial Service Friday.

Memorial services for Sergeant Victor Chapman of the Franco-American Flying Corps, who was killed in an air battle against great odds during which he shot down three German aeroplanes at Verdun, on June 23, will be held in Trinity Church at 10 o'clock Friday morning. He was a son of John Jay Chapman, author and lawyer, of 325 West Eighty-second Street, and of Mrs. Minna Timmins Chapman. Sergeant Chapman was the first American aviator to lose his life in the great war.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BRIDGET HIGGINS RUSH, widow of John Rush and formerly active in the work of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, in Brooklyn, died at her home, 23 Sixteenth Street, that borough, on Monday. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Martin King.

Miss MARY BAYLIS, a daughter of the late Abraham B. and Deborah McDonald Baylis and a well-known resident of Quogue, L. I., died at her home there on Tuesday at the age of 59 years.

Mrs. CATHARINE COURTNEY, born in Norwich, Canada, eighty-one years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty-five years, died on Tuesday at her home, 703 Carroll Street. She was the wife of C. Mary Courtney, a Confederate veteran of the civil war and a retired window and sash manufacturer. Besides her husband she left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. JANE VAN DE WARKER TAYLOR, a descendant of old Holland stock and the widow of the Rev. George I. Taylor, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, J. Van Kirk Taylor, 599 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-second year. Her husband, who died eleven years ago, was for many years pastor of the Second Dutch Reformed Church at Cohoes, N. Y.

Mrs. FLORENCE LOUISE HARVEY, wife of Sergeant William W. Harvey of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Artillery, died at the home of her father-in-law, Thomas M. Harvey, 728 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KIRKLAND, for the last sixty years a resident of Deer Park, L. I., died at her home there on Monday, aged 86 years. Mrs. Kirkland was a native of Scotland and the widow of Andrew Kirkland. She left a son, Joseph, and three daughters, Mrs. George W. Bosler, Mrs. Warren Wicks, and Mrs. Emma Blatchley.

CHARLES JUDD PHILLIPS, an old resident of Huntington, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday, leaving a widow and four sons. He was 62 years of age.

MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON, a retired iron manufacturer of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for more than fifty years, died at his home, 311 East Thirty-eighth Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday, aged 76 years. Mr. Harrington was a member of Tanner Steere Lodge, No. 347, F. and A. M.; Banner Chapter, No. 214, Royal Arch Masons; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar, and of the Fraternal Order of United High Priests. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

THOMAS L. KELLEY, in the stationery business in Brooklyn and a member of Long Island Council, No. 173, Royal Arcanum, died on Monday at his home, 83 Somers Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET KELLY SHAUGHNESSY, 59 years old, formerly an active worker in the Church of St. Peter, died from Bright's disease on Monday at her home, 265 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of James Shaughnessy and is survived by a son, Edward J., a police patrolman of the 149th Precinct.

JOHN W. SHIBLEY, for many years with the printing department of Harper Brothers, and a member of De Long Council, No. 725, Royal Arcanum, is dead at his home, 814 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

WILLIAM HENRY CAFFREY, a retired manufacturer of Manhattan and an old member of Astor Lodge, No. 603, F. and A. M., died on Tuesday at his home, 440 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Caffrey was 87 years old and formerly lived in Manhattan, where he was active in Democratic politics. He left his wife and a daughter.

Mrs. EDITH A. WEAVER BOTZONG, wife of Philip F. Botzong, died on Monday and her funeral services this afternoon will be held from the home of her brother, William E. Weaver, 417-A Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was 40 years old and formerly lived in Jersey City, where she was an active member of the Jersey City Women's Club.

ERASTUS BENNETT, a building contractor, died on Monday at his home in Lakeview, N. J., in his fifty-third year, leaving a wife and six children.

DAVID KRAUSHAAR, a City Marshal for thirteen years, is dead at his home, 1,047 Hope Street, the Bronx, in his sixty-seventh year. He was formerly a United States Marshal, and leaves his wife, two sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. HANNAH L. STORRS, widow of John J. Storrs, a builder, is dead at her home, 503 West 140th Street, in her eighty-fourth year, leaving two sons and a daughter.

ELIJAH D. CLARK, Principal of Public School No. 64, where he has been in charge since the opening of the school, died on Sunday at his home, 1,031 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx. He was formerly Principal of Public School No. 60 and of the Mott Avenue School. Mr. Clark was for twenty-eight years President of a building and loan association, and took an active part in the Bronx. The teachers of his late school yesterday passed resolutions of sorrow at his death.

GEORGE HARTMAN of Newark, N. J., a veteran of the Spanish-American War, died on Tuesday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J., in his forty-third year. He served with Company B, First New Jersey Infantry.

PETER J. YOUNG, a farmer of Hainesburg, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. SARAH DEREAMER, wife of James C. Dereamer, a business man of Phillipsburg, N. J., died yesterday at her home there.

Mrs. ALETTA Z. VERMILYE, widow of the Rev. Butuytree Vermilye, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bernard O. Bogart, in Ridgewood, N. J., in her eighty-fifth year.

Dr. EVERETT P. COURTRIGHT, formerly a member of the staff of St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, N. J., for twenty-four years, died yesterday at his home, 11 Centre Street, in that city, in his forty-ninth year. He was born in Morris County, N. J., and was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

SAYS ENO COULD PICK WINNERS AT RACES

Realty Operator Testifies He Knew Because Decedent Had Taken His Money.

R. F. CUTTING ON STAND

With S. Stanwood Menken, He Affirms His Belief in the Rationality of Mr. Eno.

The ability of Amos F. Eno to pick winners in the Saratoga races was brought out yesterday at the continuation of the contest of his will before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury. George F. Johnson, a real estate operator, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Eno's for forty years, said that he had occasion to know, because Mr. Eno had won several amounts from him. Asked by Austen G. Fox of counsel for the proponents if Mr. Eno's eyesight seemed poor the witness replied that he had seen his friend write out memoranda of bets and hand them to the bookmakers.

The witness said that Mr. Eno continued to dress neatly during his last years and always appeared to be perfectly rational. R. Fulton Cutting and S. Stanwood Menken, two other witnesses, affirmed their belief in the rationality of

NEW SEYMOUR MYTH IS NAMED 'MUGFORD'

Phillips Says He Split Commissions Won with Morgan Munition Contract Secrets.

FRESH MYSTERY IN WALL ST.

John Doe Hearing Halts Till Information Is Filed So Witnesses May Be Put Under Subpoena.

"Mugford" was added to the list of myths along with "The Man from Egypt" and the "Little Black Man" yesterday by O. B. Phillips of the Seymour law office in the John Doe hearing before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, the purpose of which is to discover the identity of the person in the bank of J. P. Morgan & Co. who gave out for sale secrets of munition contracts with the Allies.

Mr. Phillips was as indefinite in his identification of "Mugford" as was Dr. Waite in his personification of his Egyptian shade. He had never seen "Mug," didn't know his given name, had never heard him described, knew nothing about him except that he was in for a split of the war contract profits and bonuses. But "Mugford" is no more elusive than the man through whom Morgan confidences leaked, and the financial district now has two mysteries instead of one on which to speculate.

Most of the testimony at the hearing centred around the activities of the occupants of the office of Seymour & Seymour of 120 Broadway. Two of these men, Phillips and Gahier De Witt, took the stand, but failed to reveal the source of the information which enabled them to keep munition manufacturers posted as to the exact state of affairs in the Morgan office. Under cross-examination by Francis L. Wellman, who appeared for the Morgan office, Phillips admitted that an agreement existed whereby Frederick Seymour was to have one-fifth of the commission on munition contracts put through by his associates.

Wellman examined Phillips rigidly as to the "grapevine letter" of Feb. 4 last, which he was alleged to have sent to the Humboldt Fibre Company, offering to get it a contract for cotton linters with the Morgan firm on the payment of a total commission of about $25,000. Phillips admitted that the signature on the letter looked like his, but he denied that he dictated the letter to De Witt, as the latter testified before the Thompson Investigating Committee. De Witt, in fact, repeated this statement on the stand yesterday.

Before Phillips testified a bit of mystery was introduced into the proceeding by G. S. Sofio, who said he was a commission agent for the Humboldt concern, and in such a capacity had made an arrangement with Morton B. Sultzer, one of the Seymour associates, to divide the commission on the Morgan contract equally. Under the original agreement the commission was to be one-eighth of one cent on each pound of cotton linters. Subsequently, according to his testimony, Sultzer asked him to reduce the commission to one-sixteenth of a cent on the pound, because he, Sultzer, had to take into consideration another man who was also entitled to a "rake off." Sofio said he understood this other man to be an employe in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

When examined concerning this same matter Phillips said it was made necessary to reduce the commission on account of a man named "Mugford." Who he was, where he was to be found, what he was doing, Phillips could not say. All he knew about this strange person was that his name was "Mugford," and he understood that he had an office in the Beaver Building in Beaver Street.

During the afternoon session, when Phillips was recalled, his attorney, W. B. Rolstone, objected to any further examination of Phillips, De Witt or Sultzer because no complaint or information had been filed charging them with crime. Magistrate McAdoo allowed Rolstone to withdraw Phillips from the stand pending the filing of an information which would compel his appearance under a subpoena if he did not appear voluntarily. This information will be signed by Martin Egan, publicity manager for J. P. Morgan & Co.

The hearing will be continued on Friday.

SEE END OF DRIVE ODORS.

Three of Five Jersey Plants Have Already Ceased to Offend.

The Riverside Drive odor nuisances will soon be ended, according to statements made yesterday by Haven Emerson, Commisioner of Health, and Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier. Dr. Emerson, with State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs, has been negotiating with the New Jersey health officials to persuade the offending Jersey firms to abate the nuisance, and Mr. Obermeier has charge of the suits filed last Spring in the Federal courts against the Jersey manufacturers from whose plants fumes and smoke are alleged to have crossed the Hudson.

"The abatement of the nuisance has been due to the suits filed by the Attorney General," said Mr. Obermeier. "These suits have not come to trial, but soon after they were filed representatives of the New Jersey plants offered assurances of reform. The reply was to go ahead with the improvements and then it would be time to consider dropping the suits."

Dr. Emerson said he looked for an early end of the nuisance, through cooperation between the New York and New Jersey Boards of Health.

"There were five offending plants," explained Dr. Emerson. "Three have entirely ceased to offend, and I look for an early end of the trouble."

Dr. Emerson said the New Jersey manufacturers responsible for the Staten Island nuisance had shown a more "independent" attitude, and that the results had not been so good.

The Attorney General has also filed suits against the manufacturers opposite Staten Island, and expects ultimately to sweeten the air of Richmond Borough.

ACCUSED BY C. VANDERBILT.

Lieut. Colonel, in Uniform, Grand Jury Witness Against Broker.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the uniform of a Lieutenant Colonel of the National Guard, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to testify against a broker, some of whose transactions were being investigated. The broker, whose name District Attorney Swann refused to divulge, was said to have used the names of Colonel Vanderbilt and E. F. Yoakum, President of the Ontario & Western Railroad, to further the sale of stock in a certain company he was promoting.

The names of Colonel Vanderbilt and Mr. Yoakum appeared in the prospectus of the company. Both men denied that they ever heard of the concern or had ever given the broker authority to use their names. Colonel Vanderbilt's appearance before the Grand Jury in uniform was due to the fact that he has been busy, as a member of Major General O'Ryan's Staff, on work connected with mobilization of the National Guard.

VANDERBILT OPENS GARDENS

Many Touches of the Orient in Hotel's New Dining Salon.

The latest addition to the Summer gardens at the leading hotels are the Far East Gardens at the Hotel Vanderbilt, opened last night. They are in the hotel court, two stories above the ground, overlooking Park Avenue. They are elaborately decorated to represent the dining salon of an Emperor's palace, with a background of trellis work, growing vines, and large wall screens figured with huge Chinese prints. Many touches of the Orient have been added, and there is even a Chinese chef and a Chinese bartender to mix the cocktails. The lighting is effectively carried out, and in the centre of the gardens there is room for dancing.

The gardens will be open for the Summer for dinner, after-theatre supper, and afternoon tea. During the evening Miss Harnulp Onuki, a Japanese prima donna, will sing.

DAN HANNA'S WIFE SUES.

Third Wife of Cleveland Millionaire Is Seeking a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—Suit for divorce was filed in the Portage County Court at Ravenna today by Mrs. Mary Stuart Skelly Hanna against Dan R. Hanna, the Cleveland millionaire. At Mrs. Hanna's home this evening her secretary said Mrs. Hanna had left the city. It was also said that Mr. Hanna was away.

Summons was served on Mr. Hanna in Cleveland, and he at once left for New York. The charge is a statutory one, and the case will not come up for trial until October.

The couple were married in 1907. Mrs. Hanna formerly was Miss Mary Stuart, and in 1903 she married Frank Skelly, from whom she was divorced in 1906.

Mr. Hanna's first wife, Mrs. May Harrington Hanna, obtained a divorce in 1900. His second wife, Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maud Hanna, obtained a divorce in 1907.

DINNER TO GEN. HAMILTON.

Young Men's Democratic League Honors ex-Adjutant General.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League gave a dinner at the National Democratic Club last night in honor of General Henry DeWitt Hamilton, former army officer and ex-Adjutant General of the State forces. General Hamilton will have charge of the training camp which is to be conducted by the league at New City, to be called Camp Wilson.

The speakers last night included William F. McCombs, District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorney William Harman Black, and General Hamilton. Among those who attended were Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, and John M. Riehle, President of the National Democratic Club. Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, was toastmaster. A telegram of regret was received from Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The "Bangs!" and "Booms!" of RHEINAROOMS
Now indicate the date;
With Rheingold Beer they toast and cheer
The Day We Celebrate.

Rheingold Beer

A case of Rheingold Beer waiting in a cool place is an agreeable refreshment to offer to unexpected guests. You can give a touch of festivity to the simplest meal by opening a few bottles of Rheingold Beer.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

Welch's

The National Drink

IN summer days you have real need for Welch's. For with warm weather come fickle tastes—intense thirsts. And Welch's, while it delights the one, satisfies the other.

Welch's is one of the good things of life that you can afford. It is not expensive. In serving, use small glasses and dilute to taste with water, plain or charged.

Use Welch's freely. At breakfast and other meals. Take it along motoring. Have it for your friends, and drink it whenever you feel thirsty and a mite weary. You'll always enjoy it and you'll feel better for its cooling, refreshing goodness.

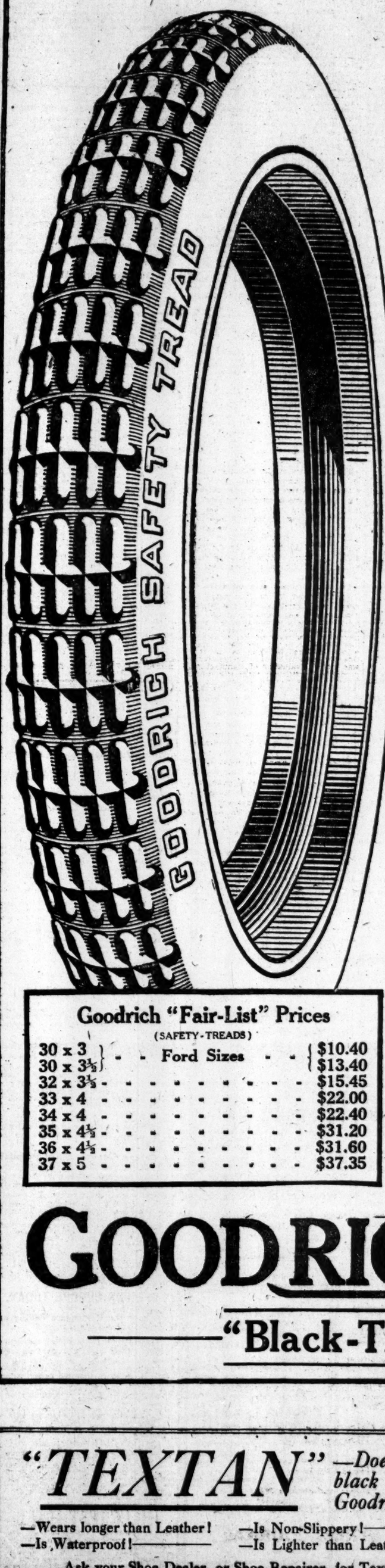
For Welch's has all the tang, all the richness and all the flavor of the finest of all grapes—the Welch premium-price Concord grapes.

Be sure you get Welch's. Buy it by the bottle, 10c up. Order today from your grocer, druggist or confectioner.

Write for free booklet, "Welch Ways"—ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

Why Spend your Money,——"with a Spade"?



The greatest Need of this Nation ——is THRIFT

THRIFT does *not* mean Penuriousness! Its first principle consists in *getting* FULL VALUE for each Dollar of Income expended.

Getting *less* is not complimentary to the *intelligence* of even a Millionaire,

Being liberal and generous, in affairs where it is proper and deliberate to be so, differs widely from being *thriftless, thoughtless* and *careless* in buying things, on a business basis.

A habit of "Jumping at Conclusions," instead of *Thinking out* these Conclusions, costs many a man a lifetime of Un-success.

Too many Americans indolently act upon the shallow theory that an article "must be" WORTH more, merely because it *Costs* more.

They are thus taxed a heavy price, all through life, for such an *indolent* habit of Thought.

They work hard, industriously and intelligently, to *acquire* money.

Then (for their personal needs) they "*Spend* it with a Spade."

They "spread" it without a fraction of that shrewdness and thoroughness with which they acquired it.

Is this complimentary to the judgment of even the Wealthiest?

Do people *become* Wealthy who acquire the careless HABIT of "Spending Money," instead of intelligent, thoughtful BUYING with it?

Get your Money's Worth!

ABOUT 12,000,000 Tires for Motor-Cars and Trucks were made and sold in U. S. A. last year (1915).

That quantity was divided up among some 200 Makers, Makes or Brands of Tires.

But, of this total production a full FOURTH was made by a *single* Rubber Concern.

That Concern is the B. F. Goodrich Company.

Its Motor Car, and Truck, Tire Output and Sales, during its latest fiscal year, were FIFTY PER CENT (50%) LARGER than the *next-largest* Output and Sale, by any *other* Rubber or Tire Concern in America.

Behind this huge production is a *47-year Experience* in Rubber-Working—an all-sufficient Capital,—and a raw-material *Purchasing-Power* indicated by its manufacture and sale of over 130,000,000 pounds of Rubber Products in 1915.

Back of all that again, will be found an unquestioned RECORD for Business-Integrity, for Good-Faith, Square-Dealing—and a long-confirmed POLICY of giving the *maximum Value* feasible, to Consumers and Dealers.

MONEY, therefore, cannot make BETTER Fabric Tires,—at ANY price,—than this Goodrich Experience, Purchasing-Power, Capital, and Intention are now producing.

And,—the Goodrich Fair-List Prices quoted herewith, on Fabric Tires, could never be so LOW (for such HIGH quality) without the enormous VOLUME, which so *reduces Cost* as to make these *lowest prices* possible.

When you pay MORE than the Goodrich Fair-List prices here quoted for ANY Fabric Tire you are NOT getting better Tires.

You are simply "Jumping at Conclusions"—"Spending your Money with a Spade," and cultivating that *careless* Habit of buying which is the Enemy of Thrift.

Test out Goodrich Tires against their Fair-List PRICES,—and see!

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.

NEW YORK BRANCH,
1780 BROADWAY.

Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices
(SAFETY-TREADS)

30 x 3 } - - Ford Sizes - - { 30 x 3½	$10.40 / $13.40
32 x 3½	$15.45
33 x 4	$22.00
34 x 4	$22.40
35 x 4½	$31.20
36 x 4½	$31.60
37 x 5	$37.35

GOODRICH——"Black-Tread" Tires

"TEXTAN"

—Does for your SHOE Soles what black "Barefoot-Rubber" does for Goodrich Tire Soles.

—Wears longer than Leather! —Is Non-Slippery!—— —Is more Flexible than Leather!
—Is Waterproof!—— —Is Lighter than Leather! —Is EASIER on your Feet!——

Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.

COURT CALENDARS

(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Dermer Bros Co‹Shoninger Bros. | Sullivan‹The Ansonia. | Wagner‹Pullman Co. | Gray‹Mayer. | Erskine‹L. I. RR (2.)
Salvate‹S & O RR. | Lamb‹Lalley.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McCollum‹SS California. | Atlantic Fruit Co‹Cargo of sugar. | Luckenback‹Sch M D Cressey.
Ivandish‹SS Colon.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.

US‹Manning. | Same‹Huntley.
Same‹Fackner.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Sterling Wallet & D Co‹Ettenson. | Weeden‹Weeden. | Connolly‹Conroy.
Stevenson‹Stevenson. | Chapman‹Chapman.
Re Whirtley, (Parcel 256.) | Graham‹Peter Doelger Brew Co, Inc. | Leane‹Kahlen.
Hayden‹Donovan. | Re Greenough, (Wheatley.)
Re McGowan‹Williams.
Guid Service Co, Inc‹Clarke. | Post‹Thomas.
Mack‹E M P Producing Co. | Fischer‹Hazelrigg.
Alkoff‹Schacht, (2.) | Emerson Co‹Int Reg. | Kusmics‹Richards.
Brown‹Brown. | Re Berlin Mach Wks.
Horn‹Oppenheimer.
Quinn‹CNY, (2.) | Lingham‹S S Kresge. | Nahoum‹Geoghegan.
Herman‹Herman. | Re 533 W 150 St Co.
Re Samuel. | Willick‹CNY.
Disepio‹Savignano. | Garland‹Emmet.
Luccio‹Degnon Con. | Barclay‹Barclay.
Cardlins‹Neurad. | Williams‹Stamford Rolling Mills Co.
Goodman‹Gottlieb. | Jones‹NY Times Co.
Ostrofsky‹Liebowitz. | Sabatini‹O S of Italy in America.
Re Frank & Co, Inc. | Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Altieri‹CNY. | Benjamin‹Shongood.
Goldes‹Lese. | Re Frank & James Co
De Cordova‹Sanville. | Oppel‹Oppel.
Vitale‹Vitale. | Handel‹Brimberg.
Ringelheim. | Ybarguengvitia‹NY Cent RR.
Feltstein‹Columbia Ice Box Co, Inc. | Elec Launch Co‹Bidwell.
Williams‹Oliver Marosco Photo Play Co. | Re Walters.
Opal‹CNY. | Baggs‹Smith.
Re Stein, (Schwartz.) | Connolly‹Conroy.
Duffy‹Duffy. | Armstrong‹Carr.
Re Reichle, (Wefer.) | Arthurs‹Sidney B Bowman Auto Co.
Berkowitz‹Lisitzsky.
Re Bowie Dash Rty.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Green‹Riebe. | General calendar: Landes‹Landes.
Kuhl‹Barrett. | Rilnick‹Ribnick.
Perrin‹Cas Co of Am. | Friedel‹Levy.
Southern Rice Sales Co‹Held. | Equitable Trust Co‹Reich.
Same‹Bay City Milling Co. | Turner‹Marshall.
Fields‹Fields. | Bassman‹Bassman.
Herrlich‹Herrlich. | Backer‹Clark.
Mayhew Co‹Meehan. | MacRae‹Scott.
De Dewalder‹De Dewalder. | Da Gonzales‹Gonzales
Shalnin‹Shalnin. | Bretey‹Duquet.
Ryan‹Ryan. | Schiess‹Law.
Postal Tel Cable Co‹Assoc Press ,(4.) | Edwards & Davis‹Bronche M P Co.
M B W Realty Co‹Berger. | Herald‹Sackin.
Barton‹Barton. | Treitel‹Bamberger.
German-Am Coffee Co‹O'Neil. | A L Chatterton Co‹Matthews Son.
Parkhurst‹Curtis.
Rohrey‹Rohrey.
Golmann‹Golmann. Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor‹City Inv Co. | Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Neill‹Strauss. | La Mana‹McGuinness.
Francis‹CNY.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Case on—Johnson‹Kahn.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mahern‹Smith. | Straub‹N Y Rys.
Kaufman‹Waterbury. | Friedman‹same.
Philip‹Edelstein. | Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mullane‹London. | T Humphreys‹same.
Bain‹Anderson Elec Car Co. | Baron‹Heck.
A Humphreys‹Kraft. | Morine‹same.
Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
J Brothschneider‹Rosenblum. | Wohlgemuth‹Canekn.
M Brothschneider‹same. | Klimke‹Barrett.
Murphy‹McGrath. | Monahan‹CNY.
Bommer‹Rosenbaum. Clear.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dutenhofer‹CNY. | Carter‹Hamsdell.
Lyons‹Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart | Goldberg‹C I & B RR.
White‹Mertens. | Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Lehman‹Block.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, Jr.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Nat Nassau Bk‹Earl.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brown‹Stokes. | Clear.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Ulavov‹Morris. | Dobbs‹Goldenberg, Inc
Quincy‹Emery. | Sayre‹Equip't Corp.
Donnell‹Bishop. | Marcus‹Rosenthal.
Watson‹Newgass Co. | Clear.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Gross‹Browning.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Robert Miller. | Caterina Scarlata.
Pasquale Crea. | Joseph Lewis.
Annie L. Cary. | Peter A. Elder.
Xane L. Maussler. | Henry Coolidge.
Joseph Lewis. | Charles Bank.
Josephine H. Coles. | Julie Trost.
W. M. St. John. | Harry Goodman.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will—Amos F. Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will: Estate of:
Charles H. Goldsmith. | Phebe Pearsall.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Ebbert‹Beck. | Nicholson‹Shults Bread Co.
Gen Auto Supply Co‹Miller. | Cavanagh‹Homer.
Beach‹Brummell. | Block‹Kerson Co.
Lolman‹Allen. | Plansreich‹Goldstein.
Welford‹Soter. | Simonetti‹Small.
Man Com'l Co‹Hurdman. | Finegold‹Weintraub, (2.)
Hoyt & Baxon‹Campbell. | Mangan‹Horowitz.
Cory‹Mitchell. | Messuri‹Burroughs.
Unter‹Sartino. | Raul‹Quiroli.
Berry‹Edlinger. | Goldstein‹N Y Rys.
Kramer‹Farrell. | Shattuck‹Buck.
Roth‹Miller. | Meyers‹Rothberg.
Ritchie‹Canfield. | Spiller‹Frawley.
Hudson Dry & L Co‹Aldrich. | F. Pastens & Co‹Peakl & Co.
Flattery‹Lawrence. | Weiss‹Gemminder, (2.)

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Strolowitz‹Witty, Schwartz‹Mann. | Perlmuth‹N Y Rys, (2.)
Prohibner‹Longuemare Carburetor Co, Inc. | Berger‹Concert Direction, &c.
Ingeser‹Rensi. | Trushart‹N Y Rys.
Gelds‹Norden's Cond Mills Co. | Joseph‹Furman.
Monahan‹Int R T. | Mulberg‹Dick.
Condomanolis‹O'Hare. | Owens‹Newmark & Davis.
Hodgkins‹Bridge. | Lage‹same.
King‹U S Rty, &c, Co. | Safir‹No Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Plants‹Stearns.
Nathanson‹Int R T.
Silverberg‹Lippok Rty
Pirates‹Beer D G Co.
Viktora‹New Taxicab, &c, Co. | Landau‹Barrett Mfg Co.
Stolowitz‹Evans. | Wolf‹Linch.
Weinfeld‹Sovereign Camp, M W. | Anderson‹Norton, Century Garage Corp ‹Madine.
Huntley‹New Eng SS. | Charter Const Co‹Edwards.
Benbassat‹Mandel. | Man Fire Alarm Co‹Hurtig & Seaman Corp.
Bewersansky‹Berman, (2.) | Same‹O'Hare.
Manger‹Antler Rty Co. | Winhold‹Dayton Rty Co.
Univ Textile Co‹People's Nat S T Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Knickerbocker Ind & Ed Film Co‹Cushing Perine Co. | Atlas Press‹R Findlay Mfg Co.
Rosenthal‹No 1,450 Broadway Corp. | Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Plummer‹Lewenthal. | Hunter‹Kleine.
Goldberg‹Spatz. | Crausman‹Graham Con Co.
Mendes‹Tanker. | Cypress‹Edson. Clear.
Halstead Rty Co.
Oertel‹Josephson.
Reimer‹Beer Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Knapp‹Ronner. | Fried‹O'Brien.
Friedman‹Gibbons. | Burke‹Burke.
Schenore‹Schenore. | Frans‹Frans.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Kaiser‹Hennessy. | Globe Indemnity Co‹Farrell.
Cursio‹Cursio. | Martinson‹Nathan.
Bronx Park Casino, Inc‹Ivan Film Prod.

Fish‹Flar Bldg Corp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Prentice‹Meeks.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.
No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Goldstein‹Smiley. | Thorn‹Lanigan Bros.
Colins‹Olmstead. | McNeil‹Union Ry.
Agostinnella‹R Carvel. | Weinberg‹Dansey.
Geoghegan‹Farago Const Co. | Roth‹Schaefer.
Graidinger‹Goodman. | Stringham‹Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Phelan—Bernard S. Deutsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Crescent Field for Boys. | Monroe‹Monroe. | Barker‹Barker.
Ryder‹Du Flon, Levine‹Pockrass. | Realty Associates‹City and Smith.
Re Saratoga Av, (J. H. Vanderver Co.) | Sams‹City and Bradley.
Brinley‹Staten Island Midland R R Co. | Mechanics' Bank‹same.
Lewis‹Howell. | Re N Y Mun Ry Co, (Somerville.)
McGarry‹Bonnanano. | Kennedy‹Kennedy.
Lupo‹Chapman. | Hooper‹City.
Huber‹Lawless. | Vogt‹Vogt.
Norton‹Norton. | Re Newport Av.
Joseph Benzing Co‹Hodgson. | Re Borough Bank, (Woodland Lumber Co.,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Wanger‹Rodstein, (2.) | Re Fowler St, (Gallucci,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Reimer‹Reimer.
Re 57th St, (Dredger.) | Morgenstern‹Landar, (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Re N Y Av, (Shea.) | Blackman‹Blackman.
Whitney‹Whitney. | Greenfield‹Lynch.
Re Samuels. | Maloney‹Nilson.
Re E. 94th St, (Farrell.) | Copely Mfg Co‹Lowenstein.
Re E. 95th St, (same) | Re Fowler St, (Gallucci,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Fallon‹Englander.
Fitzgerald‹Board of Education.
Re 10th Av, (Hartman.)
Emig Ind Sav Bank‹Rourke, (2.)
Mechanics' Bank‹Rosenburg.
Hayes‹Hayes.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

William A Marett, Paul Wodrich, Elisabeth Westerfield, Caspar Borngasser, Edward Hughes, Sarah Schachne, Sarah Dryden, William P Dutton, Pauline Dickerson, John B Bradshaw, John A Goodwin, Elisabeth B Mahoney, John W Hellmann, Jacob Autenreith, Christopher Leary, T Leonard Hoover.

Administration of:

Thomas Donahue.

Accounting of:

George C M Brander, Adam Liebel, John B Mello, Morits Paul, Patrick Breslin, Frederick Tieleke, Selina Cocks, Frederick Nast, Elisabeth Boyce, Charles Jenkins, Elizabeth Wetterer, Johanna Messenger, Florence Bynner, Augustus Elsis, Louis Strossel, Charles E West, Ernst Nathan, Joseph Statler, Elisabeth Edwards.

Estates of:

Shiels infants, William Maass, Caspar Stapf, Mary B Martin, Elizabeth Edwards, Henry Thompson, Mary E Clausen, Jacob Kotz.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.

Titall Co‹Brick Church Corp. | Post‹Cassidy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Decker‹Lindner. | Hurdman‹Gedney Farm Co.
Lafayette Holding Co ‹Irving Nat Bank. | Polk‹Lancaster Rlty.
Goerck‹Goerck. | Donahue‹Donahue.
Lynch‹Gallagher. | Smith‹O'Bierne.
Stumbone‹Vil of Port Chester. | Soetemon‹McDonald.
Griffiths‹Crary.
Von Beetson‹Mortimer. | Miller‹Russe.
Cohen‹Rolfsen Rlty. | Hepburn‹Long.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:

West Co Brewing Co‹Carlough. | Morris‹Rosenstein.
Gallon‹Hussar. | Mayer‹Wilson.
Ehler‹Ehler. | Erlanger‹Erlanger.
Raynes‹Raynes. | Holmes‹Chevalico.
Anderson‹Dieterich. | People ex rel N Y N H & H R R Co‹Gedney.
Yonkers Nat Bank‹J. P. Gilbert Co. | Seagle‹Barreto.
Neville‹McGuire. | Lyon‹Lyon.
Morroney‹Mahnken Estates.

Highest number reached on call, 218.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Keogh, J. Case on.
Elliott‹Miller Tire Sales Co.

PART III.—Recess.

The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Broderick‹Holbrook, C & R Corp. | Carlomagno‹Chernes.
O'Neill‹Colonial Mantel & Cg, | Keith‹Snare & Triest.
McGinnis, as admx‹Wilson & E Const | Leighley‹Graham.
Sullivan‹Belt Line Ry and Meader Atlas. | Smith‹B, Q Co & S RR et al.
Furst‹B H RR. | Lind, an infant‹Buchman.
Welck‹same. | Piechocinski, an infant‹Mathews.
Beatty‹Hicks. | Cassarino‹Hanley.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Hagarty‹Moyka et al. | Weiss, an infant‹Troxell et al.
Leininger‹Moreton. | Kaiser, an infant‹Ford Motor Co.
Fallon‹Englander. | Hulst‹Gimbel Bros.
Englebirt‹Merrill Bros | Hanson‹same.
Schick et al‹same. | Kreuse‹Barge.
Rossano, as admx‹U S Title Guar & Indem. | Jacobson‹Man & Q T Corp.
Silverstein‹Lemberger | Bryson, as admx‹Shear.
Chevre Anahel Aahknas. | Broderick‹Holbrook, Cabot & R Corp.
Canter‹Buckman et al | Foster‹Lindstrom.
White‹T Roulston, Inc | McAuley et al‹Murphy et al.
Tortora, as admr‹Geniti et al. | Fick‹NY & L I Trac.
Marks, an infant‹Riegelman et al. | Bisangiano‹NY & Q Co Ry.
Erdmann‹Winter. | Thomas‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Loetscher, an infant‹Klein. | Burke, an infant‹Schultz Br'd Co, Inc.
Franzen‹B, Q Co & S RR. | Lamb‹S & L Construc
Dinkel‹Angermann et al.
Beatty‹Hicks.
Kane, as admx‹Manheimer.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1132; this includes all cases noticed for the May (1916) term.

TO REDUCE SILK FREIGHTS.

Hearing on Association's Appeal Against the Railroads.

Henry Thurtell, Examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, yesterday continued the hearing on the application of the Silk Association of America for a reduction of railroad freight charges on raw and finished silk. The hearing took place in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, with many factors in the trade attending. The day was devoted to the reading into the record of a great mass of statistics bearing on the Silk Association's contention, and expert witnesses told of the burdens imposed on merchants and manufacturers by the new actual valuation method resulting from the so-called Cummins amendment of June 1, 1915.

Testimony showed that the value of silk transported in the four years between 1910 and 1914 was $544,081,842. The charges paid on this 142,000,000 pounds of raw silk was $839,043, or an average of 59 cents a hundred. The amount of loss incurred was something like $12,190, while for this loss shippers were reimbursed $8,740 by the carriers. One of the facts brought out yesterday was that the valuation of manufactured goods from artificially made silk, which is an industry new to America in the last few years, was $5,778,103. The hearing will be continued this morning.

George R. Buckman Left $141,143.

George Rex Buckman, banker and author of several works on natural history, who died on May 9, 1915, left an estate of $141,143, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the State Controller's office. Harry B. Buckman, a brother, received $5,000. The residuary estate was given to the widow. Mr. Buckman owned stocks and bonds worth $101,177, among which were 330 shares of preferred stock in William P. Bonbright & Co., of which he was a member, appraised at $29,700.

Retire $2,000,000 Distillers' Bonds.

The Distillers' Securities Corporation has delivered to the Bankers Trust Company, as trustee under its mortgage, $2,000,000 par value of its issued bonds for cancellation. This reduction of the bonded debt leaves outstanding $12,350,000 of the issue. A subsidiary company, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, recently canceled $200,000 of its 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, making a total of $2,200,000 retired in the current fiscal year.

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COURT CALENDARS

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 537, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Dermer Bros Co* / Shoninger Bros, Inc. — Sullivan* The Ansonia. / Wagner* Pullman Co.
Salvato* B & O RR. / Lamb* Lailey. — Gray* Mayer. / Erskine* L I RR (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McCollum* SS California. / Ivandish* SS Colon. — Atlantic Fruit Co* Cargo of sugar. / Luckenback* Sch M D Cressey.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.

U S* Manning. Same* Huntley. Same* Fackner.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Sterling Waist & D Co* Ettenson. — Weeden* Weeden, Connolly* Conroy.
Stevenson* Stevenson. Re Whirtley, (Parcel 256.) — Chapman* Chapman, Graham* Peter-Doelger Brew Co, Inc.
Hayden* Donovan. Re McGowan* Williams. — Leane* Kahlen, Re Greenough, (Wheatley.)
Guid Service Co, Inc* Clarke. — Post* Thomas, Fischer* Hazelrigg.
Mack* E M P Producing Co. — Emerson Co* Int Reg. Kusmics* Richards.
Aikoff* Schacht, (2.) — Re Berlin Mach Wks.
Brown* Brown. — Lingham* S S Kresge.
Hoorn* Oppenheimer. — Nahoum* Geoghegan.
Quinn* CNY. (2.) — Re 533 W 150 St Co.
Herman* Herman. Re Samuel. — Willick* CNY. Garland* Emmet.
Diesplo* Savignane. — Barclay* Barclay.
Lucio* Degnon Con. — Williams* Stamford Rolling Mills Co.
Cardilina* Neurad. — Jones* NY Times Co.
Goodman* Gottlieb. — Sabatini* O S of Italy in America.
Ofstrofsky* Liebowitz. — Rosenberg* Rosenberg.
Re Frank & Co, Inc. — Benjamin* Shongood.
Altier* CNY. — Re Frank & James Co.
Golden* Lose. — Oppel* Oppel.
De Cordova* Sanville. — Handel* Brimberg, Ytsengsville* NY Cent RR.
Vitale* Vitale. — Elec Launch Co* Bidwell.
Ringelheim* Ringelheim. — Re Waiters.
Pelletein* Columbia Ice Box Co, Inc. — Baggs* Smith.
Williams* Oliver Marosco Photo Play Co. — Connolly* Conroy.
Opel* CNY. — Armstrong* Carr.
Re Stein, (Schwartz.) — Arthurs* Sidney B Bowman Auto Co.
Duffy* Duffy.
Re Reichle, (Wefer.) — Re Bowle Dash Rty.
Berkowitz* Lisitzsky.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Green* Riebe. — General calendar:
Kuhl* Barrett. — Landes* Landes.
Ferrin* Cas Co of Am. — Ritnick* Ribnick.
Southern Rice Sales Co* Held. — Friedel* Levy, Equitable Trust Co* Reich.
Same* Bay City Milling Co. — Turner* Marshall, Bassman* Bassman.
Fields* Fields. — Becker* Clark.
Herrlich* Herrlich. — MacRae* Scott.
Mayhew Co* Meehan. — De Gonzales* Gonzales
De Dewalder* De Dewalder. — Bretey* Duquet, Schiess* Law.
Shainin* Shainin, Ryan. — Edwards & Davis* Broncho M P Co.
Postal Tel Cable Co* Assoc Press ,(4.) — Herald* Sackin.
M B W Realty Co* Berger. — Treitel* Bamberger.
Barton* Barton, German-Am Coffee Co* O'Neil. — A L Chatterton Co* Matthews Son, Parkhurst* Curtis, Rohrey* Rohrey, Golmann* Golmann, Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor* City Inv Co. | Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Neill* Strauss, Francis* CNY. | La Mana* McGuinness.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Case on—Johnson* Kahn. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mahern* Smith. Kaufman* Waterbury. Philip* Edelstein. — Straub* N Y Rys. Friedman* same. Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mullane* London. Bain* Anderson Elec Car Co. A Humphreys* Kraft. — T Humphreys* same. Baron* Beck, Morine* same. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
J Brothschneider* Rosenbaum. M Brothschneider* same. Murphy* McGrath. — Wohlgemuth* Ranekn. Kimble* Barrett. Monahan* CNY. Sommer* Rosenbaum. Clear.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dutenhofer* CNY. Lyons* Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart White* Mertens. — Carter* Ramsdell. Goldberg* C I & B RR. Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lehman* Block. No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, Jr.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Nat Nassau Bk* Earl. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brown* Stokes. — Clear.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Ulavov* Morris, Quincy* Emery. Connell* Bishop. Watson* Newgrass Co. — Dobbs* Goldenberg, Inc Sayre* Equip't Corp. Marcus* Rosenthal. Clear.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gross* Browning. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Robert Miller, Pasquale Crea, Annie L. Cary, Kane L. Maussier, Joseph Lewis, Josephine H. Coles, W. M. St. John, Caterina Szarlata, Joseph Lewis, Peter A. Elder, Henry Coolidge, Charles Bank, Julie Trost, Harry Goodman,

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will—Amos F. Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Charles H. Goldsmith. Estate of: Phebe Pearsall.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Ebbert* Beck. Gen Auto Supply Co* Miller. Roach* Brummell. Leiman* Allen. Wolford* Sloat. Man Com'l Co* Surdut. Hopf & Baxon* Campbell. Cory* Mitchell. Unter* Sartino. Berry* Eddinger. Kramer* Farrell. Roth* Miller. Nitchie* Canfield. Hudson W & L Co* Aldrich. Flattery* Lawrence. — Nicholson* Shults Bread Co. Cavanagh* Homer. Block* Kervan Co. Planzreich* Goldstein. Simonetti* Small. Finegold* Weintraub, (2.) Mangan* Horowitz. Messuri* Burroughs. Raul* Quiroli. Goldstein* N Y Rys. Shattuck* Buek. Meyers* Rothberg. Spiller* Prawler. P. Pastene & Co* Psaki & Co. Weiss* Gemminder, (2.)

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Strulowitz* Witty. Schwartz* Mann. Frobisher* Longuemare Carburetor Co, Inc. Ingersol* Ransi. Gaidit* Jordan's Cond Milk Co. Monahan* Int R T. Condomanolis* O'Hara. Hodkins* Bridge. Ring* US Rty, &c, Co. Giants* Stearns. Nathanson* Int R T. Silverberg* Lippok Rty Straus* Kier D G Co. Viktora* New Taxicab, &c, Co. Stolowitz* Franz. Weinfeld* Sovereign Camp, M W. Huntley* New Eng SS. Benbasset* Mandel. Bowersansky* Berman, (2.) Manozer* Antler Rty Co. Unity Textile Co* People's Nat F I Co. — Perlmuth* N Y Rys, (2.) Berger* Concert Direction, &c. Truehart* N Y Rys. Joseph* Furman. Mulberg* Dick. Owens* Newmark & Davis. Lage* same. Safir* No Brit, &c, Ins Co. Landau* Barrett Mfg Co. Wolf* Linch. Anderson* Norton. Century Garage Corp* Madine. Charter Const Co* Edwards. Man Fire Alarm Co* Hurtig & Seaman Corp. Same* O'Hare. Winhold* Dayton Rty Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Knickerbocker Ind & Ed Film Co* Cushing Perine Co. Rosenthal* No 1,450 Broadway Corp. — Part II., for trial. Atlas Press* R Findlay Mfg Co. Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Plummer* Lowenthal. Goldberg* Spatz. Monroe* Tanker. Halstead Rty Co. Oertel* Josephson. Holmes* Bergel Co. — Hunter* Kleine. Crausman* Graham Con Co. Cypress* Edson. Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav Bank* Scott—Schuyler E. Day. Jefferson Co. Sav Bk* Frankel—Solomon Hanford, Schmohl* Weintraub—Sami. Wagstaff, Re King—Hon. James A. Blanchard.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sheldon* Smith—Algernon S. Norton. Lauch* Briggs—Joseph R. Truesdale.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Seamen's Bank for Saving* Bernard Brindge—Percival H. Gregory, Fanny O. Lutz* Charles J. O'Neil—Cyril J. Brown, James Devlin* Edith S. McVickar (2)—Morris H. Meusch, William E. Curtis* Leopold Lyons—Sol Elsler, Max Ottinger* Louis Horwits—Harry C. Jacker, Frances D. Tilton* John H. Tilton, Jr.—Ellsworth J. Healy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Knapp* Ronner. Friedman* Gibbons. Schenore* Schenore. — Fried* O'Brien. Burke* Burke. Frank* Frank.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Kaiser* Hennessy. Curzio* Curzio. Bronx Park Casino, Inc* Ivan Film Prod. — Globe Indemnity Co* Farrell. Martinson* Nathan. Fish* Flar Bldg Corp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Prentice* Meeks.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Goldstein* Smiley. Colina* Olmstead. Agostinnella* R Carvel. Geoghegan* Farago Const Co. Graidinger* Goodman. — Thorn* Lanigan Bros. McNeil* Union Ry. Weinberg* Dansey. Roth* Schaefer. Stringham* Union Ry.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1122; this includes all cases noticed for the May (1916) term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Phelan—Bernard S. Deutsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Crescent Field for Boys. Ryder* Du Flon. Levine* Pockruss. Re Saratoga Av, (J. H. Vanderver Co.) Brinley* Staten Island Midland R R Co. Lewis* Howell. McGarry* Sonnano. Lupo* Chapman. Huber* Lawless. Norton* Norton. Joseph Benzing Co* Hodgson. Wanger* Rodstein, (2.) Reimer* Reimer. Re 57th St, (Dredger.) Re N Y Av, (Shea.) Whitney* Whitney. Re Samuels. Re E. 94th St, (Farrell.) Re E. 95th St, (same) Fallon* Englander. Fitzgerald* Board of Education. Re 10th Av, (Hartman.) Emig Ind Sav Bank* Rourke, (2.) Mechanics' Bank* Rosenburg. Hayes* Hayes. — Monroe* Monroe. Barker* Barker. Realty Associates* City and Smith. Same* City and Bradley. Mechanics' Bank* same. Re N Y Mun Ry Co, (Somerville.) Kennedy* Kennedy. Hooper* City. Vogt* Vogt. Re Newport Av. Re Borough Bank, (Woodland Lumber Co.,) (hearing at 2 P. M.) Re Pincus, (Taylor,) (hearing at 2 P. M.) Re Debevoise Av, (Award,) (hearing at 2 P. M.) Re Fowler St, (Gallucci,) (hearing at 2 P. M.) Morgenstern* Lander, (hearing at 2 P. M.) Slackman* Slackman. Greenfield* Lynch. Maloney* Nilson. Copely Mfg Co* Lowenstein.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIAL. — TRIALS—No day calendar. TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

William A Marett, Paul Wodrich, Elizabeth Westerfield, Caspar Borngasser, Edward Hughes, Sarah Schachne, Sarah Dryden, William F Dutton, Pauline Dickson, John B Bradshaw, John A Goodwin, Elizabeth B Mahoney, John W Stellmann, Jacob Auterreith, Christopher Leary, T Leonard Hoover.

Administration of: Thomas Donahue.

Accounting of: George C M Brander. Adam Liebel. John B Mellio, Moritz Paul.

Patrick Breslin, Frederick Tieleke, Selina Cocks, Frederick Nast, Elizabeth Boyce, Charles Jenkins, Elizabeth Wetterer, Johanna Messenger, Florence Bynner, Augustus Elste, Louis Strossel, Charles E West, Ernst Nathan, Joseph Statler, Elizabeth Edwards.

Estates of: Shiels Infants, William Maass, Caspar Stapf, Mary S Martin, Elizabeth Edwards, Henry Thompson, Mary R Clausen, Jacob Kotz.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.

Titall Co* Brick Church Corp. — Post* Cassidy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Decker* Lindner. Lafayette Holding Co* Irving Nat Bank. Goerck* Goerck. Lynch* Gallagher. Stumbone* Vil of Port Chester. Von Beetson* Mortimer. Cohen* Rolfsen Rlty. — Hurdman* Gedney Farm Co. Polk* Lancaster Rlty. Donahue* Donahue. Smith* O'Bierne. Soetemon* McDonald. Griffiths* Crary. Miller* Russe. Hepburn* Long.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:

West Co Brewing Co* Carlough. Gallon* Hussar. Ehler* Ehler. Raynes* Raynes. Anderson* Dieterich. Yonkers Nat Bank* J. P. Gilbert Co. Neville* McGuire. Morroney* Mahnken Estates. — Morris* Rosenstein. Mayer* Wilson. Erlanger* Erlanger. Holmes* Chevalier. People ex rel N Y N H & H R R Co* Gedney. Seagle* Barrete. Lyon* Lyon.

Highest number reached on call, 218.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Keogh, J. Case on. Elliott* Miller Tire Sales Co.

PART III.—Recess.

The ramainder of the calendar goes over the term.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Broderick* Holbrook, C & R Corp. O'Neill* Colonial Mantel & Ref Co. McGinnis, as admx* Wilson & E Const Sullivan* Belt Line Ry and Meader Atlas. Furst* B H RR. Welck* same. Beatty* Hicks. — Carlomagno* Chernes. Keith* Snare & Triest. Leighley* Graham. Smith* B, Q Co & S RR et al. Lind, an infant* Buchman. Piechocinski, an infant* Mathews. Cassarino* Hanley.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Hagarty* Moyka et al. Leininger* Moreton. Fallon* Englander. Englebirt* Merrill Bros Schick et al* same. Rossano, as admx* US Title Guar & Indem. Silverstein* Lemberger Chevre Anahel Aahknas. Cantey* Buckman et al White* T Roulston, Inc Tortora, as admr* Genitti et al. Marks, an infant* Riegelman et al. Erdmann* Winter. Loetscher, an infant* Klein. Franzen* B, Q Co & S RR. Dinkel* Angermann et al. Beatty* Hicks. Kane, as admx* Manheimer. — Weiss, an infant* Troxell et al. Kaiser, an infant* Ford Motor Co. Hulst* Gimbel Bros. Hanson* same. Kreuse* Barge. Jacobson* Man & Q T Corp. Bryson, as admx* Shear. Broderick* Holbrook, Cabot & R Corp. Foster* Lindstrom. McAuley et al* Murphy et al. Fick* NY & L I Trac. Bisanglano* NY & Q Co Ry. Thomas* B, Q Co & S RR. Burke, an infant* Schultz Br'd Co, Inc. Lamb* S & L Construc

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1132; this includes all cases noticed for the May (1916) term.

TO REDUCE SILK FREIGHTS.

Hearing on Association's Appeal Against the Railroads.

Henry Thurtell, Examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, yesterday continued the hearing on the application of the Silk Association of America for a reduction of railroad freight charges on raw and finished silk. The hearing took place in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, with many factors in the trade attending. The day was devoted to the reading into the record of a great mass of statistics bearing on the Silk Association's contention, and expert witnesses told of the burdens imposed on merchants and manufacturers by the new actual valuation method resulting from the so-called Cummins amendment of June 1, 1915.

Testimony showed that the value of silk transported in the four years between 1910 and 1914 was $544,081,842. The charges paid on this 142,000,000 pounds of raw silk was $839,043, or an average of 59 cents a hundred. The amount of loss incurred was something like $12,190, while for this loss shippers were reimbursed $8,740 by the carriers. One of the facts brought out yesterday was that the valuation of manufactured goods from artificially made silk, which is an industry new to America in the last few years, was $5,778,103. The hearing will be continued this morning.

George R. Buckman Left $141,143.

George Rex Buckman, banker and author of several works on natural history, who died on May 9, 1915, left an estate of $141,143, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the State Controller's office. Harry B. Buckman, a brother, received $5,000. The residuary estate was given to the widow. Mr. Buckman owned stocks and bonds worth $101,177, among which were 330 shares of preferred stock in William P. Bonbright & Co., of which he was a member, appraised at $29,700.

Retire $2,000,000 Distillers' Bonds.

The Distillers' Securities Corporation has delivered to the Bankers Trust Company, as trustee under its mortgage, $2,000,000 par value of its issued bonds for cancellation. This reduction of the bonded debt leaves outstanding $12,350,000 of the issue. A subsidiary company, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, recently canceled $200,000 of its 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, making a total of $2,200,000 retired in the current fiscal year.

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THE TEACHING STAFF

Transfers, Appointments, and Promotions in the Public Schools.

The following transfers, appointments, and promotions of teachers were made yesterday:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

TRANSFERS—Assistant Teachers: Morris Barasch, mathematics, Manual Training to De Witt Clinton; Maria G. Hussey, physical training, Evander Childs to Julia Richman; Rachel S. Frankel, stenography and typewriting, Bryant to Julia Richman; Rose M. Starratt, English, Eastern District to Julia Richman; Eva E. Friable, music, Bay Ridge to Julia Richman; Lena M. Chapman, history, Washington Irving to Julia Richman; Mildred K. Bentley, commercial branches, Washington Irving to Julia Richman; Gamma Hall, history, Commerce to Stuyvesant; Mildred L. Sanborn, English, Bushwick to Wadleigh; William J. McGrath, English, Commerce to Evander Childs; Frederick C. Arnold, joinery, Bushwick to Evander Childs; Louise Bayliss, physical training, Erasmus Hall to Evander Childs; *M. Louise Glazier, Jamaica to Evander Childs; David Meyers, English, Stuyvesant to Morris; Roland Ketchum, English, Boys' to Morris; Nathan N. Dickler, mathematics, Manual Training to Boys'; Helen E. Schradieck, German, Manual Training to Bushwick; Morris G. Michaels, English, De Witt Clinton to Manual Training; Charles Tucker, physics, Curtis to Manual Training; William A. Jenner, Latin, Boys' to New Utrecht; Mabel B. Palmer, sewing, Julia Richman to Flushing; James A. Reynolds, Latin, Boys' to Jamaica; Raymond T. Bond, English, Boys' to Richmond Hill.

*Clerical assistant.

Appointments.

DE WITT CLINTON.

	Asst. Teacher of
Gustav G. Schoenchen	English
Helen S. Worstell	English
*Max M. Maindl	History
Richard S. Conway	Biology
George H. Beal	Latin
Joseph B. Orlansky	Latin
Harris F. MacNeish	Latin
Leonard L. Palmer	Mathematics
Leonard Covello	Physical Training
*Latin Assistant.	Spanish

COMMERCE.

Frank A. Smerling	English
Henry E. Grimshaw	History

JULIA RICHMAN.

Charlotte H. Benner	Commercial Branches
Addie O. Christianson	English
Harriet F. Hale	History

STUYVESANT.

John J. Donohue	English
James E. Crown	Foundry Work
Alfred L. Benshimol	French
Nathaniel H. Pepis	Mathematics

WADLEIGH.

*Anna Grabscheid

EVANDER CHILDS.

Regina F. McQuade	Commercial Branches
Clare H. Reese	History
Solomon Bluhm	Latin
Ethel A. Marks	Mathematics

MORRIS.

Sophie M. Stetson	Commercial Branches
Edward Bunning	Stenog. and Typewriting
Lena J. Fine	Stenog. and Typewriting

BAY RIDGE.

J. C. Groome	Physics
Ida M. Stahl	Commercial Branches

BOYS.

*Benjamin Frumberg	English
*Richard Harnett	English
Hardin Lucas	English
George J. Crane	English
Isaac Nankin	English
Joseph Levy	Latin

COMMERCIAL.

*Solomon Grossman	English
Thomas F. Lynch	English
Robert J. Hammond	English

GIRLS'.

Louis Tans	Commercial Branches

MANUAL TRAINING.

Joshua H. Neumann	English
Helene M. Reimers	German
Harry Bisner	Mathematics
Albert Laskowitz	Mathematics

NEW UTRECHT.

Abraham Radglik	Commercial Branches
Isadore Amster	Commercial Branches
Joseph Baron	English
Minerva B. Shirley	English

FAR ROCKAWAY.

Katharine S. Merrell	English
William A. Hamm	History

FLUSHING.

Chester J. Terrill	Commercial Branches

JAMAICA.

William J. Bagnell	Commercial branches
Alberti R. Crespi	Mathematics

NEWTOWN.

Jane W. Hough	German
Alice G. Jaggard	Latin

RICHMOND HILL.

David M. Talley	Commercial branches
*Clerical assistant.	

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Appointments.

BOYS. (MANHATTAN.)

Clifford Gray	Trade mathematics
Thomas G. Beaumont	Pattern making

BOYS. (BROOKLYN.)

Louis Margolies	Trade mathematics

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Transfers of Principals.

SCHEDULE A

	From School.	To School.
Mary E. McQuirk	35	59

SCHEDULE 1B.

Martin Joyce	59	97

APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPALS.

SCHEDULE A.

Mary A. Carr	
Mary A. Conley	1

TRANSFERS—MANHATTAN.

SCHEDULE B3.

	From School.	To School.
Sarah J. Wilson	170	1
Anna L. Johnson	97	31
Frances C. Maloney	78	84
Frances E. Martin	33	78
Caroline Mayhew	86	91
Amelia F. Patterson	92	91
Emma Herdling	74	92
Marie E. Donovan	179	171
Bernard Colten		

SCHEDULE VII.

Samuel J. Rossen	186
Edward D. Stryker	24
James F. O'Reilly	20
William L. McDonald	43
Gustav Blum	70
Louis J. Klein	70
Benjamin Lichtblau	70
Sidney Lake	45
*Murray Hill Vocational School.	

SCHEDULE B2.

Elsie Erdwurm	177
Julia Adler	1
Grace H. Bliss	84
Hannah V. Collins	84
Jennie Montgomery	40
Elizabeth P. McCauley	85
Margaretta Greene	40
Ida B. M. Ludwig	61
Lilly E. Callon	48
Grace L. C. Goodrich	62
Clara Brandeis	51
Emma Inglee	24
	106

SCHEDULE VI.

Meyer Coginsky		Trade
Michael Arond	62	
Lee Reich	75	97
	16	132

SCHEDULE B1.

Edith A. Basch	8
Josephine C. Winterich	
Florence M. McDonough	124
Elisabeth H. Haas	80
Mary L. Caffry	43
Mary M. Baldwin	6
Elsie Steckler	18
Evelyn G. Malone	G188
Marie L. Keegan	91
Mary A. Molloy	P168
Carolyn Altheimer	91
Lillie A. Murray	23
Maude R. Scharf	84
Gertrude Kiefer	84
Anna T. Waring	71
Martha L. Jacobs	172
Mary C. McGovern	86
Harriet E. Porrit	B89
Kathryn E. Richardson	G168
Flora A. Bedford	130
Grace D. Mosher	45
Helen M. Bergren	154
Helen T. Martin	64
Margaret E. Burke	G156
Marie A. Barnewall	62
Eugenie C. I. Hadd	85
Edna M. Kennady	106
Emma J. Krennrich	107
Mary A. O'Connor	5
Rose I. Meeks	151
Clara E. Koechling	P168
Mabel Patterson	P168
Violet L. Hughes	114
Louise A. Pflueger	G177
Edith Amerman	87
Janet Miller	172
Frances M. Swalm	89
Sadie S. Butler	10
Helen A. F. Whitney	48
Nettie K. Whyte	106
Hattie Davison	119
Grace E. Abbott	G168
Estelle Neuhof	P93
Frances A. Grant	81
Lee Conway	20
Margaret G. Dugan	74
Elisabeth A. Jacobs	G168
Elisabeth Wallace	6
Margaret V. Coffey	106
Grace E. Malone	15
Zeta M. Kantro	66
Pacific Sprenger	44
May C. Holahan	159
Beatrice Hackett	23
Jane Williams	130
Sarah F. Knight	4
Margaret A. Moss	39
Anna E. Keegan	27
Ella C. Plummer	165
Leah M. Josephs	166
Margaretta Gilmartin	P168
Rose Alexander	20
Mary L. Walsh	15
Anna Williams	109
Anna Smith	81
	G170
	G170

Marguerite Fromkes	85
Louise A. Wohlstetter	P163
Deborah J. Cohen	P168
Anna A. Blair	P168
Lulu R. Wohlauer	93
Clara E. Pollock, as teacher of a tubercular class	43
	25

KINDERGARTEN.

Ellen B. Cornell	7
Laura P. Wilcox	40
Mary L. Selleck	107
Louise Lyons	95
Elizabeth H. Teale	95
Ethel C. Phillips	106
Agnes I. Franklin	8
Frances E. Foley	87
Anna Shapiro	87

THE BRONX—SCHEDULE B8.

Martha V. Quinn	16
Edna M. Merrill	39
Hermie F. Kinkeldey	12
Rose M. Bohan	78
Annie Spence	66
Shirley Friedman	84
Adolphine T. Hoffman	58
Belle M. Carpendale	23
Frances M. Conboy	40
Jane E. Monahan	42
Rose Murray	

SCHEDULE VII.

John H. A. Burkhardt	132
Louis Goldberger	B84
Robert E. Braday	52
Abraham K. Goldberg	23
James F. Marshall	23
Robert B. Gerstenzang	23
Arthur J. Marr	40
Hilton H. Hawkins	40
Jacob H. Greenbaum	40
Mashen Gorden	40
Gilbert Brinckerhoff	40
Morris Weissman	40
Alexander J. Browne	42
Michael R. Hennessey	42
Jeremiah C. Lucey	42
Morris A. Raben	42
Joachin R. Scoppa	42
Morris Scherer	26

SCHEDULE B2.

Laura C. Julland	53
Mary A. Hinchey	23
Gunda A. Quamme	83
Helen L. Bates	6
Agnes G. Regan	27
Sarah J. Dickson	10
Avonia B. Tilford	20
Anna V. Conway	23
Edith J. Wright	16
Julia Shankland	69
Elizabeth Clarke	85
Cora E. Clemons	25
Louisa Hirsch	78
Margaret McGinn	40
Mary J. McCarthy	40
Grace M. Carroll	40
Marie A. Foghill	40
Mary E. Shea	40
Mabel V. Barry	42
Mattida Creusiger	42
Esther Lion	42
Josephine E. Ludewig	42
Emma L. Merz	42
Magdalen Stoecker	42
Orilla M. Tuthill	42
Gertrude Wynkoop	42

SCHEDULE B2, WITH BONUS, UNGRADED.

Loretto Tully, teacher of an ungraded class	4

SCHEDULE VI.

C. Hubert Jones	44
E. Chaffee Saunders	28
George Goldberg	4
Louis M. Paley	103
Emanuel M. Weihrauch	4
Manuel Margolin	40

SCHEDULE B1.

Cecilia O'Keefe	43
M. Agnes Kelly	43
Anna M. Goebel	43
Edna Goldwater	4
Ganny Messing	192
Anna G. Siegel	23
Clara Holde	4
Estelle H. V. Zuckert	P168
Helen F. Rowe	G23
Anna M. Kitchel	79
Ethel L. Jordan	95
Marguerite Hamner	11
Selina M. Brennan	6
K. G. O'Connell	90
Dorothy Klein	109
Alice L. Edgerly	G23
Kathryn D. Mahony	10
Anna A. Walsh	42
Margaret Fitzgerald	42
Ada B. Winne	42
Augusta E. Lind	44
Sarah H. Bennett	42
Gladys M. McNeil	39
Marie A. Furey	B188
Marie E. A. Christiansen	80
Marie J. Jonas	39
Minnie Lipkin	85
Helen F. O'Callaghan	42
May T. O'Callaghan	78
Elizabeth D. Moran	78
Emily C. Lithgow	78
Frances E. Callahan	78
Josephine Bigelow	78
Martha E. Connelly	78
Daisy R. Appell	78
Lillian M. Waldman	121
Eunice Baker	4
Catherine V. O'Brien	40
Evelyn Singer	2
Eliza A. Taylor	2
Amelia V. A. Ments	G96
Sadie Brittman	B188
Rose A. Murphy	75
Bertha Fidler	28
Tessie M. Hyame	20
Irene Kiernan	20
Mhy A. Fullgraff	27
Bertha Mastin	P3
Helen M. Trueman	170
Una A. Lalor	1
Lillian Siegel	1
Regina L. Greenhaus	1
Helen Schreiber	14
Matilda C. Schreiber	20
Elsie L. Stueker	20
Adeline Van Buren	20
May Astman	20
Hannah Judelowitz	12
Sophia Flatow	50
Henrietta Krauss	G96
Carrie E. Whitely	39
Mabel Hyde	39
Sadie J. Kirby	28
Adeline C. Coersen	23
Katherine Constantine	39
Charlotte N. Blake	39
Lilia K. Colin	39
Josephine K. Dowdie	25
Amy Flasher	39
Katherine H. Hart	39
Henrietta M. Parchen	39
Frances Hamburger	39
Alice M. Killacky	20
Jeannette MacDonald	20
Riley Mintz	20
Nora O'Leary	20
Frances M. Robinson	20
Henrietta L. Speyer	44
Eleanor McLoughlin	6
Felicie F. Baar	15
Ethel Ginsberg	43
Josephine M. Anglin	40
Lucie A. Heister	40
Gertrude Baumann	40
Theresa O'Donnell	179
Elizabeth C. Williams	40
Dorothy Ginsberg	40
Elisette Rasenclever	40
Frances Bolinsky	10
Loretto C. Twining	87
Minnie F. Fried	4
Veronica A. Green	4
Cornelia A. Borst	50
Bertha Ottenberg	50
Bella Levinson	50
Rosalie Newman	109
Irene N. Kohn	50
Augusta B. Shapiro	40
Jennie Saal	40
Pauline Sonnenthal	40
Anna M. McCauley	40
Josephine Schoenewaldt	40
Ella M. Schoenchen	40
Phoebe M. Smith	40
Phoebe A. McGowan	40
Mary M. A. McClernan	40
Marguerite A. Maloney	40
Katherine A. Henninger	40
May E. Kelly	40
Helen F. McGill	40
Ethel A. Goodwin	40
Helen M. Butler	40
Loretta B. Byrne	40
Eleanor C. Douglas	40
Ellen Fitzpatrick	40
Julia Holste	40
Elsie Christopher	40
Irene E. Keane	40
Minnie Minkoff	40
Edith Ludewig	47
Margaret M. Stewart	42
Jessie Goldstein	42
Madeline Hacker	42
Grace A. Roach	42
Margaret E. Ludewig	42
Sarah Joseph	42
Anna F. Rosenheim	42
Helen A. Stewart	42
Renee Cohen	42
Clara L. Fisher	42
Adelaide F. Keane	20
Adlight Gold	42
Caroline Klein	42
Sarah A. Godsell	42
Helen M. Kroeger	42
Mary D. Mahony	11

KINDERGARTEN.

Ottilie S. Migliaccio	84
Marie G. Flinnin	26
Elizabeth E. Morse	142
Marie B. Scully	141
Flora M. Colvin	40
Elvira C. Durell	42

BROOKLYN.

SCHEDULE B8.

Margaret E. Lacey	95	19
May O'Connor	83	83
Quina H. Ash	70	19
Mary F. Boner	22	129
	58	178

SCHEDULE VII.

George A. Goldstone	149
Maurice L. Fischgrund	109
Simon S. Lowenstein	109
Edward A. Sweeney	180
Julius Weil	74
Bernard Shookoff	84
	146

SCHEDULE B2.

Una V. Freeman	19
Emma M. Quick	109
Agnes Burns	122
Grace M. Reilly	15
Gertrude A. Cleary	97
Grace F. Timroth	154
May S. Sims	93
Irma L. Moore	G109
Jane S. Salkirk	109
Beulah P. Jones	178

SCHEDULE VI.

Michael J. McCaffrey	1
Irving Ritter	31
Benjamin Salmanowitz	45
Charles L. Duffy	93

SCHEDULE B1.

Agatha F. Austin	182
Lucy A. McCabe	2

Gladys Busto	G109
Agnes P. Dorney	13
Anna Halperin	58
Gertrude F. Purcell	14
Loretta C. Doran	158
Rose B. Cohen	8
Jennie Friedman	174
Alice Benedict	150
Catherine Strembel	132
Mabel Harris	155
Loretta K. Shea	80
Margaret A. Smith	87
Eleanor A. Lovingham	91
Angela Stapleton	158
Henrietta R. Kellett	158
Helen I. Concannon	33
Julia R. Stahl	4
Elizabeth Karp	43
Wilhelmina H. Litschke	162
Rose Katalanote	106
Florence A. Crowell	46
Tillie Slutske	53
Marguerite Kennedy	153
Augusta G. Goode	173
Mildred V. Van Santen	111
Lillian Anderson	171
Genevieve I. Cooney	13
Clara B. Long	12
Fanny G. Felgenbaum	161
Mary K. Murphy	125
Edith E. Orchard	175
Mary K. Meehan	68
Elsie P. Beck	39
Catherine F. Murphy	170
Emily D. Timpany	48
Grace V. Trudden	48
Margaretha A. Vogt	B156
Olga H. Jordan	178
Martha A. M. Meyer	33
Ellen P. Johnson	104
Marie I. Long	29
Margaret Gray	7
Julia C. O'Connor	27
Catherine A. Gillespie	175
Blythe C. Morgan	79
Edith A. Blume	139
Florence C. Main	G84
Robina Murray	119
Agnes Fennelly	43
Gladys J. Carland	88
Miriam Gorman	114
Wilhelmina E. Lang	110
Mae E. Keegan	96
Anna McHenry	86
Anna P. Joost	68
Helen A. Gately	50
Ruth M. Salathe	104
Evelyn McElroy	7
Arline Rouget	149
Beatrice Leimbach	76
Elizabeth A. Adams	40
Maybelle R. Arnold	50
Mary A. Byrne	59
E. Mae Cavert	59
Lillian S. Conlin	59
Margaret M. Connor	59
Emma T. Kielley	59
Catherine M. MacLean	59
Gertrude E. Mark	59
Ada J. A. Newburg	59
Sarah M. Rose	59
Mabel E. Shire	59
Cora A. Stewart	59
Emma H. Ward	59
Gertrude M. Stels	59
Lulu M. Corwin	59
Mabel R. Powell	59
Anna E. Smith	59
May Francis	59
Jane R. Kay	59
Cecilia Hepner	59
Mary A. Phelan	59
Grace J. Hartung	49
Ida L. Haviland	66
Mary E. McKnight	64
Jennie N. Baker	40
Bertha Bode	78
Paula F. Mager	97
Florence Wiegert	159
Belle W. Hanson	66
	40

KINDERGARTEN.

Sara C. Edwards	65
Amy S. Barber	62
Mary B. Clute	81

Richmond.

SCHEDULE VII.

Moses P. Wallace	6
Benjamin B. Chappell	15

SCHEDULE B2.

Nellie E. Smith	30
Marion L. Keator	28
Gunda A. Quamme	83

SCHEDULE VI.

Patrick F. King	8

SCHEDULE B1.

*Mary P. Beyer	30
Anna E. Crowley	84
Olga L. Aberil	84
Agnes G. Lambert	37
Mary E. Seton	33
Olive F. Doll	28
Lida M. Thompson	14
Grace M. Gunther	13
Frances M. Tollett	30
*As teacher of the regular grades.	8

Appointments.

MANHATTAN—SCHEDULE B1 MEN.

	School.
Gilbert L. Meason	9
Joseph Rosenblum	7
Jacob Lieberman	6
Joseph Tuchpehits	8
Frank A. Mullen	16
Sidney H. Stein	20
Joseph Weiss	21
Charles E. Amend	55
Louis Kurtz	55
Reuben L. Broadwin	23
Charles Planick	B39
Bernard King	43
Hyman Feldman	43
William H. Borden	43
E. E. Meyer	43
Harry Eisner	52
Max Kohn	64
George Paucek	64
Max Schwarzbarth	64
Benjamin Strumpf	70
William Umans	70
Louis Bernstein	74
Harry Schleifer	74
Henry Selmanowitz	75
Henry Feldman	79
Martin A. Furman	79
Maitland Harvey	83
Louis Frankenstein	83
Joseph Schapiro	88
Charles A. Cawley	85
Howard Day	87
Israel L. Kramer	101
Leon Mones	80
David Shappiro	95
Max Rosenkranz, Jr.	95
Karl Smith	97
Albert G. Goldenes	106
Frank Klein	106
Julius Feyser	106
David Karowsky	118
Emanuel Hayman	122
Jacob Bankoff	147
Leon J. Regard	147
Louis S. Frankel	171
Solomon Jaffe	171
Morris Laufer	184
Sol Abrams	184
Abraham Wiener	184
Herman Goodman	B188

WOMEN.

Mathilde Weill	1
Jennie L. Van Wyck	1
Veronica E. Burns	1
Elizabeth Northrup	1
Sadie Boehm	1
Anna Le Bus Cone	8

May Rosenbluth	7
Laura J. Moore	9
Carolyn H. Crocker	P10
R. Barbara Reynolds	B10
Magdalen Pasahos	14
Martina M. Feuerstack	15
Rose M. Nouel	15
Hetty Weinberger	15
Mary Ingwer	15
Madalyn E. Bethel	15
Katherine Kleran	15
Anna M. Klein	21
Olga Gelbin	22
Tony Harmelin	22
Florence Levin	22
Beatrice G. Wolfe	22
Grace Lefkowitz	22
Ida Grosaman	22
Augusta Goldberg	22
Alice C. Tinsley	22
Virginia Gaw	26
Agnes C. Mahony	26
Lillian M. Morse	36
Helen E. Ellard	38
Agnes B. Campbell	B89
Mary R. Higgins	40
Sarah C. Donegan	B84
Lynette Goldberg	G84
Mary A. Keeling	87
Pearl V. Tisdall	87
Frieda Levy	88
Frieda Wang	102
Angela M. Butler	103
Carrie D. Bunzl	108
Mildred Ziegler	108
Mildred A. Walsh	122
Margaret Lonergan	122
Rose Gilmore	186
Alice McHenry	139
Mary T. Ennis	142
Dorothy K. Handal	142
Frances M. Schreiber	142
Pauline Michel	148
Edna M. Engles	152
Zita H. Connolly	152
Eleanor T. McDonnell	152
Isabelle V. Fitzsimons	153
Bertha D. Goldflues	155
Helen J. Kelly	G156
Emily M. Waldeck	159
Alice Mayer	163
Helen B. O'Connor	165
Minnie Baum	167
Mary Broderick	169
Selma Blechman	169
Frances Yonger	170
Florence W. Mathews	172
Gertrude Grossman	173
Laura F. Shaw	173
Estelle Isaacs	173
Annie Levowitz	175
Therese Rethy	178
Clermine F. Robitschek	178
Jennie M. Watkins	178
Edna Bahr	179
Esther A. Johnson	179
Helen Wicks	179
Anna Beckenstein	179
Katherine McManus	179
Marjorie R. McGinnis	179
Anna C. Wray	179
Sophie A. Talstra	179
Carrie Rice	179
Alma E. Miller	93
Hattie S. Bowd	G96
Hattie Solomon	G96
Marguerite P. McIntosh	G96
Mary E. Connolly	102
Miriam Marcus	102
Mary E. Grace	102
Edith G. O'Brien	102
Emma M. Patterson	102
Ruth A. Osterberg	102
Angela B. Dreyer	104
Dorothea Trumpler	106
Isabel Meade	106
Lillie Corrigan	106
Mary V. Hanley	106
Caroline Cohn	106
Cecilia Gross	108
Helen M. Hamilton	110
Florence M. Kettle	110
Mildred Freund	110
Jeanette Lipka	110
Florence R. Holden	112
Rose M. Barley	114
Marguerite J. Murray	114
Elias A. Frey	114
Ethel M. Hall	119
Katharine Pangborne	119
Nina de S. Mendes	119
Mary E. Rhodes	121
Eva L. Dorman	121
Reba J. Collins	122
Leah Naguid	122
Frances A. Muller	122
Nellie C. Douglas	124
Katherine Willis	130
Ruth Enste	130
Emma G. McManus	130
Susan V. Strumpf	135
Marie Higbie	137
Fannie G. Horowich	140
Katharine A. Gensler	147
Millicent Batt	161
Dorothy Glaser	161
Katherine G. Kelleher	161
Mildred Jedel	165
Lena C. Herman	166
Sarah P. Curry	G168
Rita C. Brummer	G168
Florence M. Kleinman	P168
Frances Ulsamer	P168
Alice Rosenblatt	P170
Mary A. Macpeak	P170
Anna A. Harkins	P170
Estelle Pereira	171
Juliet W. A. Grant	171
Marie E. Damyn	172
Irene Frank	172
Amanda Stracker	172
Marie B. Marik	172
Mildred A. Richter	177
Bernadette D. Hory	184
Mary E. Mulvihill	184
Gisella Berger	192
UNGRADED — SCHEDULE B2, WITH BONUS.	192
Leo M. Hogan	19
Helen E. Gregg	63
Katherine F. Blackwell	63
Maud Hammond	104

THE BRONX.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Joseph Strauss	5
Samuel Finkelstein	5
J. Ferris Waring	8
Paul F. Stevenson	10
Theodore Goodman	10
Benjamin Horwitz	23
Samuel Hirschberg	23
Morris Pitler	23
Emanuel Gross	23
Isden P. Brenner	82
Ernest Knapp	82
Gabriel S. Youngwirtz	42
Fred Rescori	42
Julius Meyrowitz	43
Nils W. Olsson	48
William P. Sullivan	53
Joseph Slutzker	54
Louis Siegel	55
Israel Horwitz	55

WOMEN.

Olive D. Terrill	3P
Olive A. Morgan	5
Beatrice E. Cawein	10
Dorothea R. Wohnsiedler	10
Anna J. Brett	18
Esther H. Maloney	17
Clara Gannett	21
Jennie F. Birnbaum	23
Edna M. Foley	23
Marian K. Stryker	25
Gertrude M. Solomon	25
Bessie Schwartz	26
Isabel I. Peddie	26
Mabel A. Waugh	25
Leonora C. Wenigmann	26
Clara R. McGlade	26
Elsie Doyle	31
Elsa D. Kirms	32
Mary C. Maher	32
Frank I. Emes	32
Ara M. Goodwin	32
Hannah Haag	32
Amy Batt	39
Mabelle H. Liebman	39
Florence Fisher	39
Lavinia Morse	43
Florence M. Breidenbach	44
Edna K. Herbst	44
Edna F. Holding	45
Susan B. Hennessey	45
Anna E. Bannon	49
Eleanor T. Lyons	51
Harriet P. Braswell	52
Hazel I. Miller	54
Charlotte B. Buckley	54
Avis M. Doherty	54
UNGRADED—SCHEDULE B2 WITH BONUS.	
Lena I. Folts	4

BROOKLYN.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Paul Cohen	17
Robert H. Hill	20
Allan A. Loew	43
Albert L. Smallheiser	81
Emanuel Fleisher	43
Morris Horowitz	81
A. M. Sukoff	84
Alexander Borkowitz	B84
Isadore Bieber	108
Charles W. Buder	112
Charles Weiss	158
William Shapiro	158
Joseph Greenberg	158
Samuel Neuman	176

WOMEN.

Bertha S. Petersen	2
Shirley L. Martin	3
Anna McKay	6
Anna C. Olson	6
Ingeborg Blix	6
A. Dorothy Enggren	6
Lucy M. Fisher	9
Dorothy Kresger	8
Naomi E. Craig	8
Justine Deimel	8
Blanche V. Sullivan	13
Elisabeth M. Tobin	13
Ida C. Boland	13
Florence A. Black	13
Elizabeth M. Kemle	15
Anna Flamm	16
Idabelle I. Cohen	16
Cora M. Driscoll	16
Geraldine Cleary	16
Florence C. Fitzgerald	19
Lauretta Eagan	19
Elizabeth V. Quinn	19
Elizabeth M. Riordan	19
Jean G. Workman	19
Louise A. Gardner	19
Julia E. Hamilton	19
Anna Wallach	21
Lillian E. Starrett	21
Mary A. Ball	23
Clarese Nutrisio	23
Edna G. Nehrbas	24
Myra I. Hunter	24
Myrtle M. Thomas	23
Alicia G. Conlin	27
Anna C. Marcoux	27
Sadye Levine	29
Veronica C. McNeill	31
Sadie Schapiro	31
Kathleen H. O'Brien	31
Dorothy Goldman	32
Rose Greenberg	33
Ray Cohen	33
Rebecca Rosenblum	34
May L. Kuntz	34
Etta Maher	36
Florence Staples	42

Paula Holt	42
Margaret A. Smith	42
Genevieve E. Kinney	46
Angela J. Kenney	46
Catharine F. Lannon	46
Marie G. B. Belrne	46
Cora Hillyer	46
Lillian A. Day	46
Vernetta Lilly	46
Rebecca Fader	48
May R. Brennan	48
Helen A. Schmitz	50
Jennie Goldie	50
Ellen L. Bacon	50
Ida C. Dumville	54
Florene A. Sundstrom	54
Pauline Schacker	55
May E. Haviland	63
Madeline M. Kohlberger	64
Rosetta F. Keep	64
Mary M. Boyd	64
Gladys F. Ellis	64
Blanche M. Doyle	64
Catherine G. McGivney	65
Sophia Hermalin	66
Emilie E. Decher	66
Ellen K. Farshow	66
Edith A. Nussey	66
Agnes C. O'Reilly	66
Miriam Kornfeld	66
Leona L. Gin

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Optical Instruments Among Articles Classified for Duty.

R. V. Allien & Co. and Schoverling, Daly & Gales won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests as to imported policemen's whistles. The Collector held that, as they were of metal nickel-plated and valued above 20 cents per dozen, they were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as articles carried on or attached to the person. Judge Sullivan reversed that classification and gave entry at 20 per cent. under the general metal provision.

Hand magnifiers or reading glasses were held to be "microscopes" within the meaning of the tariff law yesterday. Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co. were the importers of these goods, along with pocket microscopes, linen provers, Coddington magnifiers, loupes, and similar articles. They were all returned for duty at 35 per cent. under the optical instrument provision. Entry was claimed at 25 per cent. under the paragraph for microscopes. The Collector was reversed.

The Taylor, Hobson Company imported merchandise described as square face prisms on which the Collector took duty at 35 per cent. under the optical instrument section. The issue was submitted to the board on a stipulation entered into by the attorneys for the Government and the importers. The board, sustaining the importers' contention, ordered entry at 15 per cent. as unenumerated manufactured articles.

Several firms were sustained in the claim that silk mourning crêpes were properly dutiable at 45 per cent. as woven silk fabrics in the piece. Judge Howell decided that the Collector erred in taking 80 per cent. duty as silk vellings or trimmings. The protestants, now in the way of getting refunds, included B. Altman & Co., Spielmann & Co., C. A. Auffmordt & Co., Barlow & Co., and Thomson & Gouze.

Additional protests sustained yesterday by the board relating to stemware made certain further distribution of refunds to importers. Claims sustained were filed by B. Gunthel, Butler Bros., Pondeville & Von Iderstine, Graham & Lenger, James M. Shaw & Co., Fenstarer & Ruhe, and Endemann & Churchill. The schedules attached to the decisions gave the impression that the importations represented large consignments.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official, approved heavy advances made by the local Custom House authorities on perfumery material shipped to this country by Roermond Chemical Works of Roermond. Methylathranibate was entered at 14 shillings, and advanced to 20 shillings per pound, while hyacinthine, entered at 7 shillings, on the advance to 50 shillings per pound. Market prices were shown to have gone up.

$15,000,000 IN PENSIONS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Pays Out $4,000 a Day to 4,606 Men.

In the first six months of 1916 the companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad system have retired 326 employes under the pension rules. This includes fifty-six men and women whose retirement, dating from June 1, received the approval of the Board of Directors yesterday. Of the entire number of employes placed on the "roll of honor" in the last six months, thirty-three, or more than 10 per cent., worked for the railroad fifty years or more, while 149, or nearly half, were in the active service more than forty years each.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system expended in pensions in the first half of 1916, in round figures, $750,000. Pensions are being paid at the present time at the rate of more than $4,000 per day. The pension system was established on Jan. 1, 1900, the total expenditure has been almost $15,000,000. A total of 9,464 employes have been retired under the pension rules since that time. Of this number 4,606 are at present living and receiving pensions.

MANY PAY INCOME TAX.

Collector for District Below 14th Street Expects $40,000,000.

With only today and tomorrow remaining for payment of income tax without penalty, receipts yesterday piled up in the three chief internal revenue offices in this city. All indications were, officials said, that this year's collections would far exceed those of 1915.

Collector John Z. Lowe, Jr., of the Second District, with offices in the Custom House, had a steady stream of callers all day yesterday, and more are expected today. This district, which takes in lower Manhattan, will make a big show this year. Already the collections amount to $31,000,000, and by tomorrow night may reach $40,000,000. In 1915 the receipts were $26,000,000.

Many large individual taxes were paid yesterday at the offices of the Third Collection District, covering the district above Fourteenth Street. Good collections were reported from the First District office in Brooklyn.

Foreign Mails.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Dante Alighieri..June 29

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II.....June 29

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....July 1

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....July 1

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago.....July 1

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.) —Andania.....July 1

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 30

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....June 30

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....June 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....July 2

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru..July 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia..July 7

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....July 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 1, SS Chicago.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 2; Yokohama, June 10, and Honolulu, June 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo, were dispatched east on June 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 2.

CLAFLIN TRUSTEES SUED.

U. S. Realty Co. Wants Assignment Agreement Set Aside.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company, as owners of the O'Neill-Adams Building, which was occupied by the dry goods store owned by the H. B. Claflin Company, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to set aside a trust agreement whereby John Claflin assigned his real and personal property for the benefit of the company's creditors. The defendants named in the suit are John Claflin, Frederic J. Middlebrook, The Mercantile Stores Corporation, and James S. Alexander, Seward Prosser, and Lewis L. Clark as trustees.

The complaint alleges that the properties assigned by Mr. Claflin included an Adirondack camp, a residence in Morristown, N. J., thirteen acres in the City of Plainfield, building lots in the Bronx and other parts of the city, and 3,400 acres of land in Texas. The plaintiffs assert that the assignment was meant to delay the collection of a judgment of $30,400 for rent in their favor.

A demand is made that the trust agreement be declared void and that the defendants be required to account for all receipts from real and personal property turned over to them.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

E. E. DEY & SONS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. E. Dey & Sons Company, Inc., wholesale dealer in lumber at 791 Eleventh Avenue, by the Trexler Lumber Company, a creditor for $1,153. Judge Mayer appointed Samuel Strasbourger receiver, under bond of $3,500. Liabilities are $30,000 and assets $15,000. The company has been making an effort toward a settlement or reorganization. It was incorporated on Sept. 10, 1908, with capital stock $15,000.

MARINE OIL ENGINE COMPANY.—Benjamin Swarts, receiver of the Marine Oil Engine Company of 30 Church Street, has been authorized by Judge Mayer to file an involuntary petition against William R. Haynie, President of the company, who disappeared two weeks ago. It was stated that the company had a contract with Hanson & Co. of San Francisco for marine oil engines on which $37,726 was paid to the company. Of this amount, it was alleged, only $1,762 was deposited in the company's bank account and the balance was deposited by Mr. Haynie in his private bank and used for other purposes. He has an interest in real estate on Long Island, $5,000 stock in a realty company, and an automobile which were alleged to have been purchased with this money.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer has granted discharges from bankruptcy to the following:

JOHN APPLEGATE, wholesale fish dealer in Fulton Market.

AARON FRIEDMAN of Daniel Friedman & Son, cloak manufacturers at 7 West Thirtieth Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. Weidenbusch & Co.—City of N. Y..$886.66
Weingast, William—Same.....603.83
A. W. Harris & Co., Inc.—W. Trimble et al.....287.04
Abrams, Cecelia—W. H. Atterbury..15,539.11
Apsel, Aaron—S. Engel et al.....149.00
Altman, Mary, and Philip—M. Jacobowitz.....104.49
Abip Realty Maintenance Co., Inc.—P. G. Kemp.....829.45
Burt, Maria A., ex'x—F. Mariner.....2,502.00
Beebe, Silas T.—G. H. Malcolm.....1,334.83
Blood, Hyman H.—Same.....169.58
Bolles, Samuel E.—E. W. S. Howard...102.96
Barnaby, Kenneth T.—T. Sanders, Jr...107.45
Bostwick, Elwood F.—J. G. Hahio.....248.71
Bruns, Edw. P.—A. R. Sahersmith...1,068.91
Bergin, Stevan—Fred Klumpp & Co.....101.95
Columbian Protective Assn.—G. Arrington.....147.91
Conte, Salvatore—N. Como.....234.51
Cook, Charles—Smith Singer Co.....113.11
Carpenter, Edwin E.—E. J. Conroy.....123.61
City of N. Y.—P. Tully.....1,337.27
Cline, Charles R.—Burton & Davis Co...147.14
Dunberg, David W.—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....111.41
Dye, Bessie H.—D. P. Dilworth et al...679.50
De Simone, Guiseppe—M. Como.....200.11
Dumas, Alexander, Jr.—D. Tuccillo.....919.91
Dual Wheel Co.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....110.38
Engelhardt, Bernhard—H. Korsefot.....106.41
Elwell, George E.—W. R. Johnston...2,757.75
Fielder, Sadie—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R., Co., costs.....120.58
Fink, Annie, by guardian—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....134.98
Flendreau, Walter—A. A. Butler.....131.29
Finkelstein, Max—H. Schulman.....150.66
Fishbein, Herman — Merchants' Metal Trimmings Co.....220.31
Guterin, Jennie—L. Redard.....111.41
Genoise, Frank, guardian—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....108.78
Genoise, Frank—Same, costs.....114.28
Goldberg, Abraham—Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs.....110.08
Gelman, Lillie—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs.....121.08
Greenberg, Benjamin, and Philip Katz—Grossman & Goldstein.....651.56
Griffigna, Silvio V. Emanual.....884.51
Guersi, Henry—L. Redard.....111.41
Gibson, Mary—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs.....382.30
Honig, Hyman—E. Locker.....165.48
Higgins, Willard T.—H. S. Holt et al.1,675.03
Halbe, William A.—S. Adams et al., costs.....117.19
Same—Same, costs.....111.85
Horn, Morris—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs.....127.53
Horstman, Fred and Charles—C. P. Leggett.....270.86
Hennessy Realty Co.—L. Purdy et al., costs.....115.35
Same—Same, costs.....115.35
Hendrickson, Edward A.—Empire Trust Co.....193.65
Halperin, Harry, by guardian—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs.....108.58
Irera, Paul—C. S. Coutts et al.....830.51
Italian Press Pub. Assn., Inc.—H. H. Van Aken.....227.82
Jones, High—Aeolian Co.....100.71
Jacobson, Louis—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....110.48
Koenigsberg, F. Louis—Durand & Co. Inc.....677.00
Kingsley, James J.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....109.98
Kehoe, Edward J.—Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs.....117.68
Livingston Albert A.—A. L. Livingston.120.41
Loeb, Aaron M.—Citizens Central National Bank of New York.....41,035.33
Little Citizens' Corporation—McConnell Printing Co.....600.04
Levy, Abraham A., and Harry Newman —D. Goldstein et al.....527.15
Little, Nellie—Gimbel Brothers, costs...121.78
Levine, Benjamin A.—L. E. Felix.....283.91
Levine, Morris N.—S. Frank.....107.02
McAtamney, Hugh — American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Inc.....182.57
Marcus, Samuel—Nassau Electric Railroad Co., costs.....110.98
Miller, Catherine — Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs...120.98
Moffett, Mary—Riverton Realty Co.....215.11
Mitchell, Garrett V.—Battery Park West National Bank of New York.....6,602.07
Same—Same.....3,653.83
Mendelowitz Louis — Nassau Electric Railroad Co. costs.....110.78
Mirsky, Abraham — Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., costs.....116.18
Minassian, Mary C., or Maya G. Kunoitz—A. B. Jemison.....459.09
Merrils Park Co.—Van Cortlandt Realty Co.....21,966.18
Manhattan Folding Box Co., Inc.—J. P. Carroll.....830.17
Marks, Louis—John H. Hanan Realty Co.....519.31
Nahoums, Dora—Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Co., costs.....164.16
Oppenheim, Benjamin—G. Root, costs...117.83
Powell, Remington T.—Smith-Singer Co.105.75
Pugh, Lucille—Alfred Nelson Co.....119.45
Percival, Walter—Richardson & Foos...285.93
Phillips, Williard M.—Peale, Peacock & Kerr of New York.....647.14
Pasqualone, Alessandro—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs...110.58
Purdy, Lawson; John J. Halloran, Charles T. White, Collins H. Woodward, Ardolph L. Kline, Frederick B. Shepley, and George V. Mullan, as Commissioners—Hennessy Realty Co.....169.42
Paul, Louis—L. Rosansky.....280.65
Quick Service Taxicab Co., Inc.—H. S. Overacre.....119.91
Ricauete, J. Ramirez; Arthur J. Clark, and Thomas A. Barton—N. Y. & Albany Lighterage Co.....108.21
Raith, Ignace W., and Frances—J. Skibinski.....2,346.82
Rottenberg, Abraham—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs.....124.98
Romaine, Abraham—I. Schulman.....614.07
Reinhol, David—Hill Pub. Co.....809.32
Steel Pneumatic Tube and Tire Co., Inc.—International Magazine Co.....149.50
Stoltz, Jacob P.—E. S. Coffin.....540.95
Stewart, Robert—R. Boyd.....338.90
Stromberg, Gustas, and Frederick G. Folsom—R. Batty.....688.41
Standard Leather Dressing Co.—National Reserve Bank of City of N. Y.6,208.43
Taylor, Thomas J.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....121.48
Thomas, David—Same.....147.85
Valley Stream House and Home Co.—J. Gannon.....1,224.74
Vlajakris, Peter—People, &c.....200.00
William A. Brady, Ltd.—H. Robert Law Scenic Studios.....844.91
Welt, Simon—Nassau Electric R. R. Co. costs.....114.58
Walter R. Siebrecht Co.—G. L. Williams.....706.74
Werthaiser, Paul—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....110.80
Washington Heights Hospital and Harry Livingston—G. Meyer.....219.10
Weintraub, Joseph — Dengon Contracting Co.....1,296.20
Willner, Bernard and Anna—Goldmontz Bros.....171.60
Wenck, Clara—People, &c.....200.00
Zelenetsky, Max—Meyer & Nelson.....233.46
Zuccarro, Marcherita, by guardian—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....109.48
Wagner, Joseph—C. H. Jaeger.....3,205.58

In Bronx County.

Berkowitts, Clara—J. Elsen.....$108.18
Biloon, Louis—A. Siegel.....590.31
Dresing, Herman H.—W. Baumstein...122.47
Drangle, Isidore, and Ida—J. J. Bach..280.88
Heller, Henry, and Michael Gleeson—C. H. Ramsdell, P. D. Dilworth et al...1,000.00
Henning, Mary M.—E. A. Acker.....271.22
Ludwig, Dorothy—H. H. Kabat.....57.72
Mendelson, Robert—Mott Av. Realty Co. 34.42
Ostro Const. Co.—J. K. Salop.....674.40
Robinson, Alfred J., and Emma L.—M. F. Hammond.....321.47
Steinman, Adolph B.—A. Simzek et al.. 64.06
Suburban Builders' Material and Supply Co.—J. P. Duffy Co.....100.94
Sidon, Bertha—A. Del Vecchio.....1,081.52
Vogel, Paul—S. A. Friedecchio.....80.72
Voigt, Herman—M. Hyams.....205.45
Winkelman, Otto—same.....243.08
Williams, Mary R., as adm'x — East River Mill and Lumber Co.....108.28
Wolland, Frank—D. Lassman.....70.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Tingley, Richard H. and Chas. E. Van Babber — European American Bank; Sept. 21, 1915.....$267.01
88 West 59th St. Co. and Albert I. Sire —Empire Brick & Supply Co.; Feb. 11, 1916.....540.46
Woolf, Rachel—E. D. Webb; Jan. 19, 1916.....452.58
Martin, Adelina and Samuel D. Wood—W. Schallock et al.; Dec. 20, 1910...519.72
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—J. F. Collins; May 17, 1916.....631.25
Rust, Martin and Meta E.—M. C. Buck; Sept. 16, 1903.....4,232.14
Same—same; Sept. 13, 1913.....7,370.99
Rudolf, Saengger Co.—I. Breidbart et al.; June 24, 1916.....200.00
Rogers, Frank J.—National Fertilizer Co.; Feb. 10, 1915.....2,256.41
Douglas, Curtis N.—A. Loscalzo Inc.; June 9, 1916.....508.75
Goldman, Harry S., and Merris M. Fichter—Newman Kleinberg Co.; April 12, 1910.....217.46
Heifer, Lucy—Gorham Co.; Jan. 14, 1914.....105.28
Helden, Fanny O.—City of N. Y.; May 1, 1916.....170.27
Helden, Jacob L.—City of N. Y.; May 1, 1916.....176.23
Sadowsky, Reuben—James McCreery Realty Co; June 24, 1916 (vacated)..3,782.97
Empire Trust Co.—E. A. Hendrickson; Feb. 7, 1916 (reversed).....2,059.75
Cowdin, Elliot—Continental Knickerbocker Trust Co.; Oct. 7, 1913.....4,064.54
Child, Frank W.—Miss Beards Day & Boarding School; Feb. 8, 1916.....145.93
Smith, Higbie—S. C. Canet; July 22, 1915, (reversed).....8,252.21
Johnson, Chas. F. H.—A Frank; April 2, 1915, (vacated).....506.88
Johnson, Chas. F. H. and Rowland and and Shafto, Inc.—same; April 2, 1915, (vacated).....116,195.17

In Bronx County.

Grossman, Newman and Hyman—Empire City Subway Co.; Feb. 2, 1916..$87.72
Pignatelo, Vincenzo—G. Langulti; July 29, 1914.....114.00

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Forty-five corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capitalization of $1,010,150 and included:

Estate of James Rozell, Inc., realty, construction, $250,000; G. F. and C. Rozell, 207 West 75th St.

Arthur Siegman, Inc., neckwear, $125,000; W. M., S. B., and E. Siegman, 495 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Thorpe's Garage, Inc., Syracuse, $100,000; W. M. McCormick, J. A. Christie, W. F. Thorpe, Syracuse.

The George Matthew Adams, Inc., printing, publishing, newspapers, feature service, $100,000; A. F. J. Altieri, A. Kaplan, G. M. Adams, Montclair, N. J.

The Ores and Metals Company, Inc., mining, $50,000; P. F. Cowing, T. P. Burnet, H. T. Corlo, 42 Logan Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Organic Products Corp., Schenectady, mining, chemical substances, $40,000; A. J. Salathe, H. M. and W. C. Arsem, Schenectady.

Suedete Company, Inc., gloves, textile fabrics, $25,000; L. H. Gunther, H. O. Coughlan, S. A. Anderson, 28 Nassau St.

West India Management and Consultation Co., Inc., sugar distilleries, capital, no par value, carry on business with $20,000; L. N. Farnum, H. J. Pullman, H. Edson, 129 Front St.

Acme Development Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, $20,000; W. R. Daniels, R. S. Setter, D. H. Stoll, 31 Lansing St., Buffalo.

Ninth Assembly Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $15,000; P. J. Carley, T. F. Flanagan, B. S. Cronin, 573 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Park Hill Pharmacy, Inc., Yonkers, drugs, chemicals, $10,000; J. L. and M. Goldwater, J. Blockhaus, 396 College Av., Bronx.

The Freeport Casing Co., Inc., cafe, restaurant, hotel, $10,000; E. M. Mueller, M. A. Casey, A. L. Pratt, 88 Park Row.

Paul Welding and Machine Co., Inc., Syracuse, heavy hardware, $10,000; C. M. Blaich, W. F. Kratz, F. Beyreuther, 119 Heron St., Syracuse.

Albany Lumber and Planing Mill Co., Inc., Albany, lumber, pulp, bark, products, planing mills, $10,000; M. L. Raymond, W. H. Oliver, W. F. Fleet, 1,237 Fourth St., Rensselaer.

Mertz Milk Co., Inc., Rochester, dairy products, $10,000; B. O'Brien, J. A. Dawlew, A. S. Mertz, 419 Hawley St., Rochester.

Star Coat and Apron Supplies, Inc., laundry, $7,000; A. Toedter, E. Gold, C. G. McNeilly, 88 Coligni Av., New Rochelle.

George Hunt, Inc., New Castle, feed, hay, grain, $5,000; J. M. Hunt, S. E. Hull, C. H. Gaylord, 170 North Elmwood Av., Oak Park, Ill.

The Fezzan Tobacco Co., Inc., tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, $5,000; S. W. Gibson, A. J. Jones, A. M. Bruce, 48 East Ridgewood Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Triangle Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, hosiery, underwear, $5,000; J. W. Newman, R. L. Meruk, M. Leff, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Economical Corporations, lubricants, 1,500 shares of no par value, carry on business with $7,500; F. B. Olney, Jr., N. A. Smith, E. Madare, 115 Broadway.

Agra Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, toilet chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, $5,000; R. J. Olsen, A. F. Bergbom, S. A. Clark, 509 Second St., Brooklyn.

New York Staats-Zeitung Holding Corporation; capital no par value; begin business with $750; A. Pavenstedt, F. A. Achelis, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.

The Howard Vaughan Company, Inc., Niagara Falls, drugs, chemicals, $15,000; J. H. Estabrooke, F. A. Howard, M. M. Vaughan, 220 Fourth St., Niagara Falls.

Hilton Trading Company, Inc., chemicals, merchants, brokers, $5,000; S. O. Pollock, J. W. Ryder, L. I. Holdridge, 118 Washington Place.

E. L. Pierson & Co., jewelry, novelties, $5,000; P. H. Goldbaum, H. Epstein, N. Kramer, 52 East 14 St.

Camp D'Or, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, millinery, furs, $5,000; S. H. Lesser, J. Harris, H. Elfermann, 135 West 140 St.

Hirsch-Malgood Company, Inc., novelties in glass, $5,000; C. Hirsch, K. Malgood, J. Hirsch, 8,416 21 Av., Brooklyn.

Standard Phenol Company, Inc., Brooklyn, chemicals, $10,000; T. P. and C. M. Hall, W. F. Blasing, 707 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

75th Street Garage, Inc., $5,000; B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, F. Sheridan, 9 West 68 St.

Products Development Company, Inc., Buffalo, brokerage, commission, $10,000; G. O. and J. F. Linberg, C. H. Cotton, East Aurora.

Capital Increases—Import Sales Company, New York, $15,000 to $30,000; Doorty-Ellsworth Company, Inc., Buffalo, $10,000 to $25,000; Donovan & Hickock, Inc., Buffalo, $3,500 to $7,000; the National Reedware Company, Buffalo, $5,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Reliance Shirt Co., Inc., Manhattan; Harris & Selwyn, Inc., Manhattan; 1 East 44th Street, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Charters filed:

Civilization Film Corporation, Hoboken, conduct a moving picture exchange, $125,000; Frank G. Hall, George A. Enright, Harry T. Hall, Hoboken.

Cunningham Foundry Corporation, Boonton, conduct iron and brass foundry, $15,000; Samuel W. Round, George W. Redfern, Jersey City; James S. Cunningham, Boonton.

Woodquay Company, Newark, real estate and securities, $125,000; Margaret Cunningham, John Cunningham, Mary A. Armstrong, Bloomfield.

Builders Construction Company, Elizabeth, real estate and investments, $10,000; Harry Kolodin, Ida Kolodin, Samuel Schneider, and Jennie Schneider, Newark.

Ideal Realty Company, Perth Amboy, real estate and securities, $100,000; Jacob P. Goldsmith, Joseph Josselson, Peter Pavovsky, Max M. Rutchik.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 28.—Charters filed:

United States Potash Corporation, mine for gold, silver, and all other kinds of ores and metals, $10,000,000; P. D. Buck, George W. Dilman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

United States Circus Corporation, conduct circuses and places of amusement of all kinds, $1,000,000; H. A. Anderson, S. B. Heward, Frank P. Spellman, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall ladies' and misses' coats. Call between 9 and 12, eighth floor, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Western jobber open for jobs in infants' and misses' Winter coats; quantities; pay cash; give particulars. Room 587, Woodstock Hotel.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders all week on better grade Fall coats. Third floor, 22 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large jobber looking at samples, better grade, for Fall. 23 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber selecting sample line. See Mr. Massoff, top floor, 141 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at samples better grade. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders snappy models. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

CORDUROYS.—Quantity wanted, all colors; state numbers, colors, quantities, and lowest cash prices; out-of-town buyer in city; limited. M 132 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall sample silk afternoon and party dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk afternoon, party, and evening dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders serge and silk dresses; bring samples. 1st floor, 28 West 25th.

LAWNS.—We are open for any amount of white lawns and organdies for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4401.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for any poplin; also 9,000, 720, 7,000, 1,000; submit colors and price. M 145 Times.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors on silk waists, $22 per dozen up; bring own samples. Dorothy Waist Company, 31 West 26th St.

SILKS.—Jobber will pay cash for any quantity; seconds, remnants. L 131 Times.

SUITS.—Prominent house selecting complete sample line. Mr. Massoff, 12th floor, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS, ladies' and misses', for Fall will be looked at by jobbers, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at fall line coats and suits. 38 West 32d; Room 1507.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all week, 4th floor, 16 East 33d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, entrance on 36th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor. Entrance on 36th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at samples, misses' and ladies' better grade, all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLACK COTTON CLOTH for sale, lot No. 8,398, about 8,000 to 10,000 yards, 42 inches wide, consisting of about 140 rolls, measuring about 60 yards to a roll; perfect merchandise; bales containing 10 pieces each suitable for furniture upholstering, wearing apparel, linings, &c.; low price to close as lot. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 48 Leonard St., New York City, phone Franklin 135, also Amsterdam N. Y.

COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS.—Have silk jersey sport coats, suits, and novelty skirts, plain, striped, in stock. Daily Waist Company, 8 West 19th St.

CLOAKS, SUITS AND DRESSES, last season's, at a sacrifice. Back Number, Y 313 Times Annex.

COATS.—Sport coats of kaysers, jerseys, solid colors or stripes, marabou trimmed and tailormade effects; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 187 West 25th.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. 1, Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Misses', ladies' high-grade Fall line ready for inspection. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 38th St. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing suits; poplins, gabardines, navies, black colors. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, jerseys, Palm Beach, silverblooms. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES for ladies, children, and infants; also middies; men's tubular wash ties and sample lines to close for spot cash. Call Room 28, 1,181 Broadway.

DRESSES.—We have serge dresses in the latest styles for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses to close out at a price. Rosebud Manufacturing Company, 37 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Will close out 500 high-class cotton dresses at a price. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—White and colored; closing out. E. S., 43 West 24th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—300 Summer dresses to close out. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses. Bromner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

LINEN THREAD.—175 pounds drab color on skeins for button thread. International Thread Co., 21 West 19th St.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SERGES, 7614-708 Amoskeags; immediate delivery. Telephone Spring 6311.

SKIRTS.—7,000 wash skirts, awning stripe gaberdine; immediate delivery. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Dresses: Silk, jersey, cotton, and sport suits; several hundred for immediate delivery in large assortment. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Silverbloom and Palm Beach, to close out; also navy serge coats. Hirsch & Bro., 159 West 27th St.

SUITS, — Palm Beach and Silverbloom, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS to close out at sacrifice price. Greenberg, 141 West 26th St.

WASH DRESSES, 500, to close out. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

WASH DRESSES.—500 to close out very cheap. Graber & Wechsler, 164 West 25th.

WASH SKIRTS. — 5,000 gaberdine, awning stripes, linen, immediate delivery. Frank Fishman, 289 Bleecker St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESSES.—Dress manufacturer, catering to jobbing trade and to quantity users in general, and who is in a position to handle $150,000 additional sales to best accounts, can secure services of salesman after July 10; strictly on commission. Box Y 305 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3⅝@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3¾@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Women Getting Clothes Made.

There are very clear evidences of a growing tendency on the part of women to purchase material and have it made up into garments, rather than to buy ready-to-wear apparel. This, so fabric manufacturers say, is the result of the high prices which have to be asked for ready-to-wear garments. Another reason advanced is that the selection offered to women has been considerably restricted both in the style and the fabric end. In styles there has been little or no change for some time, and women, it is explained, are beginning to grow restive under the restrictions placed on their choice in the purchase of ready-made garments. In fabrics the garment manufacturers in many cases have been forced by high prices to put in many substitutes that do not show the values they have been accustomed to giving. Women, so it is pointed out, are going to try their hands at dressmaking to a much greater extent on account of the conditions described.

***

Belted Overcoats to be Popular.

The orders taken from the clothing retailers for the coming Fall season indicate that quite a vogue will be started for belted back overcoats. This is regarded as a natural step in the style tendency which has favored belted backs so extensively in the suit branch. The plain belt is used without buttons, and the material is caught in folds under it without pleating.

***

Men's Wear Serges for Women.

From the present outlook, a representative woolen jobber said yesterday, men's wear serges should be in big demand for Spring garment manufacturing in the women's wear line. Serges of all kinds, he said, should be required, and backing his idea of this development he has laid in large supplies. Poplins have grown a little quieter, and, after the long run they have had, it is quite possible that sales on them next season will be less than they have been. The most logical fabric to take their place, in his opinion, is serge. Gabardine might fill the requirement, but it is a cloth used as a rule only in the higher-priced garments.

***

Demand for Sport Shirts.

While shirt manufacturers admit that the demand for shirts of the sport variety with the V neck and roll collar is not a very important fact where city trade is concerned, the small towns and suburban districts are furnishing business of large proportions. For the city trade the retailers seem to prefer the soft shirt with the attached collar, the peaks of which button down on the front of the garment. The local retailers who buy the more extreme styles with good judgment, however, find they have no difficulty in disposing of such merchandise, owing to the fact that while customers may not wear them in the city they take them for use at the resorts.

***

A Slant to the Pocket.

One of the leading houses in the young men's clothing business is having all the trousers pockets now put in its suits made with a slight slant. The pocket is called an eighth top pocket. The chief advantage gained by having the opening at a slant is in convenience to the wearer. Another benefit gained is that of having the pocket easy to reach even though the waistband of the trousers has to be taken in. With the straight up and down pocket which follows the line of side seam of the trousers an alteration to the width of the garment pushes back the pockets so that they are not readily accessible.

***

Gray Goods Very Strong.

The local gray goods market showed considerable strength yesterday and merchandise gave evidence of being in better demand. Sales were reported on 38¼-inch 60-52s at 5 cents, which is an eighth of a cent better than the previous price quoted. Some scattering sales also took place on 64-60s at 5 9-16 cents for quick delivery. Mills influenced by the better demand refused business that was offered at old quotations and stood out for an eighth higher than the prices buyers named. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¾@38¼-inch, 64-60s..5¾@
39-inch, 72-70s....6

To Judge Preferred Stocks

of Public Utility Companies correctly, five safeguards should be carefully considered. These safeguards are

The Earnings
The Property
The Territory Served
The Management
The Equity

Write for Circular No. A-82, which explains how these safeguards apply to the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan).

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from N. Y. State Tax

1st Mtge. 5% Bonds

Secured by an absolute First Mortgage on all property.

Stringent mortgage provisions—adequate depreciation reserve—regular maintenance expenditures.

Replacement value of property more than 67% in excess of bonds outstanding.

Net Earnings more than two and one-quarter times Bond Interest.

Full particulars on request for Circular AG-19.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

Great Western Power Company of California
Convertible 6s

EARNINGS
(As officially reported 12 months ending May 31, 1916)

Operating Revenues	$3,385,004.81
Operating Expenses and Taxes	1,148,106.04
Earnings Over Operating Expenses & Taxes	$2,236,898.77
Other Income	291,945.62
Total	$2,528,844.39
Interest on Funded Debt	1,454,275.36
Surplus	$1,074,569.03

Price 99½ and interest
To yield 6.07%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Uncertainty of Mexican Influence—Importance of Our Foreign Trade Showing.

Yesterday's stock market was the creature of uncertainty. The narrower fluctuations in prices are controlled by those who take a day-to-day view, or even an hour-to-hour view rather than by those who look to the longer range effect of current events. The latter have at no time since the Mexican situation passed into its present acute stage had any grave misgivings regarding the influence which Mexican affairs would exert upon the business situation. Among those taking a closer view of the stock market there has been a deal of uncertainty concerning the effect which war with Mexico might have, and uncertainty regarding the effect of war has been heightened, so far as its influence upon the stock market is concerned, by uncertainty whether or not there would be war.

The market was left yesterday almost entirely in the hands of professional traders, the outside selling being much smaller than it was at the opening of the week and outside buying being at a minimum. Dull throughout, the market was in turn firm, then weak, and then stronger, closing with such irregular changes that the general level of prices was practically unaltered compared with the previous day, though the list showed many advances as well as many declines. The upturn in the afternoon which wiped out most of the midday reaction was in part attributed to suggestions that the American troopers held captive by Carranza forces would be surrendered to the United States. That in itself would not solve the main difficulties in our relations with Mexico, but it might permit those relations to flow into less agitated channels.

It has been indicated several times during the last ten days that the avoidance of war would be welcomed by the market just as it has been shown that the possibility of war has been feared by the market. Here again the narrower view of the matter prevails or else this market opinion would have to be regarded as in conflict with the view widely held in the most important banking circles that the clearing up of the Mexican situation would help the general outlook instead of hurting it.

In retrospect, when the market will be viewed over a long period, the Mexican situation will no doubt come to appear as a less controlling factor than it seems to be now. In the nature of things the Mexican news arouses individual and personal interest of a sort which cannot attach to other matters howsoever important they may be in influencing the underlying movement of business forces. Thus our foreign trade statement, revealing for the past twelve months a credit trade balance in excess of $2,000,000,000 on a total trade of more than $6,000,000,000, is a factor of very great importance, but is viewed as of minor consequence now. Directly and indirectly, however, it bears upon a very wide range of business activities and influences most intimately related with the prosperity which this country is enjoying. It accounts, too, in large measure for the rapid strides which have been made in freeing this country of debt to other countries. Present conditions will not have to be maintained for very long before the United States will be in the position of having loaned abroad more than it will still owe abroad. It will, in other words, at the rate at which events are now moving soon attain the position of an actual creditor on international account. That will be a fact of very great importance in its bearing on the ability of the United States to meet the readjustments which must needs come about when war ceases to rule the world.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	4½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¼@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¾@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Call. Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2¾	2¾	2¾

Time.		
60 days	3¾	3¾@4
90 days	3¾	3¾@4
4 months	3¾@4	
5 months	3¾@4	
6 months	3¾@4	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
4 to 6 months 4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.91	5.91	— .00⅛
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90½	5.90½	— .00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	73.18⅜	73.06¼	73.06¼	+ .18⅜
Cables	73.25	73.12½	73.12½	+ .12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Close— Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.91	5.90½
95.28 Berlin	73.06¼	73.12½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.25½	5.25⅜
19.225 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.60	30.65
5.1826 Italy	5.37½	5.37
20.20 Austria	12.70	12.74
26.70 Scandinavia	29.30	29.40
19.90 Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.50
China—		
Hongkong	50.50	50.62½
Shanghai	72.25	72.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.23
42.40 Rio	24.25	24.38⅛

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $461,855,501; balance, $29,218,375; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,742,963.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $4.0625@$4.3750.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31⅝d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66¼c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51@54c.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money in Shorter Supply and Discount Rates Are Firm.

LONDON, June 28.—Money was in shorter supply and discount rates were firm today.

The stock market continued cheerful on the war news with a rising tendency in consols, gilt-edged securities and Marconies, and a revived demand for shipping shares the chief features. The American and other sections were dull and uninteresting.

The Government's short term borrowing last week amounted to £37,000,000.

The underwriters of the Australian Commonwealth loan will take 40 per cent. of the issue.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	338,242
Same day last year	224,077
Same day two years ago	129,717
Year to date	84,002,792
Same period last year	62,259,655
Same period 1914	38,098,559

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	15¾	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	...
19⅝	19¾	300	Alaska Gold Mines	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
8	8⅝	300	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	— ⅜
22⅜	22½	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23	23⅜	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
78	78½	2,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79½	79½	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅝
85½	85¾	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	86½	86½	84½	85¾	— ⅛
51⅛	51⅜	1,000	Am. Can	52	52	51	51⅜	+ ⅜
109	109¼	50	Am. Can pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	..
54⅜	55	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	55⅜	55⅜	54½	54½	— ⅜
116¼	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¾	— 1⅜
142	148	100	Am. Coal Products	142	142	142	142	..
54	54½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
123	126	4,000	Am. Express	126	126	126	126	+ 3
10⅜	10⅝	1,400	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
53	53⅞	3,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53½	53⅝	52⅞	53½	+ ⅞
28¼	28⅝	600	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
19¼	19⅜	1,100	Am. Linseed	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	— ¼
44½	45	300	Am. Linseed pf	45¾	45¾	44¼	44⅝	..
66¾	67¼	2,100	Am. Locomotive	66¾	67½	65½	67⅛	+ ⅜
102⅜	102⅝	200	Am. Locomotive pf	102⅛	102⅝	101⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
91½	91¾	8,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅜	92⅝	90¼	91⅜	— ⅛
117½	118½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	+ ½
129⅞	130¼	1,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130	130¼	129⅞	130	— ⅛
204	204⅜	100	Am. Tobacco	204	204	204	204	— ½
105½	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
44½	45	400	Am. Woolen	45	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅜
94	95	550	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	94	94	— 2⅝
22	24	200	Am. Writing P. pf	22	22	22	22	..
40¼	40½	2,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	40⅜	41¼	39⅝	40½	+ ¼
65½	67½	200	Am. Zinc. Lt. S. pf	65	66	65	66	+1
80⅝	80½	9,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	80½	80⅞	79⅜	80⅝	+ ½
67¼	68¼	200	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
104	104⅜	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	104½	104½	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
100⅞	101	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	..
77¼	77½	4,600	Baldwin Locomotive	78¼	78½	75⅜	77¼	— ⅜
87½	87⅞	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	87½	87⅜	— ⅝
76	76⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
76	76⅞	20	Do., odd lot	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	..
438	440	200	Bethlehem Steel	442	442	440	440	—2
53	55	100	Brown Shoe	54	54	54	54	..
66¾	66⅞	3,500	Butte & Superior	66¾	67½	66	66½	..
15¼	15½	600	California Petrol	16⅜	16½	16	16	..
175	175½	200	Canadian Pacific	175	175	175	175	— ½
56	56¼	3,100	Central Leather Co	56⅝	56⅞	56⅛	56¼	+ ¼
110⅝	112¼	100	Central Leather pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
108½	110½	100	Chandler Motor	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	—2¼
60¾	61	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	..
12¼	13¼	200	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
35½	35½	100	Chi. Great West. pf	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
96	96⅜	1,110	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96½	96	96	96¼	— ⅛
130	130¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ⅛
173	176	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	175	175	175	175	+2½
22⅜	22½	3,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
20¼	20⅞	2,000	Chile Copper	21	21¼	20¾	21	+ ¼
49¼	49½	1,000	Chino Copper	49½	49½	49	49½	+1
81½	82	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	81	81	81	— ¼
72¼	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	+1
41¾	41¾	5,200	Col., Fuel & Iron	41⅝	42⅜	41	41½	+ ⅛
32½	34	300	Col. & Southern	33	33	32½	32½	..
32½	34	50	Do., odd lot	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
57½	60	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	57½	57¾	57½	57½	— ⅛
133	134½	200	Consolidated Gas	133¾	133¾	133¼	133¼	— ¼
96⅛	98	100	Continental Can	96	96	96	96	..
50	60	200	Continental Insur	55	55	54	54	—4
14⅜	14½	1,000	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	..
89½	90	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	89½	89½	— ⅜
73¼	73¾	19,000	Crucible Steel	73½	74	73½	73½	..
113¾	114½	150	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
90	90¾	100	Deere & Co. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
150	151	100	Delaware & Hud	150½	150½	150½	150½	— ⅞
		300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	29	29	29	20	— ⅞
43⅜	44¼	1,700	Distillers' Secur	43½	43½	42⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
60	63	200	Elec. Storage Bat	61½	62	61½	62	—1
35¼	35¼	6,500	Erie	35¼	35⅝	34¾	35¼	..
51	51½	300	Erie 1st pf	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
35¼	36½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	36	36	36	36	+ ⅞
267	302	100	General Chemical	300	300	300	300	—23½
165	168	100	General Electric	165	165	165	165	..
110½	113	100	General Motors pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	..
73½	74	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74	73¾	74	+ ¼
82	85	100	Granby Consol	85	85	85	85	..
119⅞	120¼	700	Great Northern pf	121	121	120¼	120¼	..
33⅞	34	1,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
38¼	38½	2,200	Grecne-Cananea	38	39¾	38	38¼	+1⅛
80	82	100	Gulf States Steel	80	80	80	80	— ½
49¾	49¾	6,150	Inspiration Copper	49⅜	49½	49	49¼	+ ⅛
17	17¼	200	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
74	75	300	Interboro Con. pf	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74¼	..
22⅝	23	1,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
88⅛	88⅝	17,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	87¾	89½	87½	88¼	+ ⅛
45⅛	45⅝	1,700	Int. Nickel	45⅜	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅛
57½	58	200	Int. Paper pf	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
70	70½	500	Jewel Tea	80	80	78¼	78¾	— ¾
25	26	400	Kansas City South	25	25¾	25	25	— ⅜
70	71¼	500	Kay Spring Tire	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅝
47⅜	47½	6,400	Kennecott Copper	47⅜	47⅞	47	47⅜	..
105	106	200	Laclede Gas	105½	105½	105½	105½	+1
19	19½	200	Lake Erie & West	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
42	42½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	42½	42½	42	42	— ⅛
47½	48	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	48	48	47½	47½	— ½
77	77¾	1,900	Lehigh Valley	77	77¾	77	77	..
35½	35¾	100	Long Island	35½	35⅞	35½	35½	+ ⅛
132	133	36	Louisville & Nash	132	132	132	132	..
67⅝	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅝
80½	80⅝	4,600	Maxwell Motors	81	81¾	79	80½	—1
85⅛	85⅝	800	Maxwell M. 1st pf	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85½	— ⅝
53	55	800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	53⅝	55⅜	55	55	—1
90⅝	91	44,200	Mexican Petroleum	91⅝	92⅝	88⅝	91	—1⅝
91	92	400	Mexican Petrol. pf	90	90	89½	89½	—1
34⅜	34⅜	600	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	4⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	..
6½	6⅝	300	Missouri Pacific	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
6½	6¾	100	Do tr. rects	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
85	86	160	Montana Power	86	86	86	86	+3
115	115¼	100	Montana Power pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	..
23	24	100	Nat. En. & Stamp	23½	23½	23½	23½	..
64¼	64½	700	National Lead	65	65	64¼	64¼	— ⅝
16¼	16¾	700	Nev. Con. Copper	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
129½	131	200	N. Y. Air Brake	130	130	130	130	+1
103¼	103⅝	1,100	N. Y. Central	103⅝	103⅝	103	103¼	..
64⅝	68	100	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2 pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅝
61	62	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61½	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
27½	28	1,000	N. Y., O. & West	28	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
130⅞	131¼	1,400	Norfolk & Western	130⅞	131¼	130⅝	130⅞	— ⅛
86½	88	50	Norfolk & West. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	..
112½	113	1,200	Northern Pacific	113¼	113¼	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅝
6¼	6¾	100	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
21	22¾	200	Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
57½	57⅝	1,900	Pennsyl. Railroad	57½	57½	57	57¼	..
39¾	40¼	700	Philadelphia Co	39⅝		40	39¾	+ ⅜
80	82	500	P., C., C. & St. L	85	85	80	80	—5
26	27	500	Pittsburgh Coal	26	28	26	26	..
45¾	46	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	46	46¼	45¾	46	— ⅛
41½	43¼	700	Railway St. Spring	43	43	40⅝	41	—1⅝
93⅝	97⅜	200	Railway St. Spr. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	4,652	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
95⅝	95¼	25,500	Reading	95⅝	96½	94¼	95¼	+ ⅛
43½	43½	3,050	Rep. Iron & Steel	43½	44⅛	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
107	107¼	300	Rep. I. & S. pf	107	107¼	107	107¼	+ ¼
17½	17¾	600	St. L. & San F. w. i	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
5	..	100	St. L. & San Fran	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6½	..	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15	15½	100	Seaboard A. L	15	15	15	15	— ½
181½	187	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	182	182	182	182	+2
125	127½	100	Sea., Roe. & Co. pf	125	125	125	125	—1½
202	205	200	Shattuck Arizona	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	+ ⅛
46	50	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	47½	47½	47	47	..
96¾	96⅞	1,700	Southern Pacific	96⅝	96⅞	96¼	96⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	54	South. Pac. tr. rects	116½	116½	116½	116½	..
225	235	100	South P. Rico Sug	230	230	230	230	..
22¼	22¼	1,100	Southern Railway	22¼	22	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
210	215	100	Southern Ry. pf	67	67	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
88	92	100	Standard Milk. pf	88	88	88	88	—2½
136¼	136½	7,700	Studebaker Co	137	137⅞	135	136½	— ⅝
34	35	1,400	Tennessee Copper	34	34	34	34	..
180	182	800	Texas Co	183	183	180	180¼	—1¾
12⅛	12¾	700	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
66	67	300	Third Avenue	66	66¼	66	66¼	— ⅛
96½	97¼	200	Twin C. R. Transit	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
33	33	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	33	33	33	33	..
136	136¾	4,300	Union Pacific	136	136¾	135⅝	136½	+ ⅝
154½	155	1,700	United Fruit	154½	158⅝	156	157	— ½
9½	10	2,100	United Rys. Invest	9½	11	9⅝	9⅞	+1⅛
18¼	20½	900	Un. Rys. Invest. pf	18¼	20⅞	18¼	20½	+ 2
20¼	21	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¼	20½	20	20	— ½
30¼	31	200	U. S. Express	30¼	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
130⅛	137	5,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	130¼	130¼	135½	137	—2¼
1¼	1⅝	100	U. S. Red & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
52¾	53½	600	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53½	52¾	52¾	—1
108⅞	110	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	+ ¼
65⅜	66¼	1,800	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	66⅜	66⅜	65¼	66	+ ¾
84¼	84⅝	34,400	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84⅝	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
117¼	117⅝	100	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117⅜	+ ⅛
76½	76⅞	1,300	Utah Copper	77⅛	77⅞	76	76	— ⅛
39⅜	40	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
46	50	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	49	49	49	49	—1
13⅞	13⅞	200	Wabash	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	— ⅛
47¼	47¾	1,300	Wabash pf. A	47½	47½	47	47½	..
26¼	26½	400	Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
28	29	100	Western. Md	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
93¼	93¾	600	West. Un. Tele	93¼	94	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
58	58¼	2,600	Westingh. E. & M	58½	58⅝	57¼	58	+ ¼
4½	5	800	Wheel. & L. Erie	4½	5	4½	4½	..
15	17	900	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf	15	17	15	17	—3
6¼	7	1,000	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	6¼	7	6¼	7	+ ¾
72½	72⅞	7,000	Willys-Overland	71¾	73⅝	71½	72⅜	+1¼
40	41	900	Wisconsin Central	41	41¼	40	40½	—1
134½	135½	700	Wool., (F. W.,) Co	134½	134½	134⅝	134⅝	— ½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.35
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.15
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'23	4 @4½	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.10
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.85	4.35
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.12
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.75

Argentine Government

5% Gold Loan of 1909

Unlisted Bonds

We offer these bonds, having an average maturity of about fifteen years, at a price

to net about 6%

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1918-1929

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City of Lima, Ohio	4½%
City of Jackson, Mich	4½%
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MANY COMPANIES INCREASE DIVIDENDS

Colorado Fuel to Pay 30% of Accumulations on $2,000,000 Preferred Issue.

LACKAWANNA COAL 10%

Pennsylvania Company Now on 8% Basis — Panhandle Restores Dividend on Preferred.

Further testimony to the prosperity of business generally in the United States was supplied yesterday by Directors of a number of railroad and industrial corporations, who met to declare increased dividends. The most striking change in percentage was the announcement of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller steel and coal business, of a decision to pay 30 per cent. in accumulated back dividends on the preferred stock.

There is only $2,000,000 of this issue, which is entitled to 8 per cent. per annum. From 1904 to 1911 the stock received nothing, but 2½ per cent. was paid in 1912. In the year following 6½ per cent. was declared on the current account and 35 per cent. on account of the accumulation. Another 4 per cent. was paid in 1914, but nothing since until yesterday's declaration of 30 per cent. on account. This reduces the unpaid dividend accumulated to 29 per cent. The new payment will be made Aug. 15 to stock of record July 26. Nothing has been paid on the common since July, 1902.

The labor troubles at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's plants, which assumed a national importance when clashes occurred between armed guards and strikers in 1913, were settled in time to allow the company to participate in the increased business brought by the war. Under the plan offered by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when he went to Colorado to meet his employes, working conditions were greatly improved and wages raised. On Feb. 2, 1916, common laborers at the Pueblo plant got an increase from 19½ cents to 22 cents an hour, and on May 10 5,000 more employes got advances averaging 10 per cent., which added $40,000 a month to the company's payrolls.

Large orders for shrapnel steel for France and barbed wire for Russia supplemented heavy rail purchases and put the company in a much better position as regards earnings. Yesterday's payments will call for an outlay of $600,000. The company has about 10,000 employes.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 2½ per cent. A year ago this company paid 50 per cent. extra and in 1914 10 per cent. extra. Since Jan. 1, 1910, and including yesterday's declaration, the company has paid its stockholders a total of 137½ per cent. in dividends. There is $6,550,000 of stock outstanding.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the western lines of the Pennsylvania system, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., putting the stock on an 8 per cent. basis. In 1915 a total of 6 per cent. was paid by this company, and in 1914 4 per cent. Prior to that for a number of years 7 per cent. was paid.

Another Pennsylvania company, the Panhandle, restored its dividend on the preferred stock yesterday when 2 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock. Nothing was paid on this issue in 1915, 2½ per cent. was paid in 1914, and 5 per cent. in each of the two years preceding. The directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis said in a statement accompanying the announcement that "while the earnings show large increases, consideration of further dividends on the preferred and common will be left until the December meeting, when earnings for the year will be available."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97½	98½	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100¼	101	3.80
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¾	96⅜	5.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100¼	101½	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¼	101	5.90
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.80
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.40
City of Quebec.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Man.	6	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100¼	2.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	99½	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¼	101¼	2.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102¼	4.12
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	
Prov. of N.B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.50
G. of N'T'l'nd.	5	July, 1919	99	99½	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅝	5.00
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	3.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100½	4.40
Am. Locos.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.35
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96	98¾	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.87
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	6.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1968	100	100¼	4.80
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	101⅝	5.55
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	3.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅞	5.10
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98¾	4.30
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	98	98	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100½	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100½	4.87
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98¼	99½	5.20
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	4.20
Inter. Marv.	6	Feb. 15,'18	100⅝	100¾	8.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.13
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	101	5.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	96¼	97¼	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97⅜	98⅜	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98¾	99¼	5.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99¼	6.12
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	100¼	101	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100½	4.75
Rens. A. Un.					
Met. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	97⅛	98	5.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.65
U. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1928	109	111	4.35
U.S.P.S. Co.	6	Apr., 1919	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.63
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101⅛	4.30
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	98½	99½	5.30
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.46
W. West. Lt.	6	Jan. 1,'25	98	99	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	$38.75	..	..	$39.00
Lead	6.90	..	..	6.90
Spelter	11.75	..	11.75	..
Antimony	17.00	17.50	..	18.00
Quicksilver	$78.00	..	$78.00	..
Aluminium	*63.00	64.00	*65.00	64.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. s.	d.	Tuesday. s.	d.
Copper, spot	103	0 0	102	0 0
Copper, futures	100	0 0	98	0 0
Tin, spot	172	0 0	171	10 0
Tin, futures	173	10 0	172	0 0
Spelter	23	0 0	23	0 0
Lead	29	0 0	29	15 0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$17,682,689	$209,635,498
Ord. int. rev. rcpts.	31,024,783	378,258,664
Income tax	28,465,043	57,464,358
Miscellaneous	8,243,555	62,289,317
Total receipts	$85,416,052	$897,595,859
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburst.	33,552,221	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		12,907,454
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	29,424,189	4,159,783
Expenditures	$55,991,863	$893,436,076

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Following early firmness the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange weakened, with a specially sharp decline taking place in Mexican Petroleum. There was a rally, however, in the final hour, with many of the prominent stocks ending at net gains for the day. Rumors relating to the Mexican crisis played an important part in the market's movements.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis-Chalmers	23⅜	23⅜	22¼	22⅝
430	Am. Beet Sug.	86⅜	86⅜	84⅝	85¾
110	Am. Can	51	51¼	51	51
250	Am. Car & Fdry	53⅝	55¾	54¼	54⅝
270	Am. H. & L. pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53¼
40	Am. Ice Secur.	28½	28½	28½	28½
430	Am. Locomo	66½	67½	65½	66
900	Am. Smelting	92	92¾	90	91¼
15	Am. Zinc pf.	66	66	66	66
3,210	Anaconda	80¼	80⅝	79⅜	80⅜
30	A. T. & S. Fe.	104	104	104	104
830	Baldwin Loco.	78¾	78¾	75¾	77
70	Balt. & Ohio	88	88	87½	87½
200	Butte & Super.	67¼	67¾	66¼	66½
20	Cal. Petroleum	16½	16½	16½	16¼
190	Cent. Leather	56½	56⅝	56¼	56⅜
10	Chi. Gt. West.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅝
90	C. M. & St. P.	96⅝	96⅝	96	96
30	C., R. I. & P.	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½
600	Col. Fuel & I.	42¾	42⅝	41¾	41⅝
150	Corn Products	14¾	14¾	14	14
2,870	Crucible Steel	75¾	76⅝	74	75½
190	Dist. Secur	45½	45¾	42½	45½
440	Erie	35¾	35⅝	35	35⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	51	51	51	51
90	Greene-Can	38½	38½	37¾	37¾
296	Inspiration Cop.	40¼	40¾	48⅝	40¼
100	Int. Mer. Mar.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼
2,750	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	87⅜	88¼	87½	88⅛
270	Kennecott Cop.	47¾	47¾	46¾	47¼
180	Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	76¾	77
420	Maxwell Motor	81⅜	81⅜	79½	80
7,880	Mexican Petrol.	92	92⅜	88⅝	91
40	Miami Copper	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
40	Nevada Con	16½	16½	16	16
90	N. Y. Central	103½	103⅝	103	103
20	Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21
30	Ry. Steel Spring	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
150	Ray Copper	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛
3,250	Reading	96⅜	96⅝	94½	95⅝
210	Rep. Iron & S.	44⅞	44¾	48¼	48⅜
70	Seaboard A. L.	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
40	Sloss-S. S. & I.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
150	Southern Pac.	90½	90⅝	96¼	96⅜
90	Southern Ry.	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22¼
480	Studebaker	137⅞	137⅞	135	136½
120	Tenn. Copper	34	34¼	33½	33½
240	Union Pacific	135⅝	136½	135⅝	136½
110	United Fruit	157½	157½	156½	157½
10	United Rys. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
870	U.S. Ind. Alcohol.	139¼	139¼	135¼	137¾
7,530	U. S. Steel	84	84¼	83¼	84⅜
230	Utah Copper	76⅝	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞
50	Va.-Car. Chem.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
165	Westing. Elec.	58⅜	58½	57¼	57¾

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10¼	.10¼	.10½	.10¼
375	Goldfield Con.	.53	.54	.53	.54
1,000	Gold. Merger	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08½
1,000	Jim Butler	.95	.95	.93	.93
200	Jumbo Ext.	.78	.78	.78	.78
500	Lone Star	.06	.06	.06	.06
400	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
300	Ophir	.32	.32	.32	.32
900	Rescue Eula	.33½	.33	.32½	.33
200	Sierra Nevada	.27½	.27½	.27½	.27½
750	Tonopah Ext.	5.15	5.15	5.00	5.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	685	690	685	690
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	85	87	85	87
Chesebrough Mfg.	305	315	300	310
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	310	320	315	320
Crescent Pipe Line	39	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
Galena Signal Oil	154	156	154	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	154	156	156	158
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	87	90
Int. Petr. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit	14	16	14	16
N. Y. Transit	180	185	180	185
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	96
Ohio Oil	221	223	224	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	53	58	55	60
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	83	80	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	380	390	380	*390
Prairie Pipe Line	210	211	209	*212
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	187	190	187	190
South Penn Oil	340	345	342	347
South. W. Penn	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal.	248	249	246	249
Stand. Oil of Ind.	560	565	563	566
Stand. Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	395	405	395	405
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	345	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	519	521	520	522
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	204	206	205	207
Stand. Oil of Ohio	610	620	620	625
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	80	82	79	81
Vacuum Oil	245	250	248	251
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

*Ex dividend.

OUR GOLD PRODUCT
$101,035,700 IN 1915

The United States Now Stands Second, but Leads in the Mining of Silver.

TOTAL VALUE $138,432,000

National City Bank Predicts Record-Breaking Gold Imports for Year Ending Tomorrow.

The Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, in a statement issued yesterday, compared the figures of gold and silver production in 1915, just published by the United States Mint Bureau and The Geological Survey, with the figures of earlier years. The compilation showed that the total gold product of 1915 was the largest on record, and that the combined value of gold and silver produced also exceeded that of any earlier year.

The gold product of the country last year crossed the $100,000,000 line, having been $101,035,700, against $99,673,400 in 1909, the former high record year, and while the commercial value of the silver produced in 1915 was only $37,397,300, against $57,630,000 in the high record year of 1891, the combined value of the two metals, gold and silver, in 1915 was greater than in any earlier year, being for 1915 $138,432,000, against $134,568,000 in 1913, the former high record year, and $90,805,000 in 1891, the year in which the silver production made its highest commercial value record.

"The United States," said the bank's statement, "is now beyond question the second largest gold producer of the world and the world's largest producer of silver. A decade ago the United States held third rank in gold production, being exceeded in 1904 by both Australia and South Africa, but the Australian product has fallen from $88,000,000 in 1904 to $40,000,000 in 1914, while our own production grew from $80,000,000 in 1904 to $95,000,000 in 1914, and $101,000,000 in 1915. The silver production of the United States in 1914 was slightly more than $40,000,000 in value, against $39,000,000 in Mexico, and in 1915 also exceeded that of Mexico, which prior to the recent disturbances in that country somewhat exceeded the United States in its silver product.

"The only section of the world which has outgrown the United States in gold production in recent years is Africa, whose product grew from $87,000,000 in 1904 to $201,000,000 in 1914, while for 1915 The Geological Survey estimates the production of Africa as slightly more than that of 1914. In silver production Mexico is the only country whose output approximates that of the United States, but, as above indicated, its total has fallen behind that of the United States during very recent years. The value of gold produced in the United States since the discovery of gold in California in 1849 has been approximately $3,500,000,000, and the commercial value of silver in the same period about $2,250,000,000."

The compilation showed that the world's gold production in the twenty-five years since 1890 was more than that of the 400 years preceding 1890. It was also set forth that the world's silver production from 1492 to the end of 1915 was estimated by accepted authorities at about $15,000,000,000 "coining value," of which about one-third was the product of the period since 1890.

The statement predicted that gold imports into the United States in the fiscal year ending tomorrow would exceed by far those of any earlier year. According to the compilation the net imports of gold (excess of imports over exports) will approximate $300,000,000, against $105,000,000 in the former high record year of net imports, 1898, the next highest year being 1881 with $97,000,000.

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
5	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
300	Alaska	20	20	19¾	19¾
75	Allouez	64½	64½	64¼	64½
1,165	Am. Zinc	40⅝	41¼	39⅝	40
45	Anaconda	80¼	80¼	80	80
180	Aris. Com.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
90	Butte & Sup.	67	67	66¼	66½
1,016	Cal. & Ariz.	67¼	67¼	66	67
1	Cal. & Hecla.	530	530	530	530
10	Chino	49	49	49	49
485	Cop. Range	59¼	59¾	58¾	59¼
5	East Butte	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
25	Franklin	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
55	Greene Can.	38	38¾	38	38¾
100	Hancock	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
20	Indiana	2½	2½	2½	2½
115	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
250	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
125	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
85	Lake	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
175	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
140	Mass. Con.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
50	Miami	24	24	24	24
215	Mohawk	97¼	98	97¼	97¼
75	New Arcadian	6	6	6	6
570	New Idria	13½	14	13	13
40	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	North Butte	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
195	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Old Colony	1¾	2	1¾	2
90	Old Dom.	65½	66	65	66
15	Osceola	90	90	90	90
10	Quincy	86	86	86	86
21	Ray Con.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
210	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
3,000	South Utah	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
450	St. Marys	74	74	73	74
160	Sup. & Boston	4	4	4	4
50	Superior	14	14	14	14
449	Tamarack	44¼	47¼	44	47¼
505	Trinity	5	5½	5	5
1,645	U. S. Smelt.	65¾	67	65¼	66¼
30	U. S. S. pf.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
10	U. S. S. pf.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
1,000	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Utah Con.	12¾	13	12¾	13
585	Utah Metal	7¼	8	7¼	7¾
160	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
255	Boston Elev.	75¾	75¾	75	75
25	Boston & Low.	129	129	129	129
16	Boston & Me.	45	45	45	45
10	Fitchburg pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
50	New Haven	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾
10	Union Pacific	136½	136½	136½	136½

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	99	99	99	99
45	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¾
543	Am. T. & T.	130¼	130¼	130	130¾
3,626	A., G. & W. I.	65¾	66¼	65	65¼
100	G. & W. I. pf.	59¼	59¼	59	59¾
50	Cuban Cement.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾
21	Edison	239	241½	239	241¾
20	Mass. Gas	81	81¾	81	81
379	N. E. Tel.	132	132	132	132
470	Nova Sco. Steel.	129¼	130	129¼	130
18	Reece Button.	16½	16½	16½	16¾
105	Swift	135	135	135	135
92	United Fruit.	156¾	158½	156¾	157
470	United Shoe	51½	51¾	51	51
170	Un. Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
85	U. S. Steel	84½	84¾	83¾	84
400	Venture Oil	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
160	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

BONDS.

$5,000	A. T. & T. 4s	91½	91½	91⅜	91⅜
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	83	83	83	83
3,000	C., B. & Q. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Trading in the Curb Market—Price Movements Narrow and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 303,424 shares of stocks and $471,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, (69,285); oil, (60,079, and mining, 174,060. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Exp...	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜
200	‡Jax R., Inc..	65	65	64⅜	64⅜
1,500	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.	65¼	66¼	65	65½
500	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	59	59½	59	59
1,000	B.-Am. T. Co., Ordinary ...	18	18	18	18
400	B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	18½	18¼	18½	18¼
1,245	‡Butler Chem.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4½
600	Can. N. G. C..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Carbon Steel.	75	76½	75	76½
1,100	‡Car L. & P.	5	5	5	5
800	Chev. Motor.(215-16)	212	215	212	212
7,400	‡Cuba C. S....	59	60½	58½	59
3,000	‡C. C. S. pf....	94	95	94	95
385	Driggs-Seab'ry.	127	131	127	130
1,800	‡Emer. Motor.	4	4⅛	3⅝	4
350	Emerson Phon.	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	‡Fle.-Lynn P.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
500	‡G. W. & W.	43	44	43	44
100	Grant M. Car.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
100	H. & B. Car Co	37½	37½	37½	37½
25	Holly Sugar..	50	50	50	50
1,000	‡Hupp M. Car.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼
100	‡Inter. Motors	10	10	10	10
100	‡Int. M. pf....	22	22	22	22
100	Inter. Rubber..	10	10	10	10
1,650	‡Joplin Ore S.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
300	Kapo Mfg. Co.	3¼	3½	2½	2⅜
700	‡Katho'n Br. pf	23	24½	23	23½
250	‡S. S. Kresge..	10	10	10	10
900	S.H.Kress.w.i..	70	70	69	69
100	S. H. Kress pf. w. i.....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Manh. Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	M'coni of Am.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	‡Maxim Muni.	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾
6,065	‡M'vale Steel(63¼-¾)	64	62¾	62¼	62¾
175	‡Pullman Ventil. Corp'n	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	‡Pullman Ventil. Corp'n pf.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
60	Springf. Body.	77½	77½	77	77
200	‡St. Jos. Lead	16	16	16	16
3,750	‡Stutz Motor..	56⅜	58	56¼	57½
800	Submar. Boat. v. t. ctfs..	3¾	37	36¼	37
100	‡Tob. Products	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
800	Triangle Film.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	‡US.Lt.& H.pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	U.S. Steamship	6⅜	6⅜	5¾	6⅛
10,000	United Motors	64	65¼	63	64½
8,000	White Motors.	56¼	57¼	56¼	57
200	World Film.... v. t. ctfs..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
125	Ill. Pipe Line..158	158	155	155	— 3
113	Ohio Oil 226	226	222	222	— 3
5	Prairie P. L..211	211	211	211	+ 1
160	S. Oil of N. Y.206	205	205	205	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet. Co.,Ltd.(pros.)	51	52	51	52
300	Am. Oil & Gas.	½	½	½	½
700	‡Barnett O.&G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
1,000	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	23½	25½	23	25
5,000	‡Cosden O.& G.	16	16¼	15¾	15¾
500	‡Cosden O.& G. pf.	5¼	5½	5⅜	5⅜
120	Empire Pet....	5	5	5	5
1,200	‡Federal Oil....	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	‡Int. Petroleum	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
2,500	‡Kenova Oil (a prospect).....	91	92	90	91
3,000	††Mex. Petroleum	15½	16	15½	16
500	‡Midwest Oil..	49	49	47	48
15,000	‡Midwest Ref.	66	66	64¼	66
7,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3½	3½	3½	3½
	‡N. Y.-Okla. Oil	81	84	81	83
5,000	††Okla.Oil com.	13	13	12	12
2,000	Okla. Prod. & Refining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
350	Penn. Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,500	‡Prudential Oil & Gas	16	17	15	16
1,300	‡Sapulpa Oil & Refining	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
3,000	‡Sinclair Oil....	44	46	44	45
2,000	‡Un. Western Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	U. S. Con. Oil.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
400	‡Ventura Con. Oil	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
1,400	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Wayland Oil & Gas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

MINING STOCKS.

2,800	††Alask.-West.	57	57	57	57
3,700	††Atlanta	10	11	10	10¼
15,000	††Adanac Silv.	84	85	84	84
4,100	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Me. (ex.pros.)	64	64	62	64
100	Bingham Min.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1,300	††Booth	16	16	16	16
30,000	Bost. & Mont.	1½	1⅞	1½	1¾
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500	‡Calaveras C.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
2,700	Caledonia	66	66	65	65
200	Canada Copper	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
200	Cer. de P. Cop.	34	34½	34	34½
1,100	††Comstock T.	8	8	8	8
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅞	1¼	1⅝
3,200	Crys. Cop. M.	1	1	1	1
600	Dun.-Ariz. C. (a prospect)..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	‡Dome Exten..	36	36	36	36
11,000	‡Dupont Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	‡Emma Cop.	43	44	42	44
100	First Nat. C.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
1,700	‡Goldfield Con.	83	83	81	82
1,500	‡Goldfield M.	8¼	8¼	8	8
1,500	xHecla Min....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Howe Sound...	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
1,100	I. & I. M. & R.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
300	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
800	‡Jer. Vic. Ex., (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,700	††Jim Butler..	93	93	89	95
2,500	††Jumbo Ex..	78	80	78	80
2,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
1,000	Loulal. Con....	17	17	17	17
4,500	††Marsh Min..	13½	14	13½	14
350	McKin.-Darr..	50	52	50	50
100	Mines of Am..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	6	6
1,000	‡‡Mont. G. M.	73	73	73	73
600	Monitor Silver	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
7,000	††Mother Lode	27	27	26½	27
3,000	Murdock Min. (a prospect).	41	41	41	41
6,000	††Newray M..	40	41	39	40
200	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Min.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
300	Nip. Mines....	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
100	Oct. Big Jim..	85	85	85	85
500	‡Oatm. Lexing. (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
400	‡Oatm. South. (a prospect).	30	31	30	31
500	††Peterson L..	24	24	24	24
2,000	‡Ray Here. M..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
2,800	††Rex Con. M.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,100	‡Roch. Mines	57	57	56	56
100	‡Round Mt....	64	64	64	64
700	‡San Toy.....	16	16	14	14
700	Stan. Sil.-Ld..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,100	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
12,800	††Success Min.	81	83	80	82
100	Tono. Ext....	5⅞	5⅞	4¾	4¾
4,000	††U. S. C. M..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,000	‡Un. Verde Ex.	20½	30	29¾	29¾
1,750	Unity G. M...	3	3¼	3	3¼
2,500	W. End Con....	91	92	91	92
4,000	††Wettlaufer S.	14	16	14	16
710	‡W. Oaks M..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	‡Yuscaran C..	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$40,000	‡Ch. & O. 5s.	94¼	94¼	94	94¼
11,000	Cons. Ariz. 5s.	40	40	38	39
40,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s, w. i.....	100	110¼	100	110½
250,000	Int. Mer. M. 6s, w. i.....	103½	103½	100¼	100¼
56,000	‡Midv. Stl. 6s	96¼	90¼	95¾	95¾
5,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i...100¼		100¼	100¼	100¼
15,000	Sinclair 6s...	99	99¼	99	99¼
50,000	‡Sulz. & S. 6s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
4,000	Vic. O. 6s,w.i.104		104	104	104

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syn.	15	12	15	13
Am. Int. Corp.	28	29	28	.29
Edmund & J. Corp.	40	44	40	44
Hartman Corp	68	71	68	71
Holly Sugar	51	50	51	50
Holly Sugar pf.	93½	95	93½	95
Lake Torpedo Boat.	6¾	7	6¾	7
Lyon Phonograph.	8	9	8	9
Poole Engine	110	118	110	118
United Drug	67	71	70	72
United Drug 2d pf.	88	91	89	92
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	51	53
United Profit Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
United Zinc	8	8½	8	8⅝
Zinc Concentrating	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL STOCKS.

Century Pet	58	60	58	60
Houston	14	17	14	17
Pierce Oil	11⅜	12¼	12	12½
Midwest Oil pf.	78	80	78	80
Oklahoma Oil pf.	¾	1	¾	1

BONDS.

Chi. Univ. 8. 4½s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Pierce Oil 6s.	80	82	80	83

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	75	76	75	76
American Brass	293	296	293	294
Atlas Powder	175	178	175	179
Atlas Powder rights	99	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox	14	18	14	18
Bliss (E. W.)	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	615	625	605	615
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	195	205	195	205
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	855	855	835	850
Du Pont Powder, new	285	288	288	292
Du Pont Pow., deb.	102	104	102½	104
Hercules Powder	355	360	352	361
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	116
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	175	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	108	108	108	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	565	575	570	575
Wash. Stl'g. Arms	1650	1760	1660	1700

NEW ISSUES ON BOARD.

Stock Exchange Lists Many Securities Popular on Curb.

The Stock Exchange admitted to its trading list yesterday new securities of a par value of $272,146,250. The list included 500,000 shares of Cuba Cane Sugar of no par value, so that with these taken at $100 par value the total for the day would be increased to more than $321,000,000. The total also leaves out of account the fact that many of the companies whose securities were admitted have in their treasuries additional amounts which may be put on in the regular course of business. The list follows:

Chesapeake & Ohio conv. 5s	$40,180,000
Harbison-Walker Refrac common	18,000,000
Harbison-Walker Refrac. 6% pf.	9,600,000
The Barrett Co. common	11,298,200
The Barrett Co. 7% pf.	4,599,700
Acme Tea Co. common	3,500,000
Acme Tea Co. 7% first pf.	2,750,000
Cuban Cane Sugar common	*500,000
Cuban Cane Sugar 7% conv. pf.	50,000,000
Ajax Rubber	4,000,000
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines common	14,963,400
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines 5% pf.	14,979,000
Driggs-Seabury Ordnance common	9,000,000
Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining common	4,649,900
Willys-Overland com., (additional)	1,500,000
Braden Copper Mines sink. fd. 6s	15,000,000
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma R. R. 1st 5s	1,258,000
Chicago Union Station first mortgage 4½s, Series A	30,000,000
Worthington Pump & Machinery voting trust ctfs. common	11,491,200
Worthington Pump & Machinery vot. tr. ctfs. Class A 1% pf.	5,592,900
Worthington Pump & Machinery vot. tr. ctfs., Class B 6% pf.	10,321,700
American Bank Note Co. common	4,495,700
American Bank Note Co. 6% pf.	4,495,650
Total	$272,146,250

*Shares without par value.

Most of these securities have been Curb market favorites in recent months and have already been taken in large amounts by speculators and investors.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

The following companies reported yesterday increases in gross earnings for the third week of June:

Detroit & Mackinac..	$22,813	+	$8,722
Louisville & Nashville	1,163,000	+	203,060
Tol., St. Louis & W..	129,657	+	19,042
Total 3 roads....	$1,315,470	+	$125,824
19 roads previously reported	12,011,045	+	2,450,096
Total 22 roads....	$13,326,515	+	$2,575,920
Decrease one road....	10,153	—	656
Total 23 roads....	$13,336,668	+	$2,575,264

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$978,563	$858,157	$964,186?
Net aft. taxes.	181,579	137,332	49,297
11 mos. gross.	11,008,073	11,281,382	13,351,821
Net aft. taxes.	2,491,323	2,481,689	2,554,520

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for May—

Gross	3,107,169	2,722,889	2,696,199
Net	1,405,263	1,049,404	973,984
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	573,775	346,420	252,561
11 mos. gross.	33,249,882	29,116,553	30,280,089
Net	13,947,444	11,312,312	12,325,028
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes ..	5,238,617	4,326,248	4,384,374

DETROIT & MACKINAC for May—

Gross	111,725	83,929	97,453
Net aft. taxes.	29,892	7,660	16,227

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for May—

Gross	722,212	713,199	527,673
Net aft. taxes.	203,865	175,587	275,500
Sur. aft. chgs.	66,707	50,428	150,388
11 mos. gross.	8,216,234	8,212,060	9,251,570
Net aft. taxes.	2,205,539	1,956,274	2,102,340
Sur. aft. chgs.	817,029	549,320	663,692

NORFOLK & WESTERN for May—

Gross	5,293,540	4,010,353	3,773,014
Net	2,403,232	1,336,777	1,164,371
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,102,371	1,090,341	938,852
11 mos. gross.	52,316,700	38,636,491	40,906,105
Net	22,947,220	11,689,995	11,763,094
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,581,247	8,997,621	9,260,219

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	9,110,463	7,244,196	7,112,639
Net after taxes	2,298,146	1,804,463	1,830,577
11 mos. gross.	96,482,738	83,624,505	85,739,058
Net aft. taxes.	29,366,727	21,894,215	24,360,465

Public Utilities.

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. OF BALTIMORE for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$812,111	$538,880	$273,231
Net aft. taxes.	276,824	229,274	47,550
Total income.	276,797	232,598	44,199
Sur. aft. chgs.	153,548	63,917	89,629
Bal. aft. divs.	51,705	6,476	45,229

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER and Subsidiaries for April—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Net aft. taxes.	131,841	133,999	2,158
Sur. aft. chgs. & depreciat'n.	72,017	70,560	4,543
& depreciat'n.	34,093	36,048	1,955
4 mos. gross..	503,624	518,624	14,068
Net aft. taxes.	260,170	284,281	24,111
Sur. aft. chgs. & depreciat'n.	101,099	123,064	21,365

OHIO STATE TELEPHONE CO. for May—

Gross earn....	290,892	268,802	*28,090
Net aft. taxes.	112,324	112,500	176
Sur. aft. chgs.	65,856	66,460	604
Bal. aft. pf. div.	39,708	40,371	663

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC for May—

Gross	1,457,348	1,488,108	30,760
Net aft. taxes.	576,752	627,683	50,931
Total income..	606,491	664,768	58,272
Sur. aft. chgs & disc.....	270,423	313,933	43,510
5 mos. gross..	7,821,984	7,749,538	*72,446
Net aft. taxes.	3,261,886	3,893,414	182,027
Total income..	3,470,655	3,530,658	60,003
Sur. aft. chgs. & disc.....	1,777,820	1,719,264	*58,556
Bal. af. pf. div.	1,209,821	1,263,656	53,835
Bal.af.com.div.	785,108	781,168	*3,940
12 mos. gross..	18,902,747	17,591,996	*1,010,750
Net aft. taxes.	7,812,681	7,430,093	*382,587
Total income..	8,295,584	7,736,831	*561,753
Sur. aft. chgs. & disc.....	4,271,423	3,225,949	*1,045,474

*Increase.

Consolidated earnings of subsidiaries of UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,194,347	1,062,245	132,102
Net aft. taxes.	490,808	429,333	61,503
Fixed charges.	289,261	280,168	9,093
Surplus	201,487	149,165	52,472
12 mos. gross.	14,291,823	13,160,559	1,051,264
Net aft. taxes.	6,321,746	5,532,358	789,388
Fixed charges.	3,449,360	3,338,087	111,273
Surplus	2,872,386	2,194,271	678,115

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK DOCK for May—

Gross	$288,848	$245,040	$43,808
Net	142,518	125,265	17,253
Sur. aft. chgs.	61,371	41,586	19,785
11 mos. gross..	2,803,947	2,219,486	580,461
Net	1,368,578	1,093,052	275,526
Sur. aft. chgs.	484,450	199,781	284,669

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.18
Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.27
Chollar	.05	Overman	.27
Confidence	.03	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.13	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Sec. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.01	Sierra Nevada	.22
Hale & Norcross	.08	Union Con.	.24
Julia	.01	Utah Con.	.01
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.	.04

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	D'dfield B. B.	.02
Halifax	.72	D'dfield Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.02	Florence	.39
MacNamara	.06	G'dfield Con.	.82
Midway	.21	G'dfield Merger	.08
Mispah Ext.	.18	Jumbo Ext.	.77
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.04
Rescue	.32	Red Lion	.25
Tonopah Ext.	5.00	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Spearhead	.04
West End	.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.85
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.18
Booth	.10	Packard	.39
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.52
Comb. Fraction	.07	Round Mountain	.60
		White Caps	.18

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9¼	9½	Granite	.65	.75
Elkton	14⅝	16	Isabella	.17	17½
El Paso	.78	.81	Jackpot	.3	.8
Findlay	.3	4¼	M'Kinney	.35	.40
Golden Cy.	.212	.215	Portland	.160	170
Gold Bov.	3½	4	Vindicator	.235	240

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For Account of Executors.

$450 Progress Club 4 per cent. bonds, due 1930, 40¼.

$3,200 demand note of George T. Woodbury, dated Buchanan, Mich., Feb. 9, 1916, payable to order of J. H. Stahley, interest at 6 per cent., $56.

2,100 shares Dan Creek Mining Co., $1 each, 10 cents per share.

For Account of Administrators.

85 shares Brooklyn Jockey Club, $100 each, 95.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

20 shares Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 135¼.

35 shares American Chicle Co. preferred, $100 each, 88½.

400 shares National Enameling and Stamping Co. common, $100 each, 22½.

250 shares United Zinc Smelting Corporation, $7.12½ per share.

For Account of Columbia Trust Co., as Administrator, and Clara W. Blakeslee, as Administratrix of the Estate of Theron W. Blakeslee, Deceased.

Stocks, claims, mortgages, and notes, a schedule of which may be had at our office, $15 lot.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
875	Cities Service..	855⅛	845	849	852
2,466	Cities Serv. pf..	87½	86	86¼	86⅝
475	Commonwealth..	64¼	64	64	64½
800	Commonw. pf..	84½	84½	84	85
100	Rep. Ri. & St...	88¾	88¼	88	89
2,576	Toledo Trac..	52¾	50⅞	51¼	51⅜
1,880	Toledo Trac. pf.	85	83¼	84½	85

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power	24	26
American G. & E.	120	123
†American Gas & Electric	50	52
American Light & Traction	140	145
American Light & Traction pf.	880	885
American Power & Light	110¼	112¼
American Power & Light pf.	68	71
American Public Utilities	84	86
American Public Utilities pf.	45	47
American W. W. & E.	75	78
Am. W. W. & E. Participating pf.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	13	16
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	81	84
Baton Rouge El. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge notes	88	91
Carolina Power & Light	99½	..
Carolina Light & Power pf.	26	30
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	95	99
Colorado Power	77	81
Colorado Power pf.	24	26
Columbus Electric pf.	99½	101¼
Connecticut Power pf.	74	..
Consumers Power pf.	92	95
Dallas Electric notes	96	98
Dayton P. &

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.
Notice.

At a meeting of the Directors held Monday, June 12th, 1916, regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% was declared on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of 1% was declared on the Common Stock, both payable August 1, 1916, to holders of record at the close of business July 17, 1916.

For the purposes of the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held at the principal office of the Company, 188 Middle Street, Portland, Maine, on Tuesday, August 1, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., notices of which are being mailed to the Preferred and Common Stockholders of this Company, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on July 17, 1916, to reopen at 10:00 A. M., August 2, 1916.

Attention of the holders of the 5-year 6% Convertible Bonds of this Company is called to the foregoing notices. Holders of Bonds intending to convert are required by the terms of the Bonds to give ten days' notice of such intention. Such notice should be addressed either to the Bankers Trust Company, Registrar for Identification, New York City, or to the undersigned, addressed No. 14 Wall Street, New York City.

In order to convert Bonds into Stocks which will carry with them dividends payable August 1, 1916, it will be necessary that the notice of intention to convert be in hand not later than July 7, 1916, in order that the Stocks may be issued on such conversion not later than July 17, 1916, the date of record of the dividends.

By Order of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.
JACOB HEKMA, Secretary.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY
Notice of Redemption

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER INDENTURE DATED JUNE 30, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has determined to exercise the option reserved to it in and by its General Mortgage dated June 30, 1914, to Bankers Trust Company and William L. Taylor, as Trustees, to call for redemption the entire issue of one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,650,000) of its General Mortgage Five-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds now outstanding under said mortgage, and accordingly said bonds have been called for redemption and will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof and a premium of one-half of one per cent. of such principal amount ($1,650 00), and accrued interest, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1916, being the next succeeding interest date.

Dated, April 28, 1916.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.
By H. R. Kurrie, President.

Associated Simmons Hardware Companies

To holders of five-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes, issued under and secured by indenture, dated October second, Nineteen Eleven:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth of said indenture, dated October 2, 1911, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of Associated Simmons Hardware Companies, the above mentioned five-year, five per cent. secured gold notes will be redeemed July 1st, 1916.

Said notes will be paid on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of said notes, with all coupons maturing on and subsequent to July 1st, 1916, at par, together with a premium of one per cent. of their par value, and the interest accrued to said July 1st, 1916.

Dated May 1st, 1916.
Associated Simmons Hardware Companies.
EDWARD F. SIMMONS,
JAMES G. CANNON,
WALLACE D. SIMMONS,
Trustees.
LEWIS S. HASLAM, Secretary, 900 Spruce St., Saint Louis, Missouri.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY
Purchase Money Mortgage Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Gold Bonds due 1928.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby notified that the undersigned Company has called for redemption on July 1, 1916, at principal and accrued interest, bonds bearing Serial Nos. 30, 598, 780, 797, 925, and upon such date, from the proceeds of the mortgage redemption fund, with respect to said issue, the Bonds bearing such Serial Numbers will become so due and payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender thereof, and will be paid July 1, 1916, and all unmatured coupons. Thereafter interest will cease to accrue thereon. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of accrued interest will accompany such bonds when presented for redemption.
THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY,
By Lewis T. Wolfe, Vice President.
Dated May 15, 1916.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.
Holders of the July, 1910, coupons of the 4% Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co. may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1916. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.
C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., June 28, 1916.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, New York City, Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, numbers 524 to 537 inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1916.
R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1916.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1916, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 24, 1916.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 24, 1916.

The transfer books will not close.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 15th, 1916, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, Saturday, July 22, 1916.

The dividend is payable only upon the 350 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value, should do so without delay, so that they may receive their dividend promptly.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 6, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of One and One-half per cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1916, out of surplus net profits, to holders of said PREFERRED STOCK as registered on the Books of the Company at the close of business on June 30, 1916. The books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of PREFERRED STOCK who file suitable orders therefor at this office.
C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1916.
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 23, 1916.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 30, 1916, for furnishing and delivering as called for, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, from 1 to 2,000 1½-ton, and from 1 to 2,000 3-ton, Motor Trucks. Alternate bids invited for bodies only, and for chasses only, for above trucks. Bids are also invited for 1 to 55 Machine Shop Trucks, complete with equipment. Further information upon application.

MACHINE SHOP TRUCKS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 3, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from one to fifty Machine Shop Trucks, with complete equipment, including gasoline electric generating sets, machine and hand tools. Information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Baltimore, Md., at 2 o'clock P. M., July 7, 1916, for furnishing approximately 65 M feet long leaf, prime or better, yellow pine and 10M creosoted pine piles. Information upon application to above office.

PROPOSALS FOR AUTOMOBILES.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 5, 1916, for furnishing and delivering 400 automobiles. Further information upon application.

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Co.
Quarterly Dividend No. 121—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company
Quarterly Dividend No. 75—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company
Quarterly Dividend No. 29—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

FOUNDED 1803

226th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.
June 22d, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

265th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, June 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record of June 24th, 1916.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. up on the capital stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable free of tax July 1, 1916, to shareholders of record at close of business June 20, 1916. Transfer books will be closed from the twenty-first to thirtieth instant, both inclusive.
New York, June 16, 1916.
B. L. HASKINS,
Vice-Pres. & Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, Near 42d Street
The Fifty-sixth
Consecutive Dividend
June 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent. free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1, 1916, to the shareholders of record of this day.

The transfer books will be closed from June 21, 1916, to July 2, 1916.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, June 20, 1916.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1916. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

220th DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 21st, 1916.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The eighty-first semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the capital stock of the Company has this day been declared out of the surplus earnings, by the Board of Directors, payable June 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record at 12 M., June 10th, 1916.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 12 m., June 19th, to 12 m., June 20th, 1916, inclusive.
C. G. AHLSTROM, Asst. Secretary.
June 15th, 1916.

Shattuck Arizona Copper Company,
120 Broadway, New York.
Dividend No. 16
and
Extra Dividend No. 4.

A Dividend of fifty (50c.) cents and an Extra Dividend of seventy-five (75c.) cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company have been declared payable July 20th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916. Stock Transfer Books do not close.
NORMAN E. LAMOND, Ass't Sec'y.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.
New York, June 12, 1916.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) is declared and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business June 19, 1916.
FRANK B. HALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.
New York, June 12, 1916.

An extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable in COMMON stock July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 19, 1916.
FRANK B. HALL, Treasurer.

Electrical Utilities Corporation,
71 Broadway, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.
G. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Office of
ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY,
43 Exchange Place,
New York.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Lighting Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-quarters per cent. (1¼%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 3 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29.
MILWARD OLIVER, Secretary.

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY,
61 Broadway, New York.
June 22, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the outstanding preferred capital stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record June 30, 1916. Dividend checks will be mailed.
H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.
60 Broadway.
New York, June 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. and an Extra Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 30th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 22d, 1916. The Transfer Books will not close.
L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.,
New York, June 22, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Saturday, July 1, 1916.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION, AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 8, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 1, 1916, to the registered holders of June 18th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will be reopened June 19, 1916.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 1st, 1916.
W. E. BENNET, Cashier.

COTTON ADVANCES IN A DULL MARKET

July Options Steady, with Less Liquidation Following First Notice Day.

WEATHER NEWS FAVORABLE

Cultivation and Growth Show Good Progress—Price Advises Accepting Present Values.

Cotton yesterday closed 8 to 10 points higher in a dull but steady market. With the passing of the first notice day for July contracts on Tuesday there was relative steadiness in that option and correspondingly less liquidation. Liverpool was somewhat better than due at the time of the local opening, but later showed an easier tendency. There was some covering, influenced no doubt by the resistance displayed by the market on the early break.

The weekly weather report was considered favorable. Cultivation and growth were said to have made good progress and about the only complaints consisted of an increase in the numbers of boll weevils in portions of Texas, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, while in some localities it was said that heavy rains had prevented cultivation of fields over limited areas.

The trade is looking forward to an improvement in condition as compared with the June showing of 77.5. Some operators believe that the condition will be fully up to the July average of 80.2, which would call for an improvement of 2.7 for the month.

The trade yesterday was somewhat surprised to note that Theodore H. Price in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance took the position that cotton was high enough under present circumstances. Mr. Price said: "Under the circumstances, therefore, we are inclined to advise an acceptance of present values by those who must sell before the next crop commences to move, as it will in about six weeks. Much can happen within that time, but it hardly seems likely that peace in Europe will be seriously discussed before Winter sets in, and with another year of war on the other side of the Atlantic we fear 14 cents for the Spring positions in New York may come to look rather high."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Augusta, 0 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling, 13.10c. Sales, 100 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.00	12.68	13.00@13.06	12.90@12.96
Oct.	13.22	13.11	13.13@13.20	13.13@13.19
Dec.	13.37	13.27	13.32@13.35	13.31@13.32
Jan.	13.44	13.34	13.41@13.42	13.39@13.40
Mar.	13.60	13.50	13.56@13.60	13.52@13.56
May	13.77	13.66	13.74 bid	13.71@13.73

Total port receipts, 9,592 bales; last week, 22,612 bales; last year, 11,456 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,845	3,856	910
New Orleans	1,319	3,646	2,766
Mobile	190	975	500
Savannah	1,978	2,978	630
Charleston	1	66	55
Wilmington	700	481	18
Norfolk	805	734	804

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	184	350	1,150
Memphis	248	906	343
St. Louis	...	1,073	1,411
Houston	1,800	684	1,420

Exports, 25,036 bales; total thus far this season, 5,404,592 bales; total last season, 8,060,307 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,803	Galveston	15.75	147,066	197,000
1,200	New Orleans	13.06	214,444	174,567
25	Mobile	12.94	15,607	16,834
618	Savannah	13	96,978	99,000
....	Charleston	13¾	37,184	43,000
....	Wilmington	12¾	37,672	43,561
393	Norfolk	13	63,321	51,617
453	Augusta	13.88	76,598	55,239
625	Memphis	13.20	64,601	95,081
81	St. Louis	13.50	19,280	22,700
....	Houston	13.45	48,102	68,865

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was an easier business in spot cotton with middling 5 points decline at 8.10d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Market closed steady.

BUY HAITIAN UTILITIES.

New York and Chicago Bankers Acquire Railways and Lighting Co.

Chicago and New York banking interests for many years identified with the sugar business in the West Indies have arranged to create and finance, under New York State laws, the Haitian American Corporation to acquire existing public utilities in Haiti. These consist of a railroad, terminal facilities, electric light plants, and a tramway in the capital city of Port-au-Prince and adjoining agricultural valleys, and an electric light plant in the City of Cape Haitien.

These utilities, which have been owned by European residents of Haiti for some years, have been operated under concessions from the Haitian Government with much success, and will be turned over to the new owners free of indebtedness. The present owners will continue in the management of the business. Collections are under United States officials and earnings are, in large part, a direct obligation of the Government.

The new corporation will follow the plan of the Cuba Company, which was organized by Sir William Van Horne shortly after the Spanish-American war. It will at once develop the sugar industry along the lines of its railways, erecting "strategic" mills to grind the sugar cane produced from land owned and controlled in the valleys served by the company's utilities.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was comparatively quiet, although at times trading assumed fair proportions. Early in the day values experienced a decline of ⅛c to 1⅝c under active liquidation, especially in July, and influenced by more favorable weather over practically the entire country. At the decline shorts were good buyers of the late positions, and the market rallied, closing irregular at ⅝c decline for July and ¼c decline to ⅛c advance for other positions. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.11⅛; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.14½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.34⅝, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.01	.99⅝	$1.00⅛	$1.01¼	$1.00⅝
September	1.04⅛	1.03	1.04	1.04⅝	1.02½
December	1.07½	1.06⅜	1.07⅛	1.07⅝	1.05⅝

CORN.

The corn market was easier early with wheat and on the very favorable weather for the new crop, but subsequently prices rallied and closed firm, with net gains of ¼c to ⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74⅜	73⅜	74⅜	74⅜	73½
September	73⅝	72¾	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝
December	62¾	61¾	62¼	62	63⅛

OATS.

Trading in the oats market was comparatively quiet, and prices were easy under liquidation, especially in July, and influenced by favorable weather conditions for the new crop. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39½	38	39½	39⅝	44⅝
September	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35⅝	37½
December	40	39¼	40	40	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

An easier tone prevailed in the market for hog products, especially for lard and ribs, due to selling on the part of strong interests and apparent profit-taking, while pork was comparatively steady on covering by July shorts. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 34,000, and prices were 5 to 10 points lower; estimated receipts for Thursday were 23,000, Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	13.05	12.97	13.00	13.12	9.42
September	13.20	13.15	13.17	13.27	9.67
Ribs—					
July	13.67	13.50	13.55	13.70	10.40
September	13.70	13.60	13.62	13.77	10.67
Pork—					
July	24.75	24.75	24.75	24.70	16.80
September	24.83	24.67	24.82	24.85	17.22

COFFEE.

There was a renewal of scattered liquidation in the market for coffee futures yesterday and a further break in prices, with December contracts selling off to 7.01, or 110 points under the high records established about a month ago. Closing prices were within a point or two of the lowest, showing a decline of two points for the day. Sales were reported of 35,250 bags. Trading in the spot market continued quiet, with prices more or less nominal at the decline to 9c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. The tone of futures was steadied at the close by scattered covering. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	...	...	7.60@7.61	7.67
July	7.60	7.60	7.60@7.70	7.67
August	...	...	7.66@7.70	7.76
September	7.86	7.77	7.78@7.79	7.85
October	...	...	7.82@7.84	7.90
November	...	...	7.87@7.88	7.95
December	7.95	7.91	7.92@7.93	7.99
January	...	...	7.97@7.98	8.04
February	...	...	8.02@8.05	8.09
March	8.10	8.06	8.07@8.09	8.14
April	...	...	8.12@8.13	8.19
May	8.20	8.20	8.17@8.19	8.24

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil declined quite sharply during the earlier operations under selling prompted by lower lard values and under selling which was thought to be on reports of heaviness in some of the competing oils and greases. At the decline there was a fairly good demand from shorts and commission houses and the market regained part of the loss, closing irregular at 4 points decline to 2 points net advance. Total sales were 17,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	10.80@...	10.80
July	10.78	10.76	10.80@10.83	10.82
August	10.75	10.74	10.76@10.78	10.76
September	10.70	10.62	10.68@10.72	10.72
October	9.75	9.69	9.74@9.76	9.73
November	8.84	8.77	8.84@8.86	8.83
December	8.72	8.66	8.70@8.76	8.72
January	8.75	8.66	8.74@8.78	8.73
February	...	...	8.80@8.84	...

SUGAR.

After opening weak, 2@8 points lower, trading in future became more active, and prices sagged off on liquidation in July and heavy selling of September. The market closed 9@12 points net lower, with sales for the day 17,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	...	...	5.31@5.32	5.40
July	5.38	5.30	5.31@5.32	5.40
August	5.43	5.43	5.36@5.38	5.47
September	5.44	5.42	5.42@5.44	5.51
October	5.43	5.40	5.39@5.40	5.50
November	...	...	5.28@5.30	5.40
December	5.12	5.08	5.07@5.08	5.18
January	...	...	4.79@4.81	4.88
February	...	...	4.72@4.73	4.82
March	...	...	4.62@4.63	4.72
April	...	...	4.56@4.58	4.65
May	...	...	4.59@4.61	4.68

The local market for refined sugar was quiet, although there were fair withdrawals on old contracts, prompted by the warmer weather. Prices were unchanged at 6.60c, 7.75c for fine granulated. Quotations on Cuban raw sugar remained unchanged; cost and freight Cuban ports, 3¾c, molasses at 5.63c, and centrifugals 6.40c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 16,929 packages. A trifle steadier tone on the higher grades of fresh creamery, while the secondary qualities are accumulating and show some weakness. General trade is only fair. Some out-of-town buyers are here, which affords a moderate relief. Renovated steady, but very quiet. Ladies and packing stock firm and unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92-score,) per pound, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 29½@30¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27½@29c; seconds, (84 to 88 score,) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29½@30c; higher scoring, 30¼@31c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28½c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25¼c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 23¼@24c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23¼@24c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 21@22½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,993 cases. The tone of the market is about steady, but buyers are more critical and more conservative. Here and there there is a disposition to meet the trade by fractional concessions over recent asking prices, but most holders are disposed to make any concession. The advances are having some effect on current trade needs, but arrivals show considerable falling off. Trade quietest on dirties. High-grade nearby eggs steady, but only a small percentage show quality to reach top quotation. Fresh gathered extra fine, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20¼c; undergrades, 17@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@31c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, fine to fine, 25@28c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@27½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 27½@28½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25½@26½c; duck eggs, State and nearby Indian Runner, 30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy in the interior and showers on the coast Thurs. and Fri.; gentle, variable winds.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Cloudy in n. and probably showers in s. Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer; light, variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., except probably showers in extreme n.; gentle, variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast, with probably showers Thurs. and Fri.; moderate e. winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs.; warmer in n. e. Fri.; unsettled.

La.—Cloudy Thurs., warmer in n. w. Fri., unsettled.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri., becoming unsettled by Fri. night in n.; somewhat warmer.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., unsettled.

Wis.—Fair, in s. e., probably showers in n. and w. Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in s. Fri.

Minn.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. Fri., unsettled, with showers in w.; warmer in e. Thurs.; cooler in w. Fri.

N. Dak.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.

S. Dak.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.; cooler.

Neb.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probable thunder showers; cooler Fri. and in w. Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. Fri., unsettled and cooler.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cooler.

DIVIDENDS.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.
50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

The second installment of 1½ of the four per cent. dividend declared on the stock of the company on February 24, 1916, will be payable on July 10, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 24, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.
J. S. OGSBURY, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK
Of the City of New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of 3% on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 30, 1916.
ROBERT P. WARD, Cashier.
June 20, 1916.

WESTERN PACIFIC BRINGS $18,000,000

New Organization Takes Over Gould Road for Minimum Price Fixed by Court.

C. M. LEVY ITS MANAGER

Bought Through First Mortgage Bonds Turned Over to the Reorganization Committee.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 28.—The Western Pacific Railroad was sold to the reorganization committee of the road here today for $18,000,000 at a public auction.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company, a new organization, automatically assumed control of the road, which passed out of the hands of its receivers with its sale. C. M. Levy of San Francisco, General Manager, and one of the receivers, who have had jurisdiction since March, 1915, is President of the new company.

The sale was conducted under the orders of the United States District Court. The $18,000,000 paid was the minimum price fixed by the court and was paid in first mortgage bonds turned into the Reorganization Committee by their holders to forward reorganization.

The Western Pacific Railway was the final link in the trans-continental railroad system evolved by George J. Gould at the cost of many millions of dollars. Gould pledged the resources of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to reach the Pacific, yet his dream hardly was realized, for the 927 miles of Western Pacific, between San Francisco and the Denver & Rio Grande terminus at Salt Lake City, were still uncompleted when the great chain of lines he had welded together in the East began to disintegrate.

It is estimated that Western Pacific involved an outlay of not less than $75,000,000. Construction was begun in 1905, the road was opened for traffic in 1910 and five years later receivers were in possession.

W. T. Barnett, a lawyer, who owned a short stretch of track between Tesla and tide water at Stockton was the first to suggest a railroad between the Middle West and the coast without paying tribute to the Central Pacific. He took his idea to Gould, and it fitted in so snugly with the railroad man's dreams that it was accepted and Gould pledged his support and furnished money.

Gould's connection with the Western Pacific became known in 1906, when it was found necessary to reissue Western Pacific bonds before construction could be begun. The underwriting syndicate of bankers insisted that he virtually pawn the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to secure the $50,000,000 issue of first mortgage Western Pacific bonds. Then it was that Gould withdrew as a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, dominated by Jay Harriman.

Harriman banking interests, in underwriting the bonds, exacted heavy tribute. They demanded a pledge of the Denver & Rio Grande to pay the interest on the bonds if the Western Pacific failed; to set aside a sinking fund to meet the principal if the Western Pacific did not; to pay the taxes on the Western Pacific if the Western Pacific failed to do so, and to provide any additional money necessary to complete the construction of the Western Pacific.

In addition, the Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific were forced to sign a close operating agreement. The pledge given to supply necessary money, should the $50,000,000 give out, cost Gould's Denver & Rio Grande $25,000,000 in 1908, but the $50,000,000 bonds were underwritten.

Construction of the Western Pacific was begun late in 1909. Gould was elected a Director in February, 1909, the battle for the Oakland Western Pacific mole between the Western Pacific and the Southern Pacific took place.

In 1908 it was seen that more money must be had, and so the Denver & Rio Grande, true to its pledge, took up a second bond issue of $25,000,000, itself issuing the bonds to get the money, and the work went on to completion.

But George Gould's dream had already begun to fade. As the trans-continental system of railroads grew, so did it disappear. The Western Maryland went into the hands of a receiver, then followed the Wabash, and soon the Missouri Pacific—the first link. The Rio Grande remained and poured money into Western Pacific before and after completion.

In March, 1915, the Rio Grande announced it could not pay more interest on Western Pacific bonds. The Western Pacific went into receivership. The Denver and Rio Grande is left, the only free link of Gould's ocean-to-ocean railroad dream.

He had controlled in 1905 19,000 miles of rails.

DU PONT SUIT ON TRIAL.

Former Powder Company Director Details Complaint Over Stock Sale.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 28.—The trial of the suit of Francis I. du Pont and others to compel Pierre S. du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to turn over to that corporation powder stock valued at about $36,000,000 which is alleged to have been unlawfully acquired by the defendants for themselves was begun today in the United States District Court here.

The stock in dispute was formerly owned by General T. Coleman du Pont. Eighteen months ago he offered the stock to the company for about $14,000,000. The directors at that time declined to purchase it. Later, it is alleged by the complainants, certain officers and directors

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 160th St, 50x125; Ella R. A. Cassidy, executrix, &c., Bridget and Mary A. Scallon, to Ella R. Cassidy, 611 West 156th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 27; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$36,000

SAME PROPERTY; Helen M. E. Sieberg, 661 West 180th St, to same, all title, all liens; attorney, same.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,747, e s, 80.11 ft s of 109th St, 20x68; Emma M. Wood, Asbury Park, N. J., to Charles W. and Kate G. Easterfield, Neptune, N. J., mtg $7,500, May 25; attorney, Benjamin B. Smith, Seacoast Building, Asbury Park, N. J.....$1

MADISON ST, 352, s s, 240.2 ft e of Scammel St, 23.3x94.10x23.3x95.1; Gertrude Lefkowitz to Albert L. Neumann, 71 Palmetto St, Brooklyn, mtg $14,000, all liens, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

MADISON ST, 168, s s, 23x100; Norris Stitch to Millie, his wife, on the premises, mtg $18,000, May 18; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1

POST AV, n s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 300x150; John J. Mahoney to Maho Construction Co., in New York City, June 26; attorney, Arthur Mayer, 120 Broadway..$100

5TH AV, s e corner of 104th St, 100.11x150; same to same, mtg $116,000, Dec. 6, 1906; attorney same $100

5TH AV, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11x150; James G. Hurty to Henry Clews, 27 West 51st St, mtg $136,000, Nov. 1, 1906; attorney, A. S. Brown, 62 William St.....$1

5TH AV, 871, n w corner of 52d St, 304 West, 25.8x80; William Cahill to Cahill Realty Corporation, on the premises, all liens, June 26; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row $100

61ST ST, 45 East, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 18.10x100.5; Albert G. Milbank, Huntington, L. I., to Samuel Norris, Bristol, R. I., mtg $32,000, all liens, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Matthew F. O'Connell to Anna Jackson, 957 Tiffany Av, mtg $16,000, June 27; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$100

93D ST, 151 East, n s, 150.6 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.8; Van Buren Estate, Inc., to Sadie Reasenberg, 142 South 9th St., Brooklyn, all liens, June 9; attorney, Joseph F. Dempsey, 59 Wall St.....$1

100TH ST, 250 West, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 100th St, 135 West, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Daniel H. Jackson to Mary E. Ripley of Hartford, Conn, quitclaim, June 27; attorney, John J. Browne, 2 Broadway $250

114TH ST, 30 West, s s, 298 ft w of 5th Av, 18.10x100.11; Leon Dauber to Irving Dauber, 48 West 115th St, ½ part, all title, all liens, April 20; attorney, David Sternlicht, 280 8th St.....$100

115TH ST, 48 West, n s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Leon Dauber to Irving Dauber, on premises, mtg $8,500, all liens, April 30, 1916; attorney, David Sternlicht, 280 8th St $100

121ST ST, 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Hudson Realty Co. to Swift Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $17,500, June 28; attorney, James Front, 60 East 42d St $1

124TH ST, 357 East, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Alfred Frankenthaler to Joseph Sapinsky, 37 Nelson Av, Far Rockaway, L. I., quitclaim, May 15, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Sapinsky to Antonio Adelea, 2,433 1st Av, mtg $5,000, all liens, June 27; attorney, same.....$1

181ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 42.11x99.11; Congregation Anshe Emeth of West Harlem to Greater New York Corporation of Seventh Day Adventists, 32 Union Square, mtg $21,500, June 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

183D ST, s s, 487.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.0x99.11; Amelia Realty Corporation to Lena Moser; Town Dock Road, Throgs Neck, Bronx, June 1; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St $1

138TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; William Cahill to Cahill Realty Corporation, 871 8th Av, all liens, June 26; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row..$100

Bronx.

BECK ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue St. John, 100x125; Abraham S. Schwartz, referee, to Benalben Realty Corporation, 140 Nassau St, June 27; attorney, W. E. Godfrey, 198 Broadway $100

BRIGGS AV, w s, 140 ft n of 196th St, 20x92.4; James F. Coyne to Jennie M. Coyne, 2,735 Briggs Av, mtg $6,300, June 28; attorney, Jennie M. Coyne, 2,735 Briggs Av.$1

HOE AV, 1,313, w s, 25x100; Axel Moberg to Michael J. O'Connor, 1,315 Hoe Av, and another, mtg $6,000, June 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

LOT 111, map of Haight estate; Lorenzo Rinaldi to Maria Rinaldi, 418 East 160th St, June 23; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 110, map of Haight estate; Lorenzo Rinaldi to Maria Rinaldi, 418 East 160th St, June 23; attorney, William L. Allen, 885 Brook Av.....$1

MORRIS PARK AV, s e corner of Fillmore St, 50.1x103.4; Edward Knapp to Frederick L. Roth, 53 East 95th St, mtg $6,000, June 6; attorney, Frederick L. Roth, 53 East 95th St $1

PROSPECT AV, 1,388, e s, 40x98.9; Frank Gens & Co., Inc., to Ira L. Wood, 52 Merrick Road, Rockville Centre, L. I., mtg $25,750, June 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Ira L. Wood to Isaac Davis, 181 Claremont Av, mtg $25,750, June 27; attorney, same.....$100

UNION AV, 573, w s, 21x80; Fred Hollender & Co. to Walter S. Price, 1,046 Mount Hope Av, mtg $6,000, June 22; attorney, F. J. Kuerzi, 32 Nassau St.....$100

UNION AV, e s, 193.2 ft s of 169th St, 19x166x21.8x100; John Gribben to Herbert G. Rockwell, 1,172 Union Av, mtg $4,000, June 22; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.....$100

148TH ST, s s, 211.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; John B. Harrison, referee, to Julia L. Baker, 2,433 Valentine Av, June 27; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$6,000

140TH ST, 607 East, n s, 40x95; Emma Kibbe to William Schwegler, 417 East 84th St, mtg $33,500, June 28; attorney, William Schwegler, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,000

160TH ST, 418 East, s s, 16.8x100; Lorenzo Rinaldi to Maria Rinaldi, 418 East 160th St, mtg $3,000, June 23; attorney, William L. Allen, 885 Brook Av.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

RIVINGTON ST, 119, corner of Essex St, e part store and ½ of basement; Barnett and Aaron Silverman to Harry Zborovor, 123 Rivington St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Sol Sutrin, 107 Rivington St.$750

1ST AV, 1,211, store and basement and six rooms front, first floor; Rosie Levy and another to Isidore M. Prerau, 1,211 1st Av, 5 years and 5½ months from Nov. 15, 1915, 5 years' renewal; attorney, Nathan D. Levy, 60 Wall St.....$1,110

7TH AV, s e corner of 142d St, 100 West, store; Lowenfeld & Prager to Gustav H. Meyer, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, S. Dannenberg, 130 Fulton St.....$1,250

58TH ST, 40 West, s s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Fannie L. Vanderhoef to Club Operating Co., 40 West 58th St, 4 years and 9 months, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, H. Gordon Pierce, 2 Rector St.....$6,000

136TH ST, 508 West, all; William Reichman to Samuel Horwitz, 110 Nassau St, 5 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Frank Krevoruck, 220 Broadway.....$4,118

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Horowitz to Joe Feiter, 113 East 113th St, 3 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, same.....$4,444

Bronx.

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,080, all; Alice B. Buckbee to Carl W. Schmidt, 2,080 Lafontaine Av, 1 year from Jan. 15, 1916; attorney, Carl W. Schmidt, 2,080 Lafontaine Av.$300

MORRIS AV, 552, all; Maria Holdermann, gdn., to Joe Prisco, 552 Morris Av, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,500 to $1,980

VYSE AV, n w corner of 180th St, Stores 4 and 5; Mott Avenue Realty Co. to Louis Epstein, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, A. Midonick, 132 Nassau St.$600 to $780

SAME PROPERTY, Store 6; same to Morris Sussman and another, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, same.....$480 to $520

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,060; James L. Thornton against Christopher Keim, owner; John Kohut, contractor $125.78

29TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 12th Av, 25x98.9; J. & F. Kelly against John T. Stanley Mfg. Co., owner; G. House Engineering Co., Inc., contractor $708

113TH ST, 604 West; Freason Mfg. Co. against Mrs. Jessie B. Wiley, owner and contractor $515

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x90; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., owners and contractors $102.70

HOLLAND AV, w s, 100 ft s of 213th St, 25x100; Charles Keckler against Salvatore Schiavone, owner; Charles E. Damon, contractor $15

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 167th St, 100x100; Theodore C. Wood against Wm. E. Diller Realty and Construction Co., Ethel M. Wallace, and John Doe, owners; Matteo Capobianco, contractor $417.73

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

75TH ST, 317 East; Solomon Tempelmann against John W. Whitten et al, May 4, 1916 .....$74

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; James F. Dempsey against Chelsea Homes Corp'n et al, Dec. 14, 1915, by bond.....$182.87

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 69.6 ft n of 183d St, 100.8x108; American Compound Door Co. against E. Falsgo Construction Co., Inc., et al, June 14, 1916.....$900

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OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.
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Best Section of Westchester County.
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Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation, accessible to depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, attractive sleeping porch; living room 33x14, beautiful Colonial fireplace; built by private gentleman for own home; photograph and description on request. H. E. Wilson, Room 1,115 Tribune Bldg.

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25-acre estate, must be sold; large dwelling, 2 baths, cottage; stable, garage, splendid stream, shade trees, beautiful views; easy commuting distance; near station.
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Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
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1896 Lexington Ave.,
Corner house, 9 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; electric light; American basement; newly decorated; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to
Wm. Lustgarten & Co.,
68 William Street. Tel. John 6120.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.
Two packages precious and semi-precious stones and one small leather case.
The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 10, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on the morning of the day of sale.
Catalogues mailed upon request.
Dated New York, June 28, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

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On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out
Restricted Residential Community Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.
Detailed information upon request.
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GREAT NECK, L. I.
Six acres. Beautiful hilltop with two knolls and pine trees, can be purchased at a bargain figure. Property recently purchased by gentleman whose plans have been changed, causing immediate sale of this property.
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$30 LOTS
EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 5,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
$2 Down, $1 Monthly.
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
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120-acre magnificent estate, 2,000 feet beautiful water frontage, main boulevard, high, fertile, lake, running stream, fine mansion, tenant house, stables, garage, outbuildings, $75,000.
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New 8-room, all-year residence; large plot; big living room, 2 baths, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic, A1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

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ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

MONITION.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that on the — day of April, 1916, the GOODWIN-GALLAGHER SAND & GRAVEL CORPORATION filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug "C. Gallagher" for any loss or damage arising on or about the 18th day of August, 1915, from a collision between the tow of the tug "C. Gallagher" and the tow of the tug "Spartan"; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug and pending freight when appraised, with lawful interest, according to law, and pending said appraisement, has filed an ad interim bond in the sum of eighty-seven hundred dollars, ($8,700.00.)
That all persons claiming damage by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

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One Block from Subway Station.
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¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.
¶ Garage of rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply
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Will rent in part or entire.
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Choice Apartments
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All high class buildings.
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3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $38 TO $125.
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Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

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Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

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See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

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Owing to being transferred, mechanic must sell his comfortable home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, nice garden; only 30 minutes out; will take small cash payment and $30 monthly from honest party. C. E., Room 603, 1 West 34th St.

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Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

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Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot-water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash and will arrange balance to suit. A. Denton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm in a big town, one hour out; good 6-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens, vegetables, etc.; furnished; half block from town; can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. Barshad, Box 134 Times Downtown.

Attractive, well-furnished seven-room house, two baths, three porches, for sale or to let; best section of Forest Hills Gardens, fifteen minutes from Manhattan. T. H. Todd, 167 Greenway North, Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6314 Forest Hills.

For Sale, a Bargain.—Splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam; all improvements; in cultured, restricted community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, water, and electricity; 40 minutes from New York City; need $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Bargain, Box 275 Times Downtown.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AVE. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Cedarhurst Park; new, modern stucco houses, 9 and 11 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $900 to $1,100 unfurnished. D. Feder, Cedarhurst, or local agents.

A few desirable Highland Sound View bungalow sites; plots about five acres; North Shore, near Northport, Long Island. H. Henschel, Northport, New York.

Free! Beautiful illustrated map and birdseye view of Long Island and vicinity showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

Furnished cottages, North Shore. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room home and bath to a good party for $100 down, and $12 a month; near city; improvements and a nice garden plot. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out, L. I.; commutation, 12½c. Small payment, bal. as rent. J. Madden, 125 East 21st St.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.
For Sale—Five acres (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and modal of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.80 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. 'Phone any evening after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

AT RIDGEWOOD—Charming little home, half-acre plot beautified by splendid lawn and plants, house of 8 rooms, practically new; steam heat, modern in every way; attractive price. Full information and photographs. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,548 Equitable Bldg. Tel. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 455.

MONTVALE, NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.
For Sale—Modern red sandstone residence on ridge; 14 rooms, 3 baths, stable, garage, and all modern conveni

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Temperatures are now near or above the seasonal average generally, except in the Pacific States and the northern plateau region, where the weather continues cool. Temperatures continue high in the Southwest, the middle Rocky Mountain region, and the middle Plains States.

Widely scattered showers have fallen within the last twenty-four hours along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the north border States from Upper Michigan to Washington and Oregon. Fair weather continued elsewhere.

Barometric pressure is relatively high generally east of the Mississippi River and low over the Rocky Mountain and western plateau regions.

Indications are that there will be scattered showers along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and in Northern Michigan. The weather will be generally fair elsewhere east of the Mississippi River Thursday and Friday. Temperatures will not change materially over the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle, variable, with overcast weather; South Atlantic Coast gentle east to south, overcast weather, and local showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	59	68	4 P. M.	80	82
6 A. M.	59	67	6 P. M.	76	77
9 A. M.	65	70	9 P. M.	69	75
12 M.	73	79	11 P. M.	67	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:26—131 W. 26th St.;	Ganborg Machine Co.	Considerable
8:55—256 W. 84 St.;	Elizabeth Colbourne	Slight
11:10—105 E. 100 St.;	Dr. Jaffe	Not given
P. M.		
12:20—946 3 Av.;	Woolworth Store	$800
12:35—580 E. 135 St.;	Samuel Tompkin	Slight
1:32—35 Brook Av.;	Herman Frank	Slight
4:00—1,011 Arthur Av.;	A. Mulligan	Slight
4:35—184 5 Av.;	Houser Marabou Feather Co.	Slight
5:55—403 Cherry St.;	N. Y. City Drug Co.	Slight
8:55—31 Wooster St.;	Ford-Ramm Co.	Slight
8:20—66 St. & E. R.;	Rockefeller Institute	Slight
8:30—171 W. 80 St.;	Dealy & Walsh	Slight
11:00—101 W. 93 St.;	Sarah Davis	Slight
11:50—36 W. 125 St.;	St'd Gas L't Co.	Slight

A fire at 41-51 East Nineteenth Street was erroneously reported in the fire record yesterday as having occurred on the floor occupied by Rosenbloom & Co. It was confined to another floor.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments, Lieut.: J. Rooney, 177, to 275, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 29. Sergt.: R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., June 29. Patrol.: S. J. Brady, 29, and John T. J. Maher, 63, to 126, duty at Recreation Pier, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 29; P. Cantwell, 278, to 283, mounted duty, 50 days, 4 P. M., June 29; J. Doran, 283, to 278, bicycle duty, 50 days, 4 P. M., June 29.

To 4 Insp. Dist. from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 20 days, 4 P. M., June 29: P. J. Kenny, 26; M. Shelly, 32; M. Hanley, 167; M. Higgins, Traffic A.

To 6 Insp. Dist. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 1: J. Dugan, 7; P. McCarthy, 26; J. Brosnan, 31; J. von Dolson, 37; F. Schwartz, 38; M. Whitney, 42; W. Cochran, 69.

Assignments discontinued.: Patrol. G. Zelss, 172, to bicycle duty, 4 P. M., June 29.

Leaves of Absence (without pay)—Patrol. —A. F. Lanigan, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 4; J. Gruber, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 4; W. D. Thompson, 38, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 3; W. J. Doherty, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 4; J. B. Stevens, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 4; C. Riedel, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 29; D. F. Cashman, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 1.

Full Pay While on Sick Report.—Lieut. D. O'Connell, 158, 9:15 P. M., June 4, during disability. Patrol. H. A. O'Brien, 20, 6:20 P. M., June 18 to 12 P. M., June 21; S. J. McDonald, 35, 8:05 P. M., May 29 to noon, June 1; J. T. J. Maher, 63, 1:40 A. M., May 18, during disability; W. A. Loehman, 65, 1:25 A. M., June 15, to 12 P. M., June 19; J. H. Nozigila, 153, 7:15 A. M., June 14, during disability; I. B. Reeder, 167, 1 A. M., June 14, during disability; C. P. Buck, 172, 6:15 P. M., June 7, during disability; J. Platt, 173, 3:30 P. M., June 4, during disability; F. Dietrich, Traffic Div., Sub-div. B, 8 A. M., June 14, during disability.

Dismissed: Patrol. H. A. Golden, 18, (intoxication).

Deaths: Patrol. J. F. Marten, 14, at 2:55 A. M., June 28; H. Koenig, 1, 8:45 A. M., June 28.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report at School of Instruction, Wednesday, July 5, at time specified, for a period of thirty days, for test as prescribed by rules:

At 9 A. M.—M. C. Sullivan, Eng. 1; W. M. Wergin, Eng. 5; W. Huber, Jr., Eng. 6; J. White, Eng. 16; J. Feltwell, Eng. 20; A. H. Lewis, Eng. 21; A. J. Hagen, Eng. 31; E. J. H. Huber, Eng. 33; G. Offenburger, Eng. 53; J. B. Lawler, Eng. 65; J. A. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 67; M. A. Halligan, Eng. 88; J. Cummings, Eng. 201; R. J. F. Coakley, Eng. 202; P. Angeloro, Eng. 206; A. O. Zimmerman, Eng. 210; H. E. Joubin, Eng. 215; J. King, Eng. 219; J. Higgins, Eng. 240; C. J. H. F. Reinert, Eng. 258; J. D. Gleason, H. & L. 1; J. B. Martin, Jr., H. & L. 2; J. J. Deevy, H. & L. 4; J. F. Callahan, H. & L. 5; S. N. Avrick, H. & L. 9; G. J. Nelson, H. & L. 14; J. Uher, H. & L. 15; T. J. Connolly, H. & L. 23; C. M. Garety, H. & L. 115; J. H. Tewes, H. & L. 118; At 1 P. M.—J. M. Halley, Eng. 15; R. J. Anderson, Eng. 19; J. Kennelly, Eng. 20; J. O'Rourke, Eng. 21; H. J. Brown, Eng. 25; M. J. Kelly, Eng. 26; J. J. McEntee, Jr., Eng. 30; J. J. Murray, Eng. 31; J. B. A. O'Connor, Eng. 33; J. J. Wood, Eng. 39; M. J. Skelly, Eng. 91; L. J. Stein, Eng. 94; J. J. O'Connell, Eng. 208; J. J. Kaiser, Eng. 236; J. T. E. Morris, Eng. 224; O. G. Walter, Eng. 236; J. M. Breen, Eng. 237; W. M. Kempf, Eng. 260; L. A. Friedrich, Eng. 271; A. B. Sheahan, Eng. 282; J. J. Mulvaney, H. & L. 1; J. D. Sullivan, H. & L. 7; F. J. G. Wedemeyer, H. & L. 8; T. F. Fox, H. & L. 20; W. A. Palmer, H. & L. 22; O. Zischka, H. & L. 23; F. Hanley, H. & L. 26; Harry M. Maguire, H. & L. 44; M. J. Curry, Jr., H. & L. 102; E. J. O'Connor, H. & L. 117.

The following will be directed to report to Fire. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M. today: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, 18; A. Hothersall, 81; W. Klein, No. 1, 72; R. Bornholz, 86; J. J. D'Asevedo, 96; W. Clancy, 98; E. J. Donovan, 76; J. L. Dressler, 88; E. J. Dammeyer, 95; F. M. Munn, 243; F. Erganzinger, 227; W. F. Hickey, 240; C. A. Widner, Jr., 250; J. J. O'Keefe, 260; H. H. Escher, 262; A. G. Klein, 263; R. Lipschultz, 217; T. S. Richards, 282; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 277; A. T. Cole, 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; J. J. Schoppmeyer, 22; T. T. McGrath, 28; J. A. Unrath, 40; J. J. Muir, 45; R. J. Fraser, 50; S. Bernson, 127; N. J. Bruno, 128; G. Olsen, 134; C. G. Brown, 137; H. Brenner, 140; J. Miller, No. 3, 144; W. F. Gallagher, 146; J. A. Stack, 148; J. T. R. Murray, 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Chief Probation Officer, male, City Magistrates' Courts, will be received until 4 P. M. on July 12. The subjects and weights of the examination are: experience, 4; duties, 4; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to supervise the work of the thirty-two probation officers employed in the courts. Candidates must have had not less than one year of actual service experience in an executive capacity or its equivalent, and must be at least 26 years of age at the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $3,600 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for July 5 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior pharmacologist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year. The duties will be to assist in pharmacological and physiological operations and carry on research under direction, and physiological testing of drugs together with occasional examination of the literature of pharmacology and physiology and physiological chemistry. Competitors will be examined in pharmacology, physiology, chemistry, education and experience. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Additional credit will be given for medical training taken either as a part of or in addition to the regular college course. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Chaplain J. F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf., from further duty at Brownsville, Tex., and proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. W. W. Hamilton, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Quartermaster. He will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty as Assistant to Q. M. of Coast Defenses of Boston.

Orders of May 18, as amended in orders of June 20, and orders of June 20 relating to 1st Lt. A. B. Jones and Capt. H. H. Sharpe, M. C., revoked.

1st Lt. M. Wildrick, C. A. C., upon relief from duty at the Academy about Aug. 23, and after leave granted, report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for duty.

Major C. B. Hardin, retired, is assigned to active duty as Acting Q. M. at Chicago, Ill.

Major U. G. McAlexander, Inf., from duty at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., and detailed for duty with National Guard of Oregon, with station at Portland.

1st Lt. N. T. Kirk, M. C., now on leave in this city, will report to the officer in charge of the Field Medical Supply Depot for temporary duty there.

1st Lt. H. Rubin, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Scriven, Ga., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. R. W. Bryan, M. C., to Cheyenne, Wyo., for mustering duty, upon completion of which he will return to his station.

A board to consist of Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, Cols. A. Cronkhite, C. A. C., and J. S. Mallery, 29th Inf., and Maj. E. T. Clayton, Q. M. C., is appointed to determine the location of posts for the accommodation of troops in the Canal Zone.

Leave: 1st Lt. A. B. Jones, M. C., 10 days, upon expiration of which he will proceed to Ft. San Houston, Tex., for temporary duty in Southern Dept.

Navy.

Lt. Commander C. P. Snyder, to Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept.

Lt. R. T. S. Lowe, the New York, to Aid on Staff, Commander Division 7.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. T. Young, Curtiss Aeroplane Co., to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola; H. W. Schofield, Pensacola Aero Station, to Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Ens. Ralph the Cheyenne, to temporary duty the Hopkins; R. S. Wentworth, to the Delaware; O. C. Badger, the Parker, to the Maine, and H. V. La Bombard, to the Nicholson.

Surgs. F. C. Cook, the Louisiana, home, wait orders, and T. W. Richards, to Military Relief Division, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Paym. R. M. Spear, to the South Dakota.

Boatswain O. Benson, the Saratoga, to the South Dakota.

Chief Gunners J. C. McDermott, General Electric Co. works, to the Kearsarge; W. O. King, the St. Louis, to Puget Sound Hospital, and F. O. Wisker, Mare Island Yard, to the St. Louis.

Gunners G. C. Smith, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the Maryland; S. A. Loftus, the Rainbow, to the South Dakota; C. Lovelace, the Rainbow, to the Maryland; E. A. Whited, the Wyoming, to the Florida, and W. E. Smythe, the Arkansas, to the Wyoming.

Chief Mach. G. C. Ellerton, the Delaware, to Norfolk, Va., Hospital.

Paym. Clerk T. J. Bolan, the Delaware, to Pensacola Aero Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Aylwin, Benham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cushing, Fanning, Ericsson, Jenkins, O'Brien, Paulding, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright, and the Winslow, at Portland; Brutus, at San Diego; Cyclops and Utah, at Newport; Denver, at San Blas; Duncan, at Boston; Macdonough, at Huntington Bay; Oregon, at Mare Island; Pittsburgh, at Manzanillo.

Sailed: Balch, Philadelphia for Newport; Birmingham and Melville, Eastport for Gardiner's Bay; Buffalo, Topolobampo for Guaymas; Dolphin, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Hopkins, La Paz for Tobari Bay; McCall and McDougal, Eastport for Portland; Milwaukee, Mazatlan for Tobari Bay; Stewart, San Diego for Mexican waters; Vulcan, Boston for Vera Cruz, and the Wyoming, Tompkinsville for Newport.

The Kanawha, now at Port Arthur, has been ordered to Guantanamo and Boston.

The flag of the commander, reserve force, Pacific Fleet, has been transferred from the Pittsburgh to the Colorado.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The commencement exercises of P. S. 10, Boys, (the St. Nicholas School,) were held yesterday. Clement E. Meirowitz gave the salutatory recitation. The Victor D. Brenner bronze medal awarded by the School Art League for fine craftsmanship, was presented to Nathaniel Weinstein. The United German Societies medal was presented to Philip Sakowitz. District Supt. John P. Conroy made an address and presented the diplomas. Prin. Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Bosch made an address to the graduates. The valedictory address was made by Milton S. Sandler.

An examination for license for promotion, men and women, will be held on Dec. 1.

It was decided yesterday to close the Board of Education Hall on July 4.

Acting City Supt. Straubenmuller reported yesterday that there were during May seven resignations of teachers in Manhattan and one in the Bronx. He also reported for May four deaths of teachers in Manhattan, five in Brooklyn, one in Queens, and one in Richmond.

Edward E. McElroy, Harry Bayer, and Charles Feist, junior architectural draftsmen in the Bureau of School Supplies, were restored yesterday to their former positions of architectural draftsmen, Grade D, with compensation at the rate of $1,831.67 a year, from July 1.

The Board of Education yesterday approved the action of the Local School Board of District 12 in reprimanding Mary C. Gaston, teacher in P. S. 83, Manhattan, for violations of the by-laws prohibiting corporal punishment.

The two years' leave of absence granted to Mrs. Cecilia R. Graves, a teacher in P. S. 140, Brooklyn, was rescinded by the Board of Education yesterday.

The Board of Education yesterday appointed to positions in the high schools, to take effect June 28, one hundred persons, who have previously been appointed to take effect in September. Among them were two persons whose term of eligibility expired since their nomination by the Board of Superintendents on May 10. The names of these 100 appointees have been already published.

The Principal of the Bushwick High School has been authorized to employ a substitute clerical assistant on July 1 and 3 for the purpose of completing the reports and statistics of the school for the year.

An issue of $227,000 corporate stock has been requested for the erection of two dormitory buildings and an infirmary at the New York Parental School.

A dental clinic will be established in the basement of P. S. 81, Queens.

The Board of Education yesterday decided to establish intermediate schools in seven school buildings.

Resolutions were adopted yesterday with regard to the death of Elijah D. Clark, Principal of P. S. 37, the Bronx, on June 25.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (bet. Broadway and 7th Av.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2d floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Prominent Broadway stores in thickly populated neighborhoods, 18x40, $1,800; corner, 16.3x58, $2,500. Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Choice private office, use of handsomely furnished reception room, and service; reasonable. Suite 958, No. 33 West 42d St.

Offices, large and small; attractive, light offices; modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St., New York.

To sublet.—400 sq. ft., corner 31st St. and 5th Av., 19th floor; suitable office or show room. 303 5th Av., Room 1,904.

Seven-story office building, Hoboken; one mortgage; equity, $50,000; will exchange. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

52d, 55 West.—Dentist office, parlor floor; northern light; electricity, telephone; reasonable; references.

War correspondents' furnished studio apartment, 3 rooms and bath, $90. McCormick, 27 West 67th St.

A.—A.—A.—Two communicating offices; stenographer, telephone. Apply 1,875, 50 Church St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

197TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,163 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 80th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.—Advt.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used car; taken in trade for Apperson; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packard, Whites, Macks, Sauers, Krebs, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
136 West 52d St.
Tel. Circle 190.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Packard, 9-58, 7-pass. touring & limousine. Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels. Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Stearns Knight special four-passenger Clover Leaf body, disappearing top, wire wheels; runs, looks like new; very smart; must be seen to be appreciated; buy, insure and make an offer. See Rubin, 602 West 52d St.

PEERLESS SIX 88 TOURING, $1,050.
Like new; cost $4,300; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; new Silvertown cord tires; engine tire pump; extras. Garage, 32 East 40th.

Eastern factory manager of a well-known high grade automobile will sell several new seven-passenger cars to consumers only at an interesting price; immediate delivery. Y 315 Times Annex.

A NATIONAL RACER; $650.
Very sporty fishtail back; 70 miles an hour; guarantee condition; big sacrifice; many extras; act quick. Garage, 32 East 40th St. Open Sundays.

$550 BUYS ABBOTT TOURING.
Electric starting and lighting; magnificently equipped; slip covers; new condition; big sacrifice. Garage, 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

AN Exceptional Opportunity.—Almost new Hudson 6 touring automobile; only used 4 months; electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice $550. Plaza Storage, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewster's, Long Island City.

Imported Fiat, 25-35, 4 cylinder, 1915, copy of a Brewster Sedan body, painted gray, with natural wood wheels; low mileage, private family; no dealers. Y 311 Times Annex.

$375 BUYS COLE TOURING.
Late model; self starter, electric lights, new tires, many extras; like new. 32 East 40th. 8308 Murray Hill.

Practically new Studebaker, light five-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; $375. Mrs. Smullen. Phone Astoria 2664.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, late model 1914; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500 for quick sale. Garage, 303 West 70th St.

Roadsters, 1916 Buick "Little 6," 1916 and 1915 Hupmobiles, 1916 Scripps Booth Coupe, special job and roadster. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

1916 REO SIX TOURING; $1,000.
Used four weeks; like brand new. Garage, 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

Pierce-Arrow 6-36, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Follfot Co., 250 West 54th St.

Mercers 1915 touring, "22-70," exceptional condition; also 1914 speedster, A1 shape; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Greatest bargain ever; late Mitchell 7-passenger touring car; like new; $550; rare chance. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet, fine condition; starter, electric lights; cost $4,250; $1,500 cash. Shanahan, 1,964 Broadway.

$450 BUYS REO ROADSTER.
Electric equipped, starter, extra tires, rim; guaranteed condition. Garage, 32 East 40th.

1915 Mercer touring, 22-70; sporting model; streamline touring; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1915 Winton Six Touring, used about 5,000 miles; like new; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard 1910, 30, Touring Car, with extra Packard limousine body in first-class condition. Norman, 153 East 53d.

$500 BUYS CADILLAC ROADSTER.
Electric self starter; like new; cost $2,000. 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

$800 BUYS OAKLAND ROADSTER.
Like brand new; electric starting and lighting. 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

1916 Hupmobile demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,764 Broadway, 6th floor.

Packards, all styles, latest-models. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

De Dion landaulet, 8 cyl., 1914, fully equipped. Copley, 1,777 Broadway. 8012 Columbus.

Hudson 1916 super six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Two practically new touring automobiles, only used four months, namely, Mercer toy tonneau, $950; Peerless 6-7 passenger, $750; both automobiles exceptionally fine condition throughout, mechanically perfect, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; inspection and demonstration. Phone Wanamaker's Chauffeur, 2385 Astoria.

STEVENS-DURYEA.
Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.
H. C. BEAVER,
22 West 61st St., City.

Kissel Kar, "big fifty," beautiful seven-passenger touring, like new; electric starter and lights, Warner clock and speedometer, Hartford shock absorbers, slip covers, chains, tools, &c.; extra shoes mounted; cost $3,000; sell $575. Telephone Madison 6071.

4-48 Packard Sedan; all window Sedan; very attractive; like new; handsomest car in city; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Cadillac 1915 touring, exceptionally fine condition; run less than 4,000 miles; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; in excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7299.

RENAULT 35-45.
Limousine; excellent condition; particulars. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 8th Av.

Mercer 1915 touring car; 1914 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

1913 38 H. P. SIMPLEX QUIMBY LANDAULET. SMITH, 152 WEST 49TH ST.

1915 50 H. P. SIMPLEX TOURING.
Kennedy, 1,607 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW, LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES; HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE; beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Luxurious 7-passenger Palmer-Singer, landaulet body; owner drives; best service guaranteed; reasonable monthly; demonstration; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st. Plaza 7808, Circle 1171.

For hire, Packard seven-passenger by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward, owner drives; references. Morningside 4835.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Sixes and twin sixes; service excellent; rates reasonable. Phone 1294 Circle.

Packard touring car private appearance; weekly, monthly; reasonable; service guarantee. Circle 4024.

For hire, 1915 Packard, hour, week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Telephone 7452 Plaza.

Six-cylinder Packard landaulet, hour, week, month. Wilmarth, 2607 Schuyler.

Packard 18, Limousine; rent monthly; owner drives. Tel. Framlet, 3193 Circle.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3328 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwillim Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Bodies in every style and make; $10, $15, $30, $40, $50, $60 up; delivery autos remarkably cheap. 303 West 59th St.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Call for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations; private baths; electric light; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms, excellent table.

58TH, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

58TH, 140 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references; table guests.

60TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, other large room, with kitchenette; smaller one; maid service.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; elevator service; Summer rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; excellent table; fine service; moderate; references; telephone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway and elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 102 WEST, (Apt. 32.) — Delightful suite or single room; private family; electric tan; board optional; gentlemen.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Cool double, single rooms; baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 184 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms, with or without board; subway, elevated.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

West Side.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

89D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

89D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

94TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

99TH, 312 WEST.—Charming rooms; cool, well-ordered house; reasonable; table guests.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths; excellent home meals; Southerners accommodated; Summer rates.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath, lavatory; Summer rates; excellent table. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant single rooms and bath; also suite or entire floor; home cooking; Summer rates. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; shower bath; superior board; $10, $12 weekly. Telephone Morningside 4900. Payne.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 254, (86th Subway.)—Room, floor, suite, board; very reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful front room, select neighborhood; refined Jewish family.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 min. delightful sail, Mannattan.
Lovely rooms; fine surroundings; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penna. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests, young folks, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 108 Beach 66th St., (Gaston Av.)

A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION
at water edge, overlooking L. I. Sound; 60 miles from N. Y.; large rooms, electric light, best board, $15 per week; select clientele. Hopkins Homestead, Millers Place, L. I. Phone 14F6.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH.
Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

Amityville; waterfront; few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

At Far Rockaway.—Block from beach; best accommodations; refined guests. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th, formerly Central Av.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—In private family; superior accommodations; 14 minutes out. L 140 Times.

New York State.

No war, no hurry, no worry; all rest, health; good food; fine view; choice people; 2,000 feet above sea level; 137 miles from N. Y. City; 440 acres; 400 fruit trees; farm products, wild berries, springs; best trout brook. Write High Farm, Roscoe, Sullivan Co., N.Y.

Real country surroundings, city limits; high, cool, grounds, shade; homelike; references. Lesley, 227th St. and Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.

Grand View Stock Farm, New Paltz, N. Y., (mile station;) modern house; own products; auto service; booklet. Baldwin.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken and one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Excellent board for couple; one room, private family, at Ideal Beach, N. J. No other boarders. Terms, $18 weekly per couple. Address P. O. Box 278, Keansburg, N. J.

Invalids, chronic, and nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions, near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, S'86 Times.

Atlantic Highlands, Hollywood Lodge.—Ideal location; unusual table; near water and station.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK,
LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, CONN.
Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG; ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health, good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; our own farm products; elevation 1,200 feet and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates; write for descriptive booklet.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

Widow, Colonial home facing lake, New Hampshire, will take paying guests; fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres. Write (letters only) Mrs. Warren, 414 West 116th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER for temporary work; must be efficient and experienced; salary $15. Apply Moe Levy & Sons, 119 Walker St., at 6:45 A. M.

CASHIERS in the office of a large department store; a number of experienced young women cashiers; those having tube room experience preferred. Address Y 300 Times Annex.

COUPLE wanted, at once, colored couple, cook and butler, houseman, to do entire work; $7 each weekly and transportation. Address Mrs. Charles W. Wicks, Orchard Hall, Sauquoit, N. Y.

FORELADY, competent, wanted in waist, dress, and middy factory; one who can manage help and get the work out. Hugo Du Brock & Co

CROKER GOT STOCK IN INTERBOROUGH CO.

Issued to Andrew Freedman, August Belmont Tells Thompson Committee.

CENTRAL PLANS ATTACKED

Charge That Estimate Board Would "Sell Out" City Ordered Sent to Mayor.

August Belmont, the banker, was a witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee again yesterday, and his examination by Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, brought out the fact that Richard Croker, former head of Tammany Hall, obtained stock in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. It was given to him in the name of Andrew Freedman, who had charge of all the former Tammany leader's business affairs, Mr. Belmont testified.

Mr. Belmont also underwent cross-examination by Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, a Socialist publication, which has been barred from the subway and elevated newsstands. Eastman charged that the arbitrary action of Ward & Gow, who control the newsstands, was "Russian censorship." The committee also heard criticism of the plans of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate for improving Riverside Park and changing the New York Central Railroad's tracks.

There were many prominent persons, including writers and artists, on hand to hear Editor Eastman's questioning of Mr. Belmont. Among them were Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, J. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Inez Milholland Boissevain, the Rev. Edward H. Sanderson, Mrs. Alice Carpenter, Warden George W. Kirchwey of Sing Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Herbert Crowley, Boardman Robinson, Lincoln Steffins, John Reed, Professor John Dewey, Emily Polini, and Professor Charles Fagnani. Several gave testimony concerning the character of The Masses.

Eastman Questions Belmont.

"Has the Interborough any stock in Ward & Gow's company—any financial connection?" was Mr. Eastman's first question.

"Not that I know of," answered Mr. Belmont.

Q.—Does the Interborough receive any commission on the sales of Ward & Gow? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Does the contract express all the financial relations between the Interborough and Ward & Gow? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Do you think Ward & Gow have the right to exclude a magazine from the stands they control just because they do not like that magazine? A.—I wouldn't care to express an opinion on that.

After Mr. Eastman had asked a number of other questions, the witness said he thought the selling of magazines and newspapers in the subway and on the elevated was in the nature of public service. He thought if there was any legal method of preventing the sale of an objectionable magazine on the newsstands it should be done. Mr. Eastman read a statement in which he declared that Ward & Gow should have referred any objectors to his magazine to the District Attorney rather than to take the summary action they did in excluding it. He also submitted to the committee a batch of telegrams and letters of protests against the exclusion of the publication.

Mr. Eastman said that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had personally subscribed to The Masses.

"And I try to make it as unpleasant reading for him as I possibly can," he added.

The publication was objected to by Ward & Gow because of certain articles it contained concerning religion.

When Mr. Eastman had finished with Mr. Belmont, Mr. Moss asked him several questions. He was asked about the sale of the mule car line at City Island, and said that a large portion of the $1,500,000 of Interborough stock he received for the line was turned over to the Belmont firm and that he did not know how it was distributed after that.

Freedman Got Stock for Croker.

"Did you give any of the stock to Richard Croker?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, I did not give any," replied Mr. Belmont.

"Did Mr. Croker receive any of this stock of the Interborough or any of its dependent corporations?"

"I don't know," replied the witness. "I understand that he did, but whatever was given to Mr. Croker was in the name of Andrew Freedman, who took charge of all Mr. Croker's business affairs."

Mr. Moss did not continue the inquiry any further, as Mr. Belmont was anxious to get away to keep a business engagement. He will be heard again today or tomorrow, it was said.

Walter G. Oakman, a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, formerly an Interborough Director and an executor of the estate of Andrew Freedman, was the first witness of the day. He refused absolutely to permit the committee to examine the private papers of the Freedman estate.

"I have consulted counsel," said Mr. Oakman, "and have been advised not to confer the privilege asked."

"Do you mind telling us what counsel you consulted?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Stetson, Jennings & Russell," was the reply.

"Are you aware that Mr. Stetson has acted as counsel for the Interborough and for J. P. Morgan & Co.?" continued Mr. Moss.

James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, interrupted to say that Mr. Stetson had never been an attorney for the traction company. Mr. Moss explained that the reason the committee desired to examine Mr. Freedman's papers was because he had strong political connections, such as, for instance, with Richard Croker.

"Mr. Freedman is supposed to have received stock partly, at least, in the interest of persons not named," said Mr. Moss, "and such incomplete inspection of books as we have had discloses that he handled large sums of money about the time important subway transactions took place."

Criticise West Side Plans.

Henry Smith, a former Park Commissioner, was questioned as to the proposed improvement of Riverside Park. He said it was "absolute nonsense" for people to expect that the park could be restored for $300,000, the amount provided in the plans for the work.

"That amount will be entirely inadequate," said Mr. Smith. "I believe it will take more than $1,000,000 to restore the park to its present condition after the railroad tracks have been relocated."

"Do you think the proposed plans are greatly to the advantage of the New York Central?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

"Yes," said Mr. Smith. "I believe the improvement should be made, but it should be done properly. The Park Department is vitally concerned in this matter. It should insist upon proper restoration of the park at this time. If it is not done now, it will not be done for a long time, probably many years. Meanwhile the park will be an eyesore instead of a spot of beauty."

Charles L. Craig, attorney for the West Side Improvement Association, the next witness, said that the city would be the loser if the plans of the Terminal Committee went through. The witness said the Terminal Committee had written a report which was a series of misstatements and misrepresentations. He said part of the report, which stated that the city would recover the riverside water front from the railroad was absolutely false. He said it was unjust to the taxpayers that the city should give to the railroad a new right of way.

Testimony Sent to Mayor.

"The Mayor denied that this was true at first, but later admitted it," said Mr. Craig. "The land under water from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second Street will also go to the railroad. In other words, the city is selling itself out. If it is the policy of the city to get rid of all this waterfront it ought not to be done by suppressing the facts, and the Terminal Committee should not be allowed to report that the city is not giving anything away to the railroad. The Mayor absented himself from the hearings on this matter when it came up before the Board of Estimate. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has acted indirectly for the Mayor in all this business."

"Have these facts been brought to the attention of the Mayor?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I did not tell him," said the witness, "and he was not present at the two hearings before the Board of Estimate."

"Well, I suggest that a copy of the record so far as it refers to these matters be sent to the Mayor tomorrow morning," said Mr. Moss.

"I so direct," said Senator Thompson.

"The Mayor is head of the Board of Estimate, and when a thing like this is charged against him he ought to be given a chance to explain it," put in Mr. Moss.

Another witness was William P. Burr, formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel. He described at length the system of permitting electric conduits to be run through the city streets, and also gave a history of the New York Central Railroad Company's use of the west side.

DID NOT BUY POISON, ORPET SAYS ON STAND

Accused Student Withstands the Second Day of Cross-Examination Without Being Confused.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 28.—William H. Orpet, the University of Wisconsin student on trial here for the murder of Marion Lambert, withstood the ordeal of cross-examination today better than on any of the preceding days. Only once did he show any hesitancy in his replies.

He had testified previously that when he turned back in Helm's woods and saw the Lambert girl dying he knelt beside her and noticed traces of powder in the palm of her right hand. Today the prosecutor again questioned the witness about the meeting in the woods, and asked:

"Was her hand bare or gloved?"

"I think it was bare—no, it was gloved."

Prosecutor Joslyn was in the midst of another question when the witness interrupted: "No, her hand was bare. I remember now. It was bare."

The contention of the student's attorney is that the girl committed suicide by taking poison in a powder so fine that snow melting in her hand or moisture gathering on it in a hot room (into which the body was taken) would have acted on it the same as if it had been in a solution of two parts water. The State contends that the poison was administered in liquid form, and that as no container (alleged to have been a two-ounce bottle) was ever found Orpet made away with it.

Orpet looked paler than ever when his cross-examination was resumed today. Attorney Joslyn questioned him concerning a letter written to Marion while Orpet was attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

"Did she return a letter to you unopened at about that time?" asked Mr. Joslyn.

"Not then, nor at any other time," replied the witness.

The witness denied that he had ever asked Charles Hassinger, a Madison drug clerk, for capsules containing poison.

"And didn't you say to Hassinger that none of them was large enough?" pursued Mr. Joslyn.

"No."

The cross-examination of Orpet will be continued tomorrow.

T. R. BROKE PLEDGE, COLBY TELLS MOOSE

Brooklyn Progressives Refuse by 3 to 1 Vote to Indorse Hughes.

CHAIRMAN CHILDS RESIGNS

Indorse Parker for Vice President and Will Use Individual Judgment on Head of Ticket.

The Kings County Progressive Committee last night defeated a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes for President, and passed a resolution denouncing the Progressive National Committee for its indorsement of Hughes.

The stormy meeting was held in the Johnston Building in Nevins Street, Brooklyn. From the moment when the Chairman, William Hamlin Childs, started to make his report on the Chicago Convention, it was apparent that the meeting was hostile to Hughes.

"It is my belief," said Mr. Childs, "that Hughes and his associates, coupled with the counsel of Colonel Roosevelt, will lead to a mobilization of the brains of this country for a great constructive development in the next four years, and that this is our best hope of permanent peace and prosperity."

Bainbridge Colby then followed with a bitter attack on Colonel Roosevelt. He told of how he had placed Roosevelt in nomination at the Progressive Convention, and then said:

"What did this inconquerable, this peerless leader, whose pledge we held, do? He sent us his conditional declination. That message caused strong men to tear from their breasts the badges they wore and stamp them underfoot.

"When the Progressive National Committee indorsed Hughes they buried the Progressive Party alive. They did not represent the will of the majority of the members of the party."

At the conclusion of the meeting, following the final defeat of the resolution indorsing Hughes, Mr. Childs announced from the platform his resignation as County Chairman. The resignation was accepted and no successor was named.

Jesse Fuller, Jr., proposed a resolution indorsing Hughes. It was declared out of order because a resolution indorsing John M. Parker for Vice President, the choice of the Progressive convention, was pending. The Parker resolution was adopted and then John R. Taylor offered a resolution denouncing the action of the Progressive National Committee in naming Hughes as the Moose choice. This resolution was adopted by a vote of three to one. Its last paragraph read:

"Be it resolved that no recognition on behalf of this committee be given in any manner to the candidates of either the Republican or Democratic Parties for President or Vice President, but that this committee recommend that the members of the Progressive Party in Kings County exercise their individual judgment with respect to supporting candidates for the office of President nominated by other political parties."

Another effort was then made to pass the Hughes resolution, but it was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

MOOSE LINE UP WITH HUGHES.

Perkins Committee Will See Candidate to Discuss Plans.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, upon his return from Chicago yesterday had a long talk with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at his hotel. He said the Progressive campaign for Hughes would be discussed at a meeting between the members of the Progressive Executive Committee and Mr. Hughes probably next week. The Progressive National Committee took up new headquarters yesterday at 299 Madison Avenue, which will be shared with the State Committee. The Progressive County Committee, supposed to mean Howard Wilson, has set up housekeeping for itself at 503 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Perkins had a talk, too, with Walter A. Johnson of Westchester, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, yesterday. A meeting of the State Committee will be called for next week, when the New York County Committee is also to meet. It is predicted that the State Committee will come out for Hughes.

"In my opinion 90 per cent. of the Progressives will follow the patriotic course of Colonel Roosevelt and indorse Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Perkins to a friend after his talk with the Colonel.

Elon H. Hooker, National Treasurer and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Progressive Party, came out for Mr. Hughes yesterday. He said:

"Mr. Hughes's record in office is a guarantee that he will surround himself with able men qualified to cope with the exigencies of our foreign relations, and he fully recognizes the need of unifying the national spirit in our composite democracy.

"Mr. Hughes's public acts have indicated a firm hand, a consistent, unwavering purpose, and our country demands these qualities now in its time of need. The Progressive Party has accomplished a great purpose and stiffened the moral fibre of the nation. It will maintain its organization to further the present campaign, and most of its members will give their support earnestly and actively toward the election of Mr. Hughes."

TAFT READY TO FORGET.

Would Even Talk for Hughes on Same Platform with Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 28.—Former President William Howard Taft has conquered all bitter feeling toward Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and has decided to join forces and work side by side with him to secure the election of Hughes. He will appear on the same platform with his once political foe when the occasion arises.

Mr. Taft thought the selection of William R. Wilcox as campaign manager for Mr. Hughes was a good one. To a question as to the chances for Mr. Hughes's election, he said:

"He will make a very good President. I think that Mr. Hughes was an excellent choice."

Mr. Taft said he was not sure that he would be called upon to deliver campaign speeches, but said that if the occasion arose he would be willing to speak from the same platform with Colonel Roosevelt.

"The Mexican situation looks to me like a bad mess," he added. "I hope that we will not have to intervene, but if we do I think the present Administration is to blame."

SCHLATTER GOES FREE

Commissioner Houghton Refuses to Send Healer to California.

United States Commissioner Houghton refused yesterday to honor the demand for the removal to California of the Rev. Francis Schlatter and August Algard, his secretary, who are wanted by the Federal authorities in Los Angeles to answer a charge of using the mails in a healing enterprise. They were discharged.

At the hearings that preceded the decision several persons testified that they had been cured of all sorts of diseases by Schlatter, who professes to be the reincarnation of Moses. In his opinion Commissioner Houghton says:

"I feel satisfied that Schlatter had an honest belief that he possessed a divine power of healing, and exercised it. And when he testified, 'I do honest and truthful work through God to the human being,' he so believed. Consequently, what he claims to do and does is not an offense against the statutes. I therefore feel that I am in duty bound to refuse to hold the defendants for an order of the United States District Court to remove them to the District of California, but I should dismiss the complaint and discharge them, and so order."

ROOSEVELT DINES WITH MR. HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

a vase of American Beauty roses. The menu follows:

California melon.
Essence of tomato (cold) en tasse.
Olives. Celery. Radishes. Salted Nuts.
White Rock.
Brook trouts saute, Doria.
Potatoes Parisienne.
Squab chicken roti.
Cold asparagus, French dressing.
Glace Emma Eames.
Petits four.
Cafe noir.
Corona Coronas.
Hoyo Delicioso.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Mr. Hughes smokes, and the cigars served only for souvenirs.

Whether they discussed the advisability of having ex-President Taft take part in the campaign neither Mr. Hughes nor the Colonel would say. There was more talk about headquarters, however, that Mr. Taft would join the fight, but no definite information as to that or about the possibility of a reconciliation between Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt was given out.

After the dinner Mr. Hughes went to his rooms, and Colonel Roosevelt was escorted back to the Langdon Hotel by Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney. The Colonel left at 11 o'clock to motor back to Oyster Bay.

John W. McGrath, Secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, and O. K. Davis, Secretary of the Progressive National Committee, appeared at the Hughes headquarters yesterday afternoon and had a talk with Chairman Willcox. It is understood that they are ready to do what they can to aid the Hughes campaign.

There was a meeting of the Crane steering committee also. An effort is being made to get George R. Sheldon to again act as National Treasurer, although he does not want the job. James E. Reynolds will be Secretary of the National Committee.

Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, who was recalled by President Wilson, called upon Mr. Hughes yesterday to offer his support. Later in the day Mr. Wilson talked to the newspaper men about the Mexican trouble and made a bitter attack upon the Administration. One of his statements was this:

"People all over the country are saying that Mr. Wilson brought on this trouble in order to obtain his re-election," and added: "By a series of blunders and consistent bungling the Administration has brought about the present crisis in Mexico. When it sent the puny punitive expedition—I don't know just what they call it—it was for one object, to capture Villa. That was some time ago. Either they captured Villa or didn't. Nobody knows whether he is dead or alive, but the fact is that after the mission of the expedition was accomplished we should have withdrawn our forces or gone to Mexico City.

"But instead we have kept the force just across the border, pin-pricking and prodding the sensibilities of the Mexican people.

"If we had recognized the Huerta Government this trouble never would have occurred. Carranza represented less than one-fifth of the territory, and he has neither Legislature, Cabinet, nor Judiciary behind him. He did not represent the Mexican people. Huerta did. President Taft would have recognized Huerta before leaving office if conditions in Mexico had been settled. Mr. Wilson recognized a de facto Government that is now a defuncto Government."

Among the other callers were Guy Emerson and T. C. Desmond, Secretary and Treasurer of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, who made the formal offer of the organization's support; Herbert K. Twitchell, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank; Edward P. Lyon, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, and James H. Post.

Frank H. Hitchcock, who organized the Hughes pre-convention campaign and was mentioned prominently for Chairman of the National Committee—the post given by Hughes to William R. Willcox—called just before noon to assure Mr. Hughes of his aid. He talked over the campaign also with Mr. Willcox.

Mr. Hughes will go to his Summer home at Bridgehampton at 4 o'clock this afternoon and remain there over the Fourth of July.

5TH AV. BUS SERVICE TIED UP BY A STRIKE

Chauffeurs of the Coach Co. Quit Work, Demanding Increase in Pay.

EVERY LINE AT STANDSTILL

A Few Cars Operated Early in the Day, but Traffic Completely Paralyzed by 6 P. M.

The Fifth Avenue bus service was paralyzed by a strike yesterday that put out of commission all but a dozen of the 140 buses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. Service on the Riverside Drive line ceased and, although a semblance of service was kept up on the Fifth Avenue, Seventh Avenue and St Nicholas Avenue lines during the morning, this got less during the day, until, between 4:30 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, only one bus passed Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. A statement by the company last night said, "There was practically no service after 6 o'clock."

The strike followed the organization two weeks ago of the chauffeurs as members of the Chauffeurs' and Cab Drivers' Union. At a meeting Tuesday night the men decided to strike and yesterday morning only a handful of the chauffeurs appeared for work at the bus garage at 102nd Street and Madison Avenue and pickets were placed about the place.

The demands of the men were that membership in the union should not imperil their jobs and that they should get an increase in pay. The chauffeurs demanded a flat rate of $3.50 for an eleven-hour day, with an hour for dinner, the chauffeurs now receiving from $2.80 to $3.30 a day, according to length of service. For the conductors there was demanded 28 cents an hour during the first year of service, and 30 cents an hour after the first year. Although the conductors reported for work yesterday morning, they could not go out because of lack of chauffeurs and from union headquarters at 806 Eighth Avenue, it was said that the conductors had joined the union yesterday afternoon.

The men asserted that the discharge of seven men who were known to the company as members of the union was the immediate cause of the strike. Richard W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, said the men had made no demands and that, even after talking with a number of strikers, he couldn't tell just what they wanted. The strikers replied that they had sent a committee to treat with the officials of the company but had met with no success, and that the strike had followed.

Last night Mr. Meade sent this letter to the striking drivers:

It ought to be well known to all our employes that the company's officers have always been ready to confer with them, either singly or by committees, whenever they felt they had cause for complaint. Therefore it is very disappointing to have our men adopt the wasteful and unfriendly plan of striking, instead of coming to us straightforwardly and stating their grievances.

We would regret being obliged to replace our old men with new material, but unless they report for work and appoint a committee to take up with the management the adjustment of any grievances, we shall be compelled to resort to that course as the only alternative.

Mr. Meade said he expected this letter would bring the men back at once.

Plan Street Dance to Band Music.

The Vacation Association, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, has been officially appointed as one of the Street Centres for the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. Its territory will be between Thirty-fourth Street and Forty-second Street and Seventh and Lexington Avenues. The association plans having dancing in the street, next Tuesday evening, with music by a large band on a platform in front of the Engineering Building. The street will be illuminated and the Vacation Headquarters decorated. Prominent citizens will make speeches on preparedness and members of the Vacation Association will act as hostesses.

Why a Building Does Not Rent

is oftentimes because it has not been offered to the people who can use it. We recently made a five-year lease of a place that had been a long time idle through sending out a thousand letters to a special line of trade. This is a frequent occurrence.

Wm. A. White & Sons
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46 Cedar Street
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WON'T SAVE SHILLITONI.

Governor Calls Slayer's Case a Scandal—To Die Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—Oreste Shillitoni, the murderer who shot one guard mortally and injured another when he escaped from the death house in Sing Sing Prison last week, will die in the electric chair on Friday. Governor Whitman declined to see Shillitoni's mother and Assemblyman Caesar Barra of New York, who called at the Executive Chamber about noon.

Through his assistant legal adviser, Lincoln O. Potter, the Governor notified Mr. Barra that the case was a scandal and he would do nothing to delay the death of Shillitoni.

Mr. Barra said he would try to get a stay of execution by the courts on the ground that Shillitoni was a maniac.

We have reduced the price of every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit

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Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

We are going to introduce and make famous our new cigar, the RIVALO, between now and midnight of the Fourth of July.

It's a 40 per cent saving to smokers.

HOW—

By giving **FREE** 10 **RIVALO** Cigars (packed in a cedar box) with every purchase of a box of 25 RIVALOS, **price $1.75**—35 cigars for the price of 25, **saving the smoker 40 per cent on his purchase.**

WHY—

Because the **RIVALO** is so good a cigar for the 7 cent price that we think it has only to be tried once to be made **a sure and lasting favorite** with smokers who value **high quality at a medium cost.**

WHEN—

Today in any **UNITED CIGAR STORE** you will find the **RIVALO** Cigar on sale at 7 cents each, (regular price by the box of 25, $1.75,) but until midnight of July 4th, **as an introductory inducement, the smaller box of 10 cigars extra, FREE.**

WHAT—

The **RIVALO** is a cigar that will please the majority of smokers of cigars at this price. Its blended filler of fine Porto Rican and Havana leaf and a wrapper selected to preserve the **delightful mildness** of this combination, making the **RIVALO a cigar for all day smoking.**

WHERE—

Nowhere else than in **UNITED CIGAR STORES** is the **RIVALO** obtainable. The two boxes containing 35 cigars **at the introductory price of $1.75 only until midnight of July 4th**—and after that at 7 cents each, or $1.75 for a box of 25. Choice of two sizes—the full shaped Corona, or the nattier Perfecto Fina.

UNITED CIGAR STORES